PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE

SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

Vol. II.

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PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

FIRST COUNCIL.

SECOND SESSION.

Vol. II—No. 1.

Thursday, the 23rd November, 1933/8th Vrischikam, 1109.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

FIRST COUNCIL.

SECOND SESSION.

Thursday, the 23rd November, 1933/8th Vrischikam, 1109.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

Vol. II—No. 1.

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of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME II -NUMBER 1.

SECOND SESSION—1933/1109.

Thursday, the 23rd November. 1933/8th Vrischikam 1109.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon, the President, Thomas Austin Esquire, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, Dewan of Travancore, presiding.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following members were sworn in :—

(1) Mr. L. H. Jacob (*Ag. Chief Engineer*)

(2) Mr. A. Kumara Pillai, B. A., (*Secretary to Government*).

(3) Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, M. A., B. SC., Ph. D. (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*)

(4) Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A., B. L., (*Financial Secretary to Government*)

(5) Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai, B. A., B. L., (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*)

(6) Mr. R. M. Statham, M. A. I. E. S., C. I. E., (*Director of Public Instruction*)

(7) Miss. D. H. Watts, B. A. (*Nominated*)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Licence granted for electric supply in Nagercoil Municipality.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

[Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai.]

(*a*) whether they consulted the Nagercoil Municipality before granting licence for electric supply to the Proprietor, Nagercoil Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.;

(*b*) whether the municipality offered to do the business themselves; if so, why the licence was not granted to them; and what was the period of licence when first granted to the abovesaid licensee;

(*c*) whether there was any extension of the period of licence; if so, when it was done and the period so extended; whether it was done in consultation with the Nagercoil Municipality or by a reference to the Electrical Engineer to Government; and, if not, why not; and

(*d*) whether the Government are aware that the said Corporation has started the work of the plant, etc., by a private agreement with a foreign company, whether any officer of the Government has looked into the accounts so far kept, as required by the Electricity Regulation; if so, whether he has made any report; and if so, what the report is?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes. The President forwarded a resolution (dated 21-9-1105) of the municipality that they have no objection to the grant of the licence applied for.

(*b*) The municipality did not offer to do the business themselves, but only requested that until they have considered the financial aspect of the question, Government should not issue a licence to a private person. No further request had come from the municipality in the matter.

The second part of the question does not arise.

No period has been fixed for the licence, but the licensee has under the terms of the licence to commence supply of energy within the limits of the compulsory area within two years from the date of sanction to the licence.

(*c*) Two extensions were granted to the period of 2 years referred to in part (*b*), the first being till July 1933, and the second till January 1934. Government are competent to grant such extensions under the Electricity Regulation without any reference to either the municipality or the Electrical Engineer to Government.

(*d*) The licensee is competent to make any arrangement he likes as regards payment, and all that the Government have to be satisfied with is whether he is in a position to carry out the obligations under the Regulation.

The accounts prescribed under the Travancore Electricity Regulation of 1097 (Section 11 of the Regulation and Rule 32(3) of the Rules) relate to Capital Expenditure, Revenue, Sinking Fund and Reserve, and these accounts can be maintained only after the works are completed and the scheme comes into operation. The licensee will have to render his accounts as contemplated in the above Section, only after he has completed the works and supply has been commenced.

Conduct of Mr. P. G. Krishna Aiyar in the last Presidential election of the Nagercoil Municipality.

2. *MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether any enquiry was made into the conduct of Mr. P. G. Krishna Aiyar in the last Presidential election of the Nagercoil Municipality; if so, what is the result of the inquiry, and whether they will state the proceedings verbatim they had taken thereon?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Yes. Mr. P. G. Krishna Aiyar was severely warned for his conduct in the election. Steps were also taken to remove him from his position as the Senior Official Councillor. The proceedings cannot be disclosed, as they are confidential.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know the nature of the conduct for which he was warned?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: For having improperly conducted the election of the President and in a way not warranted by law.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know how he conducted the election not warranted by law?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: In the Nagercoil Municipal elections, two candidates got equal number of votes and lots were cast. One gentleman was declared duly elected. After the declaration, somebody raised an objection. As a consequence, Mr. P. G. Krishna Aiyar cast his vote in favour of the other gentleman.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know who this somebody was that objected to it?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: One Mr. Pandaram.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Was he a member of the Municipal Council?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Yes.

Grants to Municipalities.

3. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Municipal Councils*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many municipalities receive yearly grants from Government and

(*b*) the amount received by each?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: (*a*) and (*b*).

		Rs.
1103.		
Padmanabhapuram	...	500
Neyyattinkara	...	500
Trivandrum	...	18,000
1107.		
Neyyattinkara	...	250
Haripad	...	500
Trivandrum	..	12,000
1108.		
Neyyattinkara	...	500

[Mr. A. Kumara Pillai.]

		Rs.
Padmanabhapuram	...	800
Trivandrum	...	12,000
Attingal	...	4,000
Shencotta	...	1,600
Tiruvalla	...	7,000
Nagercoil	...	7,500
Quilon	...	4,500
Alleppey	...	3,600
Kottayam	...	9,000
1109.		
Trivandrum	...	12,000
Colachel	...	500
Padmanabhapuram	...	500
Attingal	...	3,000
Tiruvalla	...	6,000
Nagercoil	...	10,000
Kottayam	...	8,000
Quilon	...	13,054-0-8. (Government's share of the acquisition of the Rifle Range area at Quilon).

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know, whether there is any condition as to how the yearly grant should be utilized?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: It is generally understood that the grant will be spent for the welfare of the citizens.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: May I know how such grants are given?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: On the request of municipalities in general.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Is it necessary that an amount should be set apart and spent for particular schemes?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Government do not insist upon expenditure in a particular direction.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Would it not be better that some direction be given for municipalities to utilise the amount for a set purpose?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: That will be considered.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know whether there are any municipalities which applied for similar grants which were refused to them?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Yes.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know why?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Because they have enough reserve fund.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know the name of the municipality that applied for a grant in 1108?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: The Nagercoil Municipality.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I take it that that is the only municipality that applied for funds?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Yes.

Pensionary Contribution from the municipalities in the State other than the Trivandrum Municipality.

4. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they receive any pensionary contribution from any municipality in the State other than the Trivandrum Municipality, if so, from which and the amounts received from each from the year 1095 to 1108;

(*b*) the amounts actually spent by Government towards the pension of the employees of such municipalities out of the above funds;

(*c*) what the Government have done with the surplus in their hands; and

(*d*) whether there is any municipality in the State which is directly paying the pension of its own employees?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes. A statement showing the amount of pensionary contribution received from the municipalities of the State other than the Trivandrum Municipality from 1095 to 1108 is laid on the table.

(*b*) The amounts actually spent by Government towards the pension of the employees of such municipalities cannot be separately given as the pension audit registers do not indicate the name of the municipality along with the name of the pensioner.

(*c*) The pensionary contribution received from the municipal employees is credited to general revenues and pensions to them are also met from general revenues. Hence the question of utilising surplus with Government does not arise.

(*d*) No municipality in the State is directly paying pension to their employees.

Statement of the Annual Amount of Pensionary Contribution received from the Municipalities of the State other than the Trivandrum Municipality from 1095 to 1108.

No.	Name of the Municipality.	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108
1	Nagercoil	652	652	652	665	1,301	1,281	1,301	1,276	1,127	1,134	1,190	1,253	1,161	1,140
2	Colachel	172	170	176	176	185	155	215	185	200	183	197	292	251	206
3	Padmanabhapuram	174	176	176	176	212	250	183	160	210	210	210	200	536	..
4	Kuzhithurai	170	208	221	221	270	304	405	444	405	456	425	460	459	459
5	Neyyattinkara	128	132	132	132	164	167	173	179	176	182	196	196	206	215
6	Attingal	118	140	155	155	198	197	44	1,074	658	603	351	348	386	451
7	Quilon	610	610	610	610	882	848	958	1,218	1,089	..	..	3,334	2,209	1,166
8	Shencotta	191	203	199	199	238	247	276	360	339	313	313	396	375	350
9	Kayankulam	186	194	194	194	252	252	270	309	436	347	347	347	347	491
10	Alleppey	617	808	898	898	1,068	1,094	1,200	1,291	1,065	1,287	1,188	1,188	2,373	1,232
11	Tiruvalla	159	172	172	172	200	208	234	332	266	263	263	263	541	476
12	Mavelikara	141	152	155	155	160	163	172	181	223	202	202	202	..	..
13	Haripad	112	146	178	178	219	202	202	202	222	204	204	204	187	73
14	Kottayam	385	384	384	384	566	425	997	952	900	830	1,021	973	1,043	1,186
15	Changanachery	204	204	248	248	285	295	347	385	509	392	392	449	423	443
16	Vaikam	140	140	140	140	180	180	230	222	305	253	253	253	283	262
17	Parur	176	205	240	240	348	345	378	391	332	475	404	404	404	404
18	Alwaye	162	167	245	235	337	429	580	665	851	706	408	408	409	462
		5,487	4,863	5,165	5,165	7,065	7,042	8,165	9,826	9,323	8,040	7,564	11,170	9,593	9,016

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state, what is the amount received by Government, every year from 1098 to 1108, from the Trivandrum Municipality, towards pension?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The figures relating to the Trivandrum Municipality have not been collected.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are not the Government receiving contribution from the Trivandrum Municipality? Is there no account with Government to show the amounts received?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I claim notice in respect of the figures relating to the Trivandrum Municipality, since the question refers to municipalities other than Trivandrum.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am sorry to remark that, in spite of my question having been sent to the Government on this matter, not only this time but also before, the Government member wants notice.

PRESIDENT: Your question is, whether Government receive any pensionary contribution from any municipality other than the Trivandrum Municipality. That question has been answered.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The point I have just raised was also a part of the question. I had given sufficient notice of it, not only this time but before.

PRESIDENT: Your question, as put on the paper, has been answered.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): How long is it since the Padmanabhapuram Municipality defaulted payment? I think it is not paying contribution?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The Padmanabhapuram Municipality is in arrears at present.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Has the municipality paid any contribution during 1108?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The municipality was paying contribution till the year 1107.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know what is the surplus in the hands of Government by way of receipts from municipalities?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: There is no question of surplus. The pensionary contributions are received and credited to the general revenues and pensions are paid out of the general revenues, to the retired employees.

Compassionate gratuity to the municipal employees.

5*. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to extend the privilege of compassionate gratuity to the municipal employees who are also governed by the Travancore Service Regulations?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The question is under the consideration of Government.

The State Mycologist and the work done by him.

6. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a Mycologist in the State service and what work he is doing:

(*b*) what remedial measures he has found out for the cure of the cocoanut palm disease; and

(*c*) whether the area affected by the cocoanut palm disease has extended during the last five years, the taluks which are badly affected, and the steps that are being taken to prevent the spread of this disease?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: (*a*) There is a Mycologist attached to the Department of Agriculture and he is investigating the fungus diseases of cultivated crops and suggesting suitable preventive and remedial measures for their control.

(*b*) He has found out by experiments that the diseases of the cocoanut palm could be brought under control by careful cultivation and manuring and by the application of fungicides like lime, copper sulphate and iron sulphate.

(*c*) There is no appreciable increase in the area affected by the diseases of the cocoanut palm during the past five years. The taluks which are badly affected are Karunagapalli, Karthikapalli, Mavelikara, Ambalapuzha, Tiruvalla, Changanachery and Minachil. The experiments conducted by the department have shown that the palms affected by the disease will improve by careful cultivation and judicious application of manures and fungicides. These methods are being demonstrated at important centres on lands belonging to the ryots.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know the date or the year in which this disease set foot in our soil?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: I claim notice.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know which was the area that was first affected by this disease?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: Karunagapalli.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether any injury would be caused to human beings by using the cocoanut of diseased trees?

Mr. T. C. THOMMEN: I have no information.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the quality of cocoanut has in any way deteriorated on account of this disease?

Mr. T. C. THOMMEN: I have no information.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know whether the yield of cocoanut trees in affected areas has in any way been increased or decreased?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: The yield has decreased a little.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI; What does the member mean by a little?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: Less than it was before.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know what is the percentage of decrease?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: I claim notice.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN (*Nominated*): May I know whether the member is aware of the existence of a farm at Oachira?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: Yes.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether the Government have received any report about the demonstrations in the Oachira farm?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: The reports are published.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether all the cocoanut trees in that area are affected?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: Not all.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Then how many?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: I cannot say.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: What is the basis of the information that the whole area is not affected?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: That is the information of Government from the reports of the department.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: When did the member get that information?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: The exact date cannot be stated now.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether he is aware of the existence of a farm at Chettiyarkulam, on the western side of the sandy tract?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: Yes.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether Government are sanctioning some amount for maintaining that experimental farm?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: I have no information.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is it a fact that no experimental farm started in Travancore has not proved to be of value?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN No.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is the member aware that the experimental farm started at the cost of Government is not proving useful to the public?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: No, they are useful.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Will the member cite one instance?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: The farm at Oachira is doing useful work.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: How?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: The results of demonstrations are published in the Gazette?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Sir, the member was saying that experimental farms are established in Travancore to demonstrate that cocoanut palm disease can be prevented. My assertion is that it is not.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order?

PRESIDENT: He is addressing the Chair.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: I am just putting a question whether he is aware of any experimental farm which yields the desired effect?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: The experimental farms are doing useful work.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: My question is whether there is a single farm in the whole State where demonstration has proved useful?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: I have answered that question.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Has the Government received any report from the Mycologist stating that, as a result of investigation, the demonstration has been useful?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: The report is being printed.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: How long is it since the Mycologist has been appointed in the State?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: More than 12 years.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether Government have received any report from the Mycologist during these years?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN. Yes.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN; The result of that report, please?

PRESIDENT: Your question has been answered.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know, the nature of remedial measures adopted to combat the cocoanut pest?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN, I am not competent to speak in detail about the scientific measures adopted by the Mycologist. He has advised careful cultivation and scientific manuring.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is it a fact that the owners of cocoanut trees are asked to cut away the trees to avoid cocoanut pest?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: Sometimes, it may be necessary to do that.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon* cum *Kurunagapalli*): തെങ്ങുകൾക്കു ഈ സുഖക്കേടു തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു എത്ര കാലമായി എന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: നല്ല നിശ്ചയമില്ല.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: പൊതുവെയുള്ള കേരവൃക്ഷങ്ങളുടെ എത്രയിലൊരംശത്തിനു ഈ സുഖക്കേടു ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാമൊ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: ചില താലൂക്കുകളിലൊക്കെയുണ്ട്.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ആ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ എത്ര ഏക്കറിൽ ഇതു ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാമൊ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: നിശ്ചയമില്ല.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli* cum *Kunnattur*): Is the work of the Mycologist merely experimental and scientific and so not capable of any spectacular effect?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: Attempts are made to root out the evil.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Has any remedy been found in any part of the world to root out the cocoanut pest?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: Remedial measures are being found out.

Representations from the ryots of Nanjinad re *imposition of enhanced tax.*

7. MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received representations from the ryots of Nanjinad, complaining about exaction of tax in excess of what is legitimately due from them on account of an error committed by the Government in the process of adjusting the *para* measurement in terms of Nanjinad *kotta*; and

(*b*) the action taken by them in this matter?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Acting Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is under consideration.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: May I know how long has it been under the consideration of Government?

MR. K. GEORGE: The last report on the subject was received by Government on the 15th Edavam. Since then, it is under due consideration.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: May I know whether any recommendation has been made by the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee about the exaction of tax?

MR. K. GEORGE: I am unable to say.

Introduction of Village Panchayat Union in Bhutapandy.

8. MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received any representation from the residents of Bhutapandy *pakuthi* protesting against the introduction of the Village Panchayat Union; and

(b) the action taken by them in this matter?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: (a) Yes.

(b) Government have decided that the Village Panchayat established at Bhutapandy may be tried for a year and that at the end of the year the question of its abolition or continuance may be considered in the light of its working during the period.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: What is the object of Government in starting an experiment when the people are against it?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Not all; only some of them are against the introduction of Village Panchayat Unions.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: Is it a fact that the majority are against it?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: After the Panchayat was instituted, Government received a representation that some people are against it.

Accommodation for pupils in the Vernacular School at Pulimat.

9. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: (*Chirayinkil cum Nedumangad*). With reference to the working of the Vernacular school at Pulimat in Chirayinkil taluk, will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of the school;

(b) the total area of the class rooms in square feet;

(c) whether the total area of the class rooms provide accommodation to all the pupils, and, if not, for how many

(d) whether the school was closed for any extraordinary reasons during 1108 M. E. and if so, for how many days and for what reason

(e) whether there was any representation made for providing more accommodation in the school, and, if so, when the earliest representation was received and what action has been taken thereon; and

(f) the total strength of the school in the previous school year?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): (a) 302 (on the 19th August 1933).

(b) 1,280 square feet.

(c) *1st Part.* No.

2nd Part. For only 160 pupils.

(d) *1st Part.* No.

2nd Part. This does not arise in view of the answer to 1st Part.

(e) *1st Part.* Yes.

2nd Part. The earliest representation was received by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools on the 20th Edavam 1105. The construction of two wings at either end of the main building of the school has been sanctioned.

(f) 272.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: In answer to part (d) may I know whether the school was closed for any reasons?

MR. R. M. STATHAM: No.

Agreement re the acceptance of the report of the Education Reforms' Committee.

10. *MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have entered into any agreement with Mr. R. M. Statham, the Chairman of the Travancore Education Reforms Committee, to the effect that his recommendations would be accepted and acted upon by the Government?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): The answer is in the negative.

Action taken on the recommendations of the Education Reforms Committee.

11. *MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state what definite action has already been taken as per the recommendations contained in the Statham Committee Report?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI The following recommendations have been accepted by Government:—

1. Creation of the post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Chapter I, No. 13).

2. Strengthening of the Office staff of the Director of Public Instruction (Chapter I, No. 15).

3. Reconstitution of the School Leaving Certificate Board with enlarged functions (Chapter V, No. 33, para 5).

4. Reconstitution of the Text-Book Committee (Chapter V, No. 33).

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know whether the constitution of the Advisory Education Board has been accepted by the Government?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: No.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether any additional expenditure has been incurred on account of the acceptance of the Statham Committee's recommendations?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: It has to be incurred in connection with the strengthening of the office staff, etc.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What is the amount incurred?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I claim notice.

Cultivation in the Forests.

12. MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clearing and cultivation of forests have been permitted;

(b) if so, who have been so permitted and on what conditions; and

(c) whether they are aware that people other than the hill tribes are clearing and cultivating forests as they please?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): (a) No.

(b) The hillmen residing in Government forests and reserves have been permitted to clear and cultivate land in the Government forests as per rule 7 of the Hillmen Rules.

(c) No.

[The answer was read in Malayalam.]

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: വലിയകണ്ടം റിസർവ്വിൽ പത്തും ഇരുപതും കൊല്ലമായിട്ടു സ്വന്തംസ്ഥലം എന്നപോലെ ജനങ്ങൾ കൃഷി ചെയ്തു വരുന്നതായി അറിയാമൊ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കാമൊ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI അന്വേഷിക്കാം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: പെരിയാററിൻെറ കരയിൽ വൈരമണി എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു അറക്കുളത്തുകാരായ ഏതാനും ജനങ്ങൾ സ്വന്തം കാളകളെ കൊണ്ടു ഉഴുതു കൃഷി ചെയ്തു വരുന്നതായിട്ടറിയാമൊ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: ആ സ്ഥലം റിസർവ്വിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതല്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: പിന്നെ ആരുടെ അധീനത്തിലിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയാമൊ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ അധീനത്തിലാണ്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : തടികൾ വെട്ടിമുറിച്ച് കൃഷിചെയ്തു വരുന്നതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI : അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : ദയവായി അറക്കളം വരെ ഒന്നു സഞ്ചരിച്ചു ചെയ്തു ആ സ്ഥലം സന്ദർശിക്കാമോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI : നോക്കാം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : അവിടെ എന്നുവരാമെന്നു ദയവായി പറയാമോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI : മകരമാസത്തിലോ മററൊ വരാം.

Resort of the people of North Travancore to Ernakulam General Hospital.

13. MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they are aware that the people of North Travancore resort to the General Hospital, Ernakulam, for medical relief and

(*b*) the special reason, if any, for leaving behind many of our hospitals and taking refuge in the General Hospital, Ernakulam ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*) : (*a*) Government have no information.

(*b*) In view of the answer to question (*a*) this question does not arise.

[The answer was read in Malayalam.]

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : തിരുവല്ലാ മുതൽ വടക്കോട്ടുള്ള അനേകം ആളുകൾ എറണാകുളം ആശുപത്രിക്കു പോകുന്നതായും ഇപ്പോഴും തന്നെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാരായ അനേകം ആളുകൾ അവിടെ ചികിത്സയിലിരിക്കുന്നതായും മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: ഇവിടെ നിന്നും എറണാകുളം ആശുപത്രിക്കു ആളുകൾ പോകുന്നതായി അറിവില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : ഇപ്പോഴും തന്നെ എറണാകുളം ആശുപത്രിയിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാരായ എത്രപേർ ചികിത്സയിലിരിപ്പുണ്ടെന്നു എഴുതി അയച്ചു വരുത്താമോ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : അതിനൊരു ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇവരുടെയുള്ള പല ആശുപത്രികളും കടന്നു എറണാകുളത്തു പോകുന്നതിന്റെ കാരണമെന്താണ്?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: പല ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായും പോയി എന്നു വരാം. തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാർ എവിടെയെല്ലാമാണു പോകുന്നതെന്നന്വേഷിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: എറണാകുളം ആശുപത്രിയിൽ ചികിത്സാർത്ഥം ഇവർ പോകുന്നതെന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ്?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: അതവരവരുടെ ഇഷ്ടമാണ്.

Encouragement of the system of Nature Treatment.

14. *MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they are aware of a new nature treatment without medicine or surgery, by which patients are completely cured;

(b) if so, whether they have done anything to encourage that system of treatment and

(c) whether the Dewan has visited the Naturopathic Hospital at Karukutty in North Travancore which has been run for several years under the supervision of Mr. K. V. Michael?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) In view of the answer to part (a), the question does not arise

(c) No.

[The answer was read in Malayalam.]

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇന്നത്തെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ ആ സ്ഥലം സന്ദർശിച്ചിട്ടുതായിട്ടുമെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE. അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

*MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അനേകമാളുകൾ ഈ ആശുപത്രിയിലെ ചികിത്സകൊണ്ടു സുഖംപ്രാപിച്ചവരുണ്ടോ എന്നന്വേഷിക്കാൻ തയാറുണ്ടോ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: മെമ്പർ കുറച്ചുകൂടി വിവരമായി അറിയിച്ചാൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ അറിയിക്കയും ഗവൺമെന്റു അതിനു മറുപടി കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

Distribution of Agricultural loans through Co-operative Societies.

15. *MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON (*Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee has recommended that an allotment should be made every year for the distribution of agricultural loans through Co-operative Societies, and

(*b*) whether they have acted accordingly?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) In view of the above answer, this question does not arise.

Opening of a Dispensary at Ankamali.

16. *MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state what action they have taken on the memorial presented by the inhabitants of Kothakulangara *p kuthi* of the Kunnatnad taluk praying for the opening of a dispensary at Ankamali?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: The question of opening a dispensary at Ankamali will be considered when the opening of new dispensaries is sanctioned.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: May I ask the member when was the first memorial received?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: About ten years ago.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: May I know from the member whether Government received memorials in successive years also?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes, two or three memorials have been received.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Is it a fact that the Inspecting Medical Officer inspected the locality and reported the necessity for the hospital?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: May I know, when was the first report submitted?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: The first report was about two years ago, and the second report was received about two weeks ago.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member the policy of Government in the establishment of dispensaries in the State?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: The distance from the nearest Government or grant-in-aid institution the population of the place, and the healthiness or otherwise of the locality are the important factors taken into consideration for the opening of new dispensaries.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know what is the density of population required for putting up a hospital?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: About 50,000.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT: I have two announcements to make.

(1) As a result of the elections held in August last Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai, was elected to the Public Accounts Committee for 1109 and Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi, to the Standing Finance Committee for 1109.

(2) Under rule 3 (1) of the Legislative Rules, I have nominated Mr. S. Adam Sait and Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai as a Panel of Chairmen to this session of the Council.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, under rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 32 of Regulation II of 1108.

Demand.		Amount. Rs.	Particulars.
		(For 1108)	
V.	Medical and Sanitary—Chemical Examiner, Ayurveda Department including grants to Institutions and honoraria to Vydians and Sanitary Department excluding Public Health.	Rs. 5,077	Expenditure incurred by the Estate Managers in the Peermade taluk in connection with plague prevention work.
VII.	Education.	7,100	For expenditure on the Education Reforms Committee.
VIII.	Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Protective Irrigation, etc.	1,395	For furnishing the Lyndhurst Bungalow.
XXII.	Miscellaneous.	750	Pay of the Secretary and staff of the Public Service Recruitment Committee.
		(For 1109).	
I.	Land Revenue.	1,403	For the continuance of the Taluk Jenmikaram staff (by one month) up to end of Makaram 1109.

Demand.	Amount. Rs.	Particulars.
V. Education.	Rs. 1,560	Additional expenditure involved on account of strengthening and reorganising the office of the Director of Public Instruction.
X. Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Protective Irrigation, etc.	61,295	For opening a new road from the Trivandrum-Shencotta road to the Golf Links and for widening the Trivandrum-Shencotta road up to Salvation Army Junction.
Do.	10,850	Special repairs to certain roads.
Do.	9,530	Special repairs to the Trivandrum-Shencotta road.
Do.	10,850	For metalling the Trivandrum-Quilon road.
Do.	3,750	For metalling the road from the Pangode bridge up to the junction with the Club road, Trivandrum.
Do.	10,270	For treating with shelmac the portion of the Main Road between the School of Arts and the Post Office, Trivandrum.
Do.	7,885	For metalling the 2nd and 3rd miles of the road from Trivandrum to Kovalam.
Do.	9,185	For dismantling the existing compound wall of the Church View Bungalow and reconstructing the same with brick masonry and C. I. railings.
Do.	8,000	Spramaxing the Trivandrum-Shencotta road from Vellayambalam junction to the northern gate of the Residency.

Demand.	Amount. Rs.	Particulars.
X. Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Protective Irrigation ect.	6,560	Special repairs to the Alwaye-Edapally road.
Do.	7,800	Re-gravelling the worst portions of the Ettumanur-Vaikam road, miles 9 to 13 and repairing and strengthening the bridges.
Do.	8,900	For extending the Central Technological Institute for housing the Carpentry School to be shifted from Quilon.
Do.	3,300	For repainting the compound wall railings of the Public Office buildings on the sides of the Main Road, Trivandrum.
XII. Administration of Justice.	2,900	For opening an additional division for the B. L. class of the Law College.
XXII. Ports.	5,000	For dredging and removing the sand accretion at the Alleppey Port.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

EDUCATION.

PRESIDENT: The next business before the House is a motion for a supplementary grant under "Education." The grant is for the travelling allowance to members of the Advisory Board which is proposed to be established. On this demand I propose to allow a general discussion of the Report of the Education Reforms Committee. In order that as many members as possible may speak on it, I propose to fix a time-limit of 15 minutes for each speaker.

MR. R. M. STATHAM: Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowance to the members of the Advisory Education Board.

I may say, Sir, that the establishment of an Advisory Education Board is one of the important recommendations of the Education

Reforms Committee and the Government accepted that recommendation. Government consider that in view of the importance of the problem of education generally in this State as elsewhere, it would be wise to appoint for a period of years an advisory board consisting of non-officials who could help to advise the department as regards any new policy which might be undertaken by the Government. Government naturally also think that at this stage when the Education Committee has proposed very considerable changes in the reorganisation of education in the State it would be good also to have an Advisory Board to help the Director and advise him when he is carrying out the scheme of reorganisation recommended by the committee. As regards the composition of the Board, the Government desire that it should be an entirely non-official Board. Government propose to have 20 non-officials representing all interests and all communities in the State. To adequately deal with education Government also consider that managements should be represented, the teaching profession represented, all parties interested in and who have a knowledge of education represented and of course, they are anxious that the members of the Assembly and Council should find considerable representation in the Board.

You, Sir, have stated that the discussion on this grant may turn, on the whole, on the major recommendations of the Reforms Committee. I do not want to occupy too much of the time of the Council. But I think it is necessary just to indicate to the members of the Council the main problems on which the Government would like to hear the opinions of this Council. I am sure that the members will have probably read and studied the report, and therefore, I shall be as brief as possible.

One of the important recommendations of the committee is the reorganisation of the Inspectorate. The members who have read the report will realise that the committee has emphasised often that there has been considerable laxity over the whole control of inspection, particularly in relation to grant-in-aid and the granting of recognition. There has been inadequate control particularly as regards Vernacular schools and unfortunately laxity in the question of inspection. The report says that something like 600 Vernacular Boys' Schools on the average have gone uninspected every year for so many years past. The report further says that there is generally under the present system considerable room for not merely loss and waste but actual misuse of Government funds. One of the reasons for it is that the Inspector of Vernacular Schools for Boys for example, who has more than 3,000 institutions in his jurisdiction has a large area distributed all over the State as his jurisdiction. He has power of recognition to all the Vernacular Schools, power of appointment in all departmental schools, power of grant-in-aid to all aided institutions. To concentrate in one officer such a wide jurisdiction with very responsible powers has proved to be not a sound policy. You can well imagine, however capable the officer may be, to what extent it is possible for him to exercise the maximum amount of supervision, not merely over the schools, but over the work of the

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subordinate inspecting staff. It is now proposed, in the recommendation of the report, that these powers should be divided and that the Inspectorate should be so organised as to give smaller jurisdiction to two Divisional Inspectors and two smaller jurisdictions for Assistant Divisional Inspectors. Actually in the past, Vernacular schools in particular were in danger, so to speak, of having no inspection at all or if at all, inspection not more than once in 2 years and 3 years. In the proposed scheme of things, with the reorganisation of the Inspectorate, it is to be hoped that there will be more adequate supervision, not by one officer with a jurisdiction covering the whole State, but by officers with more limited jurisdiction. The schools will be often receiving inspections and surprise visits from Assistant Inspectors, Assistant Divisional Officers, Divisional Inspectors and the Director of Public Instruction himself. I do not want to take you into the details of the reorganisation, but I would like to say that unless some such reorganisation is carried into effect, we cannot hope to put an end to the existing evils. The reorganisation will be a means to remedy and eliminate a very large amount of waste which I think has been clearly proved to be in existence as the report shows. One aspect of the reorganisation of the Inspectorate requires very careful looking into and that is, as far as the Vernacular schools are concerned, the committee recommends the combining of the Women's Inspectorate and the men's Inspectorate. It follows naturally from the committee's recommendation regarding the introduction of co-education in all Vernacular schools up to the fifth class. I do not want to anticipate any possible objections and after hearing what they are I shall have an opportunity to reply to the criticisms. But I would like to assure the House that there are no real difficulties connected with the placing of the female Inspectorate under male officers. Here, in this State it has been done before and in many other places also. And Government do not anticipate real difficulties so as to render in any way the scheme undesirable. The recommendation of the committee to have co-education throughout the Vernacular schools up to the fifth class, if I may say so, is nothing out of the ordinary; nothing which could be regarded as objectionable in this State of Travancore. I do not know whether the members realise that such a thing was in existence, for many many years, if not decades ago, in Travancore. Even at present, nearly 70 per cent. of the girls who are undergoing Vernacular instruction are reading in Boys' schools. Again, the great majority of schools where girl pupils study are being inspected by men officers and not by women officers. It is obvious that a system of common primary schools for boys and girls is in the best interests of primary education. The committee's report welcomes mixed staffs from several points of view. I know the proposal for mixed staffs is liable to raise criticism even in Travancore. But I may say that mixed staffs exist today in a considerable number of primary schools in the State. In the aided agencies it is quite common to find men and women teachers working together and even in the departmental primary girls' schools it is quite common to find male music

teachers working alongside of women teachers. Further, mixed staffs are by no means a completely new feature of primary schools in some other parts of India. I will try and show why a mixed staff is necessary for two reasons. In nearly 70 per cent. of the schools which are now boys' schools it becomes necessary to have women teachers in order that subjects may be taught according to the special curriculam for girls. Secondly, it is an accepted policy all over the world that the best teachers, to teach and handle small children of the lower classes of the primary school, are women teachers, and the Government are anxious to see that that policy is adopted here and for all these schools to have a considerable portion of the staff consisting of women teachers.

Another important recommendation of the committee is the establishment of local bodies and to entrust those local bodies with the management of Vernacular schools in particular. The report also suggests that even secondary schools might be managed by local boards and municipalities. The recommendation of the committee in regard to local bodies is briefly this. Local bodies should be set up for general purpose. After that is done, local bodies should function in one regard and that is in the direction of management. The committee's report, I think, has been careful not to recommend that local bodies should do anything more than manage the schools. In some parts of India, local bodies do, not only management but grant recognition, grant in aid, etc. But this report merely says that local bodies should only *manage* the schools. I lay stress on that and Government does not intend to give up its controlling authority or to abrogate its powers in regard to control of finance, grant-in-aid, recognition and inspection. There is a further recommendation in the report with regard to local bodies and that is, that the local bodies should assist Government, by the raising of local taxation, in spreading mass education. Members will realise that all these changes cannot be brought in all on a sudden. But it will become a practical necessity when the recommendations are implemented gradually and when Government particularly comes to the introduction of compulsion.

I should like to say a word about the recommendation of the committee with regard to the colleges in Trivandrum. In the general scheme of the report about the colleges in Trivandrum it is said that there should be, as early as possible, first an amalgamation and secondly the introduction of a residential system for all students who are receiving instruction to the degree courses. We are extremely anxious that instead of having 2 or 3 colleges frittering their energies in different ways, there should be one large and complete residential college giving to the students all the comforts and advantages of a corporate life. In residential colleges, there are possibilities for the development of extra class study and all other activities. It is obvious that it will result in manifest benefits also from the point of view of finance apart from the initial outlay on the construction of the building. The report also suggests in connection with the reorganisation of the colleges that the Government of Travancore should be prepared to back out from the continuance of certain classes of study which are adequately provided

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for in aided colleges in the State or in the contiguous colleges in areas near by. In that connection I want to point out while it may be open to members of the Council to object to Government withdrawing from the direct provision of some course, only if that is done, money will be made available and Government can utilise this for the development cf a college of technology which is another major recommendation. Secondly, the introduction of various advanced courses of study and research, which are not provided for in Travancore at present and the absence of which has considerably handicapped Travancore students who have to go long distances outside the State to get their advanced studies, will become possible.

What the committee says about secondary education may be summarised, They aim mainly at heightening of standards in the high school classes and attempting to divert this ever increasing stream of pupils with mediocre abilities who force their way even after years of failure into collegiate classes, obtain degrees, then find themselves adrift on the unemployment market without much hope of securing a livelihood or even any return for the money and years spent on education. The report says clearly that they do not wish to deny higher education to any really capable student-let alone brilliant students. The report suggests in the case of extra brilliant but poor students who desire for advanced study that an adequate provision should be made by Government by way of scholarships. At some point in the secondary stage, pupils of mediocre abilities should be diverted and provided with other types of education. On the need for diversion of pupils of average ability reports all over India are unanimous. It seems to m e that there should be an alternative course of instruction either in the existing high schools or in independent technical schools.

One other point that the report has recommended is the introduction of Vernacular as the medium of instruction, throughout the high school classes. At any rate, to begin with, they should only be optional on the managers. I know there will be considerable critiscism from certain quarters in not making it compulsory. I will suggest reasons for that recommendation which are obvious. When you make drastic experiments it is wise to take time and give to managements an opportunity to work the experiment. Teachers find certain difficulties and there is the question of text-books as also the obvious difficulty in bi-lingual and multi-lingual areas. I know from experience elsewhere in India where the optional system is introduced, in most of the Provinces the number of schools that adopted vernacular as the medium of instruction has steadily increased from year to year. One word more with regard to changes in the Vernacular education. The report put in brief recommends that, since the existing Vernacular middle schools are rather bad copies of the secondary schools, they should be abolished. In other words, the present Vernacular middle schools must be

different from the secondary schools and the continuation schools after the primary courses should have a distinctive character and a value of their own quite distinct from what is expected from secondary schools.

Then the committee has recommended the establishment of vocational bias schools in a large number of places wherever possible. Other recent educational reports in India have made similar recommendations. Education on these lines will, it is hoped, help to solve the present day problem of unemployment.

Regarding women's education generally it is satisfactory and has steadily progressed in the State. Whatever the future of an educated girl might be, whether she remains at home as wife or mother or whether she takes to a profession, the committee consider that it is good fundamentally in the nature of things that in school classes, girls should have special courses of study in domestic science, homecraft, nursing, first-aid, fine arts, etc. Speaking generally of girls' schools, other than primary schools, in the State they have no separate curriculam for their work which is an indication that these schools have been hitherto, more or less, slavishly following the curriculam of boys' schools. Then, Sir, a word about technology. Neither I nor the members of the committee are experts in the question of technology. But I will state very briefly the general attitude of the committee. You find, every year parents spending a lot of money towards special and higher education. You have research laboratories where students develop all sorts of scientific study. But you find no connection between this advanced study and the actual improvement of the industries of the State. As a layman I can only say that when I look round, I see that this State has a very large and valuable quantity of raw products and that there are possibilities of very considerable industrial developments in regard to rubber, sugar, paper manufacture, pottery, mills of various kinds, oils, soaps, matches and very many other industrial items. Yet I find that at this moment there is no relationship between our higher studies and the possibilities of the further development of these industries. Even when our local industries, such as paper manufacture, want assistance in comparatively minor research in connection with their development, apparently we are unable to supply that from our higher studies in the colleges and from even the products of the colleges. What the report does suggest is that Government should not merely make an industrial survey of the State having this in mind but should try and see that in future a considerable portion of the money that is spent on college and higher education should be spent on such training as will enable these higher studies, so to speak, and the products of higher studies, to be handmaids of the future development of the industry of the State.

Only two other points I want to refer to. One is that the report does lay considerable stress on the immediate need for improvement in the educational progress and condition of the backward communities in

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the State. There are many recommendations in the report throughout its various chapters which demand, so to speak, that much greater supervision and attention must be devoted by Government to the position of the backward classes, and the organisation of schools for the backward classes should be altered so as to give much greater scope than they have had in the past of coming up to the level of the more advanced communities. Special recommendations have been made in this regard even in connection with the reorganisation of the Inspectorate and responsibility is thrown on specific officers of the Government. In fact, I think I will be right in saying that it will be fairly obvious from the report that many of the major problems in regard to the position of the backward communities, the position of backward areas improperly supplied with schools, the position of areas where there are far too many schools and much overlapping have been neglected because of the inabilty of the overcentralised Inspectorate to deal with these problems and we sincerely hope that the re-organisation of the Inspectorate will enable the department to devote proper and due attention to these problems in future.

Sir, before I move the demand for the acceptance of the House, I would like to say that in a report covering over 400 pages and making a number of recommendations affecting vast questions there must be wide differences of opinion even between members of the Council and other people interested in education. But I just want to say that, as far as I am aware, the general trend of the recommendations of the Education Reforms Committee is very strictly in keeping with educational progress and movements not merely all over India but all over the world. I think also that it is rather remarkable—I do not think it will redound to the credit in any way of the members of the Education Reforms Committee but it is merely a coincidence—that, while the Education Reforms Committee was sitting in Travancore and drafting its report, another important Committee in the Punjab was sitting, namely, the Punjab University Enquiry Committee. Though it was a university enquiry committee that committee has really reported on Vernacular, Secondary and University education, and its report is the latest important report on education in India to-day. I think it is a strange coincidence, though remarkable, that the recommendations in that report coincided very closely with the recommendations in the report of our local enquiry committee. I only mention that, Sir, to show that the recommendations in the report are not startling or revolutionary and that even if they are startling or revolutionary, they are only in keeping with the general trend of education all over India and elsewhere.

I commend, Sir, this grant to the acceptance of the Council.

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANICKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, considering the importance of this report and the changes contemplated, there is a feeling on this side of the House that the non-official day also

may be set apart for discussing this question. So, I request your permission for the purpose.

PRESIDENT: Is that generally agreed to by the non-officials?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Yes.

PRESIDENT: Has any member any objection?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, there are certain important resolutions to be moved on that day.

PRESIDENT: I have no objection to allow the discussion to be continued on Saturday if it is not finished to-day, and if the discussion is concluded on Saturday morning, the non-official resolutions can be taken up in the afternoon. I take it that the House as a whole has no objection to this debate being continued on Saturday.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Sir, in the light of this permission, may I know whether the President will be agreeable to revising the time-limit of 15 minutes?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: We all request you Sir, to extend the time-limit also.

PRESIDENT: What do you suggest, Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Not less than 25 minutes, and in the case of persons who want more time the discretion may be vested in the Chair.

PRESIDENT: The time-limit will be 20 minutes and I shall be strict.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Sir, we are really grateful to the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja in taking up the question of educational reforms in right earnest, a subject which has been repeatedly brought forward both in the Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council; and we are more grateful to the Government for appointing a committee to enquire into and report on the educational system of Travancore, headed by Mr. Statham, an eminent educationlist of the present day. But I cannot help pointing out to you, Sir, that the committee, as composed, was not properly representative. The report says that the time given for the committee was so short and that they had to hasten the report and in their flying visits they were able to examine only a few witnesses. I need not tell you, Sir, that our educational policy has been moulded and re-moulded by eminent educationists and statesmen. The Financial Secretary has pointed out the Budget Session that the services of Mr. Statham were lent to this Government for a short period to see to the practical working of the recommendations made by himself. We are also a little handicapped, Sir, on account of the report being published only very recently and we have not had sufficient time to study and digest the manifold recommendations of the committee. I beg to point out that the way in which this important subject has been placed before the legislature is not also as it was expected to be, because we are called upon to discuss the whole question on a demand for a certain item. At least the various recommendations made by the committee were not allowed to be put to vote

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and passed in both the Houses. Under these circumstances, I would request the Government, before they pass final orders on this report, to call together a conference of the eminent educationalists in the State and after due deliberation on the recommendations made by the committee to have an Educational Code drafted and placed before the legislature.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : May I know from the member whether it is not competent for the Advisory Board to set aside the recommendations in the report and make further recommendations?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I do not know. The report does not say what the functions of the Advisory Board are. Further, though a demand is made forthe travelling allowance of the members of the Advisory Board, the Chief Secretary, I believe, stated that the Government have not appointed the Advisory Board, or are not contemplating the appointment of an Advisory Board.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: May I explain, Sir that I did not say anything like that.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: The functions of the Advisory Board are not stated in the report. As such, I have only to say that the Advisory Board contemplated by the Government cannot be taken to be a parallel to the conference that I propose.

Coming to the recommendations, Sir, I would strongly oppose the closure of the Education Section of the Secretariat and the appointment of the Educational Director as the Secretary to Government. It is opposed to principle and the parctical working of the Secretariat. The Dewan, as the Head of the Administration, will have to sit in judgment over the decision of the Director of Public Instruction and also the proposals made to him by the Secretary who is also to be the Director. To appoint the Educational Director as the Secretary to advise the Dewan in such matters is illogical and the work of the Secretariat will also be hampered much. Various reasons have been given in the Lower House and in the local Press against such a proposal.

The next point that I would object to is the imparting of religious instruction in schools and colleges. It is true, Sir, that the Director of Public Instruction says that only with the written permission of the parents religious instruction in a different faith will be imparted to the pupils. It is not on that principle that I object to it. We have different religions and different denominations of religions and we find children belonging to all these going to schools and colleges. If religious instruction is given side by side it may lead to unwholesome and unhealthy communal rivalry and competition among the students.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he is not aware of the fact that portions of the Maha Bharata and Ramayana have been prescribed as text-books?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: It is not the prescription of the text book that I am now treating of. I am speaking of giving instruction in schools in the different religions and that such a thing is not practicable nor is it proper.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he is not aware of the fact that Maha Bharata and Ramayana form the religious scriptures of the Hindus?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: It may be. It is not on that account that I am opposing it. I am speaking of a matter which is quite different from that. It is common knowledge that the present day students are very anxious to discuss and enter into debates. A particular religion may be the cause of a debate. A Mahomedan may not like the discussing of his religion or the making of any observation on Mahomedanism by a non-Mahomedan, and a pious Hindu may not like a Christian debating Hinduism.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether there is a very strong idea in favour of Christianity among the depressed class Hindus?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I do not know that.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he is not aware of the fact that a high percentage of the depressed class Hindus has been converted to Christianity?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: It is not on account of the importance of the religion but on account of some other causes, on account of other attractions which my friend himself may know, that they are converted to Christianity.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla* cum *Pattanamtitta*): രാമായണം ഭാരതം മുതലായ ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളിലെ ഭാഗങ്ങൾ പാഠവിഷയങ്ങളാക്കുന്നതു സാഹിത്യപരമായ പഠനത്തിനോ മതപരമായ പഠനത്തിനോ?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: സാഹിത്യപരമായ പഠനത്തിനു മാത്രമാണ്. അതുപോലെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സാഹിത്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ബൈബിളും പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഇതരമതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ മലയാളസാഹിത്യപരമായ പഠനത്തിനുതകുന്നവയല്ലെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: അറിയാം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he is aware that students who are preparing for examinations are forced to read portions of Maha Bharata and Ramayana in the early morning because they are prescribed as text-books?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: There is no such restriction.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he entertains the idea that the Christians and the Mahomedans will tolerate the reading of portions of Ramayana and Maha Bharata in their own houses early in the mornings

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I do not know anything about it.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: കൃസ്ത്യാനികളും മഹമ്മദീയരും സാഹിത്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണ് ബൈബിളും കൊറാനുംസ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നാണോ വിചാരം?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: കൃസ്ത്യാനികളുടേയും മഹമ്മദീയരുടേയും ഇടയിൽ അവരുടെ മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളെപ്പററിയുള്ള വിചാരം എന്താണെന്നു എനിക്കു പറയുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: കൃസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ ചില ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഭാഷ പാതിര മലയാളമാണെന്നു മററുള്ളവർ അധിക്ഷേപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: അങ്ങിനെ അധിക്ഷേപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഞാൻ അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: പ്രസ്സിലും പ്രസംഗമണ്ഡപങ്ങളിലും ഇതിനെ അധിക്ഷേപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള അഭിപ്രായ വ്യത്യാസം വരാനിടയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണ് മതപരമായ പഠിത്തം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ പാടില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: സാഹിത്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടിയാണ് കൃസ്ത്യാനികൾ ബൈബിൾ വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നുള്ള മെമ്പറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം തെററാണെന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ മനസ്സിലായോ?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: ഞാൻ അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. രാമായണം ഭാരതം മുതലായവ മലയാളത്തിന് സാഹിത്യ ഗ്രന്ഥമായി വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. അതുപോലെ ബൈബിളും ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ ഒരുസാഹിത്യ ഗ്രന്ഥമായി വിചാരിച്ചു പഠിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: കൃസ്ത്യാനികളുടേയും മഹമ്മദീയരുടേയും കാര്യം പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ വന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞതാണ്.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Thank you.

I have no objection, Sir, to the teaching of moral lessons in schools. Morality may be taught, and I think that instead of teaching religious lessons moral lessons may be taught in the schools and colleges. Some years back during the time of Dr. Harvey, when the Government questioned him about the low percentage of the number of students turned out from the college, he pointed out in the Administration Report that the colleges were not meant to produce graduates like bricks from a brick kiln but to produce graduates of character and to make them proper citizens. In former days morality was maintained and at present I can say, without hesitation and without any fear of contradiction, that such morale is not observed by the present-day students. Charity begins at home, and, as such, I request you, Sir, that in the keeping of the morale of the college and the high school, Government should keep a zealous watch over the teaching staff. One instance I am reminded of at present. During the period of Dr. Harvey, when a learned Professor had married a second time he was soon sent out of the college on the very reason of the second marriage. I beg to point out that morality must be maintained and moral lessons taught in schools and colleges instead of the imparting of religious instruction.

The next recommendation that I would take objection to is the restriction of admisson to the colleges. It is said in the report that when a student fails twice in the fourth Form he must be debarred from re-entering the pre-University course. This is very hard. For, it is common knowledge that a student can come to the Fourth Form in his thirteenth or fourteenth year. To ear-mark a student at that age as being unfit to go to the college is very hard. In a tropical country like Travancore on account of the changes in conditions we will find boys of tender age being not very intelligent but who, when they grow up, are found to be highly intelligent and in the same way boys of tender age who show some intelligence will be found, when they grow up, to have grown blunt. So, the failing of a student twice in the Fourth Form is not a test and such a student should not be ear-marked as being unfit to enter the college. I earnestly question Mr. Statham whether such a provision is contained in any Education Code either in British India or outside British India. So, I strongly oppose that recommendation.

The next point that I would oppose is the increase in the fees. Everywhere outside Travancore the cry is for the reduction of the fees. I need not point out that even in the Madras Senate, the other day, Mr. T. V. Seshu Aiyar moved for the reduction of fees and the resolution was passed with a large majority. But here in the report we find the recommendation for increasing the fees. This is highly objectionable. I would advocate the maxim that with minimum cost maximum education should be given. I need not point out that unlike in western countries, in India we find more intelligent and persevering students among the poor class than among the rich classes. Looking to the past, it is common knowlege to the members of this

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House that almost all the persons who have come up to the front in education were from the poorer classes. To close our colleges to the poor students and allow only rich men, who are often more lazy and blunt, to enter the college is also not proper. In case college education is made more costly, it is likely that the future machinery of the administration will have to be run only by the richer classes. The principle of communal representation is acepted in our State. When the principle of communal representation is accepted, it is hard to keep out a large number of poor men from the Government service and to prohibit them from entering into the colleges. I would strongly oppose the increase of fees in the colleges. The standard of education may be made higher and, as Mr. Seshu Aiyar stated in the Senate House raising the standard of higher education is different from the standard of raising the fees.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the member whether Mr. Seshu Aiyar moved for reduction in the examination fees or for reduction in the college fees?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Mr. Seshu Aiyar moved only for reduction in the examination fees.

Coming to Vernacular education I should say that the report gives the death blow to it. We stand far ahead in Vernacular education, of other parts of India, British India not excepted. This is a State where Vernacular education was encouraged about 150 years ago, long before the Government of India thought of spending a pie on education, and we have been maintaining the Vernacular schools since then. Closing the vernacular high Schools is detrimental to Vernacular education. I am not opposed to the abolition of the middle school examination and I would strongly advocate that the high school classes of the Vernacular schools be maintained. It is stated that Vernacular will be taught in English schools. I need not tell you, Sir, that in English schools Vernacular is always given a step-motherly treatment. Those who have experience in our colleges and high schools will know that the Vernacular hours are taken as the amusing hours, and I can boldly say that those who have higher Vernacular education are far superior even to the graduates and to Masters of Arts who have taken degrees in Universities.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Has the member compared the curricula of studies of both courses?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: No, it is not by comparison of the course of studies that I make this statement. It is by experience that I say this.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Will the member kindly take us into his confidence and explain in what manner he put to test the relative categories of these two candidates?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : Generally, we find that in handwriting, or in speaking malayalam or in any other matter, people with Vernacular education stand superior to even the graduates. The recommendation of the committee is detrimental to Vernacular education. The passed candidates may be entertained in such departments where English knowledge is not absolutely necessary, for instance Registration, Anchal, Excise, Police and as teachers in the elementary classes and, so on. I therefore beg to state that the Vernacular high schools should be maintained.

I am in complete agreement with the report in its recommendations on mass education. I also support that primary eduaction should be extended up to the fifth class. But I am sorry that the committee has not considered the question of introducing compulsory education forthwith. I earnestly request that compulsory education be introduced at least in all the municipal centres of Travancore atonce. When the Municipal Regulation was before the Legislative Council it was thought that primary education should be made a local charge by introducing local taxation. In all civilised countries I understand the cost of primary education is met mainly by local taxation. I have given figures in my budget speech about the cost obtaining in other countries on primary education. If primary education is made free and compulsory within municipal areas we would know more or less the working of the system. There are ample facilities for that.

There is strong opposition to the introduction of an Educational cess to meet the expenses of primary education. Now, we are spending more than 40 per cent. of our total revenues under the head 'Education'. It is very hard to ask the general tax-payer to pay more in this direction. When the Primary Education Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council Mr. Gokhale advocated an Educational cess but that was thrown out. After that very many taxes were raised in British India in other directions. I am not opposed to the levy of a small cess in municipal areas as it will not affect the agricultural population. I may also advocate the opening of night schools, morning schools and evening schools in municipal areas. If necessary, legislation may be introduced asking the educated men to teach during certain hours free of cost. I request the Government that the question of compulsory primary education and the introduction of compulsory education within the municipal areas be taken up in right earnest immediately.

Coming to the entertainment of married women in the service, I would strongly oppose the recommendation of the committee. This is a Hindu State where we find a large majority of Hindus. Marriage is considered by them as a sacrament and not as a contract. As such, it is highly objectionable that married women be sent away from the Education Department. I may also point out that this action, if taken by Government, will go against giving impetus to female education in the State. Even though we are spending a large amount

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on education, we stand far behind the sister State of Cochin in the matter of female education. I request that all facilities be given for the encouragement of female education.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : Sir, first of all, I congratulate Mr. Statham for producing such a masterly report. It is particularly gratifying to note that within a very short time he has been able to contribute a beautiful treatise on educational conditions in Travancore especially under the disadvantages he had been working. For some reason or other the Travancore Government was not prepared to give him the best help possible. There were very great educationalists in the land, ex-Directors, ex-Inspectors and other men who were and are connected with University and schools and colleges in the land. Their services, for some reason or other, were with-held from Mr. Statham, but Mr. Statham, inspite of that initial handicap, has produced a report which is in most respects acceptable to the people. Sir, I claim to speak with some authority on the subject because I was myself in the teaching line for over 10 years and as such I am well conversant with the conditions in our schools although I cannot take the same dogmatic attitude in speaking about conditions that prevail in the colleges. Now I do not want to travel the same ground over again. Mr. Statham has, in fact, touched all the topics that are engaging the attention of educationalists all over the world. And the most important reason why Travancoreans must be grateful to him is this; that he has recommended to stop all these Vernacular middle schools which are run without any aim or objective as he himself says in his report.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : May I know from the member, whether he was a teacher in the Vernacular school or in the English school?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : For that matter, Sir, I may say I was in the Education Department, and I thank the member for his interest in my autobiography.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : May I know whether it was in the English or Vernacular school.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : In the English Department, Sir.

Now-a-days no great attention generally is paid to the growth of the Vernaculars and I can assure you, Sir, that no great good is gained to literature by studying Vernacular in the Vernacular schools. I can assure you also that no Milton or Shakespeare was ever produced by our Vernacular schools. All the good literature that has been produced of late, say during the last 25 years, has been produced by men who had been in colleges and English schools. They derived their inspiration mostly by reading English literature.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: കാളിദാസൻ, ഭവഭൂതി മുതലായ ആളുകളും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് യൂനിവേർസിററിയിൽ പഠിച്ചവരായിരിക്കുമോ?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I must look up to some calendars of Universities before I can say that.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether Mr. Kumaran Asan studied in any English school?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I wanted to refer to him, Sir, and I am grateful to Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi for having reminded me of it. Anyway, Mr. Kumaran Asan is not a product of Vernacular schools.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: And Mr. K. C. Kesava Pillai?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I may tell you, Sir, I do not keep a 'Who is Who' to tell you about the Vernacular scholars.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Does the member know that Shakespeare was not a product of any University?

MR. P. KOCHIKAL BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: It is even doubtful whether he was ever in school.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether Mr. Macdonald, the present Prime Minister, was a member of any University?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: The question is not whether these great men are men of the University or not. I am confining my attention to the topic at hand; the Vernacular schools in the State. When I met Mr. Statham once, I personally told him that those people who give gratuitous advice, they have more in their mind the education of their neighbours' children than their own children. As far as their children are concerned, they must be sent to English schools and then to colleges and then, if possible to foreign Universities for education. In this connection I remember a story of a mother who, sending her child told the school mistress: "My child is very nervous. Take care that the child is frightened. You must frighten my child by beating the child that sits next to my child." This is the sort of impression that some people have who gave evidence before the committee. They had this in their mind. They have no idea of sending their children to the Vernacular schools. As one who claims to know Malayalam literature and as one who was in the teaching line, I can assure you that the greatest thing the Government can do is to stop the Vernacular middle schools and give vocational bias to the students. But I do not mean to say that the Government must discard all these unfortunate and accidental products of a mistaken educational policy. Government should absorb all these people by all possible means and only take care not to produce these by-products without any aim or purpose,

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member whether he is against providing elementary Vernacular education in the land?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I do not speak anything of elementary education in this connection I do not at all mean that Vernacular education should not be given in elementary schools.

The Vernacular middle schools in the State should be put a stop to and vocational bias must be given to their studies so as to serve the children concerned and the State. It is a great danger to the State, danger to the society, if you get so many so-called literary men. What sort of literature these people are capable of producing with the education they get in the Vernacular schools, I do not want to describe.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether the member will be pleased to give us an idea as to the nature of the service that is given by the products of English schools?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I say I am speaking only about Vernacular middle schools, I am glad to say that I am in agreement with Mr. Statham, but in certain minor things I am afraid, I cannot agree with him. In one small thing as marriage, as a married man myself who gets inspiration and solace from a married woman, I cannot be in agreement with Mr. Statham when he says that married women should not be appointed as teachers. My opinion is that married women can teach as well as unmarried women. I do not want to debate about the psychology of married life.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Should not married women be reserved to give solace to their husbands?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Then, Sir, some rule may well be brought against married men also whose leisure may be claimed by the married women in their homes.

In this House where there is an able member as Mrs. Lukose, I am not bold enough to say that married women are never to be in responsible posts. As far as efficiency is concerned I am sure that married women also keep up a very high level of efficiency in educational institutions and there is no reason why in order to obey a doctrinaire view these married women who entered service on the distinct understanding of a permanent tenure should be sent away and, Sir, there is no reason why they should not hereafter be entertained. Who knows, Sir, that the next Director of Public Instruction would not be more in love with married women and what will be their plight then, Sir, when, possibly the next Director might insist upon marriage as a condition of service, and, thus, by change of rules or byelaws of the department those old spinsters are compelled to seek their mates. I do not want to describe it for it will be a rather difficult situation.

In the same way, Sir, the reasons adduced by Mr. Statham for the bifurcation of the colleges on a new basis are not convincing. After all he is also in favour of bifurcation. There has been a bifurcation

vertical, now he wants a bifurcation horizontal. The bifurcation will involve re-duplication of staff, laboratories and libraries. Why should there be this division? The students of the Intermediate classes will become better by their contact with students of higher classes and further these two colleges have built up some traditions and it is not very wise from an educational point of view to disturb these institutions which have been allowed to build up noble traditions of their own.

Another point to which I want to draw the attention of the Director is this. His recommendations as regards Mahomedan education are not very convincing. I entirely agree with the diagnosis of the situation, but I am afraid that he had in mind the conditions of British India when he drafted those recommendations. What the Mahomedans of this country want is this. They must be given facilities for education. They are too poor. They must be given cloth and midday meal. The Director has also referred to the difficulties with regard to the Inspectorate. I do not think there is any particular necessity for abolishing the present Inspectorate. Let there be one Inspector more, not as an Assistant Inspector, as he purposes, but an Inspector to do propoganda work among the Mahomedans. I do not see the necessity of a minimum number of Mahomedan teachers or, of any one community as such in Educational service or in other departments. I am not standing in the way of the Mahomedans. What virtue there is in the Mahomedan Assistant Inspector as such does not quite appeal to me.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he is aware that the same recommendations are made in the report of the Hartog Committee?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: That is why I said he had the conditions prevailing in other parts of British India in mind when he drafted the report. I know he was so intimately connected with that report that he could not forget those facts when he came to draft this report.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: What is the condition elsewhere that necessitates the appointment of certain number of Mahomedan Inspectors?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Mr. Statham will be able to tell you better about it.

Next, Sir, in the last Session of the Council the Government had promised us that the major recommendations in the report will be given effect to only after consulting this House I have to say that it has not been fair on the part of Government to have made certain appointments recommended in the committee's report without placing the matter before us. That is not the kind of co-operation and courtesy we would expect from the Government.

Now another uninteresting feature of Mr. Statham's report is the nurturing of the Deputy Director in his office. I am not a believer

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in apostolic succession as far as Government appointments are concerned. As far as I can say, under Mr. Statham's scheme, the Deputy Director is like a Cardinal being trained and reared by the Pope of a Director. Mr. Statham will ere long flap his wings and fly off to British India and by that time, he will have incubated a Director in his office. He in his turn would incubate another Director and so on. That is not a very healthy feature. The Director's place must be a selection appointment.

Another observation, I wish to make, is that the teaching staff and the inspecting staff must not be made separate and water-tight compartments. Hereafter, as here to fore, it must be possible for one in the teaching line to become an inspector and *vice versa*.

Now one who enters the inspecting staff has the chance of becoming a Divisional Inspector or even the Deputy Director whereas a poor man as myself who began his career as a school teacher would not get an opportunity of getting a higher salary than Rs. 200 or 250.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member whether, apart from metaphors, there is any particular harm in an officer getting experience as Deputy Director getting the place of Director when it falls vacant ?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: There is absolutely no harm in a man getting experience. My point is that a senior officer of the department does not need any particular or elaborate training to become the Director. Any man of liberal education who knows about the educational movements in the world can very well be a Director of Public Instruction. There is not very great harm for even if a school master is straightway appointed as Educational Director provided he is efficient.

Next, may I speak a word about the salaries of the Professors. He has not recommended to bring down the high salaries of the Professors of the college possibly because the proportional pay of the Director of Public Instruction might be affected. In the Chapter on College Education he could very well have mentioned about the undesirability of giving very high salaries to the staff of the colleges, I can appreciate the wisdom of giving high salaries to efficient men who have contributed something to the widening of the realms of the knowledge by doing some very commendable research work. But out of the ever so many Professors of the colleges how many are there who are better than over-grown school masters ? They are very highly fortunate. No doubt. Therefore in making the recommendations about the salaries the committee should have directed its attention to this, namely, the disproportionate high pay given to the members of the staff of the colleges.

I am grateful to Mr. Statham for the promise that he has given that the Legislature would be adequately represented on the Advisory Board. But I must get a further assurance from the Director that this House will get an equal representation as the other House on that Board.

I will close my remarks with just a word regarding the Vernacular Text-Book Committee. That has again been an unfortunate spot on Mr. Statham's shield. All the demoralisation of the Education Department was the direct result of this patronage being vested in the Director and the Inspectors of schools. I absolutely have no disrespect to the present Director of Public Instruction. As things stand at present, God alone knows whether the Inspectors know correctly any language under the sun. Certainly the faulty Malayalam of one Inspector can be compared only with the faulty Tamil of the other Inspector. I do not know the reason for such a responsibility being vested in the Director or the Inspectors when there are such genuine scholars like Messrs. P. K. Narayana Pillai, E. V. Krishna Pillai and Ullur S. Paramesvara Aiyar. This procedure looks rather ridiculous. Therefore my suggestion is that the Director of Public Instruction should pay more attention to this matter in the light of the discussion that we had in the other House and also on the floor of this House.

In conclusion I congratulate Mr. Statham and the committee and I have reason to congratulate because there are two members of this House who had the opportunity of serving on the committee for the wonderful classic they have produced and the widest knowledge they have displayed. I have a special request to make to the non-official members of this House that, provided we accept this report, we must be prepared to make sacrifices. If we find that the report is useful this House must not deny Government the possibility of raising more funds by means of educational cess, because, I believe in the proverb that if we want to eat the cake we must pay for it. We must abide by the financial implications of that report. And we must not grudge voting the necessary funds.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: സർ, വഞ്ചിരാജ്യനിവാസികൾ വളരെ ഉൽകണ്ഠാപൂർവ്വം പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരിഷ്കരണക്കമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ട് സകലരും അവധാനപൂർവ്വം വായിച്ചു ഹൃദിസ്ഥമാക്കേണ്ടതുതന്നെ, പക്ഷാന്തരമില്ല.

നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ന്യൂനതകളെ പ്രത്യക്ഷമായി പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചും കാലാനുകൂലം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ട ഭേദഗതികളെ സമിഷ്ടിയായി വ്യവരിച്ചുംആണ് ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു ഇതിന്റെ ഏതുഭാഗം നോക്കിയാലും നിഷ്പ്രയാസം മനസ്സിലാക്കാം.

രാജ്യത്തെ ജനങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു നല്ല അംശം മാതൃഭാഷാവിദ്യാഭ്യാസംപോലും ഇല്ലാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു മൂഗീയമായി കാലയാപനം ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു.

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപ്രചരണത്തിനായി മുന്നിറങ്ങി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്ന പൌരത്തിയിൽപോലും സിംഹഭാഗവും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്ഭാഷാ പരിചിതന്മാരല്ല. പഴയ പ്രതിനിധിസമിതികളിലും പുതിയ പ്രതിനിധിസമിതികളിലും ആംഗ്ലേയഭാഷാനഭിജ്ഞന്മാർ നിരന്തരം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണാം.

ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ഗവണ്മെൻറുപ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങളും മററും മാതൃഭാഷയിലല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനു് ശരിയായ പ്രയോജനം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതും അല്ല.

സൎക്കാർ സൎവീസിലിരിക്കുന്നതും കൈവിരൽകൊണ്ടെണ്ണത്തക്കതുമായ വിദേശവ്യക്തികളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തെ ആധാരമാക്കി രാജ്യത്തെ ബഹുഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനത്തിൻെറ ആവശ്യത്തെ ബലികഴിക്കുന്നതു് കഷ്ടാൽകഷ്ടതരംതന്നെ.

സൎക്കാർ സൎവീസിൽ വിദേശികളെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രമമാണു് ഇതിനെല്ലാം കാരണം.

ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു വിദേശികളെ ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടായെന്നു് നിർബന്ധമെങ്കിൽ താദൃശവ്യക്തികൾക്കു് മാതൃഭാഷാജ്ഞാനം നൽകി ഈ ന്യൂനതയെ പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതുംആണു്. വലിയ വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങൾക്കും മററും വിഷയമാകുന്ന പല ഭാഗങ്ങളും ഇതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

പ്രതിനിധികൾക്കു് നിരൂപണത്തിനുവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സമയം തുലോം പരിമിതമാണു്. ഈ സെഷൻ മുഴുവൻ വിനിയോഗിച്ചാൽപോലും അവരവൎക്കു് പറയാനുള്ളതു പറഞ്ഞു എന്നു വരുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ശരിയായ നിരൂപണം ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതുംആണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നവിധം സംഗതികൾ നടത്തുന്നു എങ്കിൽ പ്രതിനിധിസഭകളുടെ മുൻപാകെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു എന്നു് പേരുവരുത്താമെന്നല്ലാതെ വലിയ പ്രയോജനം ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടാവുമെന്നും തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ കഴിയുന്നതും ഇതേതരത്തിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണെങ്കിൽ ഇതിലേക്കു ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം യോജിച്ചതു എന്നു സമ്മതിച്ചേതീരു. റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ വ്യയഹേതുകമായിരുന്നാലും അവ പ്രായേണ ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാത്തവയാണെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കണം. അരക്കോടിരൂപായോളം ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ചിലവുള്ള ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഡയറക്ടർക്കു് ഒരു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറുസെക്രട്ടറി ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതുതന്നെ.

ഹജൂർ സെക്രട്ടേറിയററിലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസെക്ഷൻ നിറുത്തലാക്കി ഡയറക്ടർതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ സെക്രട്ടറിയാ

യി ഇരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായവും ആദരണീയമാണ്. ഇയ്യ ഡയറക്ടർക്ക വലിയ ഒരധികാരമാണ്, ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ചിലപ്പോൾ വിഷമതകൾ ഉണ്ടാകുവാനും ഇടയുണ്ട്. ഈ ഭാഗത്തോടു യോജിക്കാത്തവർ പലരും കണ്ടേക്കാം.

ഡയറക്ടർ എന്നൊരുദ്യോഗം ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നകാലത്തു് ഒരു എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ സെക്രിട്ടറിയാൽ നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുവന്ന ജോലി ഇപ്പോൾ ഹജൂർ സെക്രിട്ടറിയും ഡയറക്ടരുംകൂടി നടത്തിവരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഡയറക്ടർ ഗവൺമെൻറിലേയ്ക്കു അയയ്ക്കുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളും മററും നോക്കി ദിവാൻജിയുടെ തീരുമാനത്തിനു സമർപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള ചുമതലവഹിക്കുന്നതു് എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ടത്തോളം കൂടുതൽ ജ്ഞാനമൊ, പരിചയമൊ, ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറുസെക്രിട്ടറി മാത്രമാണ്. ഇയാൾ ഇതരവകുപ്പുകളുടെ ചുമതലകൂടിവഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണറിയുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ ജോലിവഹിക്കുന്ന ആൾ പ്രമോഷൻമൂലമൊ മററൊ മാറിമാറിവന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുക സർവ്വസാധാരണമാണ്.

എല്ലാവകുപ്പുകാരുടേയും ചുമതലവഹിക്കുന്ന ദിവാൻജിയും ചീഫ്സെക്രിട്ടറിയും സെക്രിട്ടറിയുടെ താല്പര്യങ്ങളെ പ്രായേണ സ്വീകരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI : ഇപ്പോൾ ദിവാൻജിയുമായി നേരിട്ടുസംസാരിക്കാൻ ഡയറക്ടർക്കു അസൌകര്യം നേരിട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി വല്ല അറിവുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : വേണമെങ്കിൽ റിക്കാർഡുകൾ മുഖാന്തിരം കാര്യം നടത്താമല്ലൊ എന്നു ചിലർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസം ജനങ്ങൾക്കൊ ഡയറക്ടർക്കൊ ഉണ്ടായാൽതന്നെയും അസിസ്റ്റൻറുസെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ അഭിമതമനുസരിച്ചു് സംഗതികൾ നടപ്പിൽവരുന്നതിനും ഇടയാവുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ രങ്കസ്വാമിഅയ്യങ്കാർ ആക്ടിംഗ്വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടരായിരുന്നകാലത്തു് അന്നത്തെ ദിവാൻജിമാരായിരുന്ന മിസ്റ്റർ വാട്സും മിസ്റ്റർ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യരും വ്യക്തിപരമായ ഏതോ ചില വിഷമങ്ങളോടു കൂടി വർത്തിച്ചിരുന്നു എന്നു കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

മഹാരാജാസ്കാളേജ് സയൻസുകാളേജ് എന്നും ആർട്ട്സ്കാളേജ് എന്നും രണ്ടുവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളാക്കിത്തീർക്കാനിടയാക്കിയതു അന്നു ഡയറക്ററരായിരുന്ന മി. സ്റ്റീഫൻസൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ അവഗണിച്ചു ദിവാനായിരുന്ന മി. രാഘവയ്യാ അന്ന് പ്രൊഫസറായിരുന്ന മി. രങ്ക

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

സ്വാമി അയ്യങ്കാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ പ്രാധാന്യം കല്പിച്ചതു നിമിത്തമായിരുന്നു.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ഡയറക്ററുടെ മീതെ ഒരു സെക്രിട്ടറി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയല്ലേ ഭേദം?

. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം ഇതാണ്. പല അവസരങ്ങളിലും ഡയറക്ററുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ അനാദരിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെന്റു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈദൃശസന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലും മററും ഡയറക്ററർ എങ്ങനെയും കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടന്നുകൊള്ളട്ടെ എന്നുള്ള നയം സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻ നിർബന്ധിതനാകുന്നും ഉണ്ട്. ഇതിനാലും മററും ഗവണ്മെന്റു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിനെ ശരിയായി നിയന്ത്രിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നില്ലെന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ തീർച്ചക്കായി അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ പലതും വളരെക്കാലമായി യാതൊരു തീർച്ചയും ഇല്ലാതെ ഇട്ടിരിക്കയായിരുന്നു എന്നും മററും പല ന്യൂനതകളും കാര്യകാരണസഹിതം റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ന്യൂനതകളുടെ പരിഹാരത്തിനു ഡയറക്ററരെ ഹജൂർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിന്റെ സെക്രിട്ടറിയായി നിയമിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള കമ്മിററിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം സർവ്വഥാ ആദരണീയമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

ഡയറക്ററർ എന്ന പേരോടുകൂടിയല്ലെങ്കിലും മിസ്റ്റർ പി. അയ്യപ്പൻപിള്ള, ഡാക്ടർ മിച്ചൽ, മിസ്റ്റർ രാജരാജവർമ്മ, മുതലായവർ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെ മാത്രം പ്രതിനിധീകരിച്ച് ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ഹജൂർ സെക്രിട്ടറിമാരായി ഇരുന്നിട്ടും ഉണ്ട്. ഇതിൽനിന്നും പിന്നീടുണ്ടായ പരിഷ്കാരമാണു ഡയറക്ററർ നിർമ്മാണവും ഹജൂരിൽനിന്നും ആ സ്ഥാനം വേർതിരിച്ചതും എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയും ഇവിടെ പ്രത്യേകം പ്രസ്താവയോഗ്യമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടറും ദിവാൻജിയും അപ്പോഴപ്പോൾ കണ്ടു പരസ്പരം കാര്യങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു നല്ലതുതന്നെ. പഞ്ചാബ്മുതലായി ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ററരെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാര്യദർശിയായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായും കമ്മിററി ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ദിവാൻജിയും ഡയറക്ററരും കൂടക്കൂടെ മാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു സെക്രിട്ടറിയേററിൽ ഒരു എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ സെക്രിട്ടറി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ലേ നല്ലതു്?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: സെക്രിട്ടറിയും മാറാമല്ലോ?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ദിവാൻജിമാർ വെളിയിൽനിന്നും വരുന്നവരാകകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെയുള്ള ഒരാൾ സെക്രിട്ടറിയായി സെക്രിട്ടേറിയററിലിരിക്കയല്ലേനല്ലതു്?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: പ്രമോഷൻമൂലവുംമററും അവരും കൂടക്കൂടെ മാറുമല്ലോ. ഇൻഡ്യൻ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസലോകത്തിൽ മിസ്റ്റർ സ്റ്റാത്താമിനുള്ള സ്ഥാനം തുലോം ഉപരിയാണ്.

ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസിലെ വിവിധന്യൂനതകളെപ്പററിയും റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ പ്രഥമവും പ്രധാനവുമായ നിർദ്ദേശം ഭരണക്കൂടത്തെപ്പററിയാണ്.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമേലധ്യക്ഷൻേറയും ഇൻസ്പെക്ററിംഗ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടേയും കാര്യക്ഷമമല്ലാത്ത ഭരണരീതികളേയും മററും പററി കമ്മിററി നിർദ്ദയം അധിക്ഷേപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ആധുനികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൻെറ പരാജയത്തിനു കാരണം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അനാസ്ഥയും ഭരണവൈകല്യങ്ങളും ആണെന്നു കമ്മിററി പ്രത്യക്ഷത്തിൽ പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇതു സമ്മതിക്കാമെങ്കിലും കമ്മിററിക്കാരുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ നല്ലവയായി യാതൊന്നും കാണാതിരുന്നതു തുലോം വിസ്മയാവഹം എന്നേ പറയേണ്ടതുള്ളു.

മി. പ്രൈഡ് മലയാളംസ്കൂൾ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂൾ മാസ്റ്റർമാരാകാൻ അയോഗ്യന്മാരാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ ബിഷപ്പ് അതിനെ ശരിവച്ചു. മറെറാരു ഡയറക്ടർ ഇവർക്കു പ്രമോഷൻ നൽകി ഇവരെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്ഹൈസ്കൂൾ ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്റർമാരാക്കി. ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിഡയറക്ടർ ആവശ്യമെന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ രാമസ്വാമിഅയ്യർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. ഹാഡ്സൺധ്വരയുമായി മി. അയ്യർ പിണങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗം വേണ്ടന്നായി. ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിഡയറക്ടറുദ്യോഗം ചീഫ്ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറുദ്യോഗമായി രൂപാന്തരപ്പെട്ടു. ഡാക്ടർ മിച്ചൽ കർശനമായി മർക്കടമുഷ്ടി പിടിച്ചിരുന്ന ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകളുടെ നേരെയുള്ള നയം മിസ്റ്റർ രാമസ്വാമിഅയ്യരുടെ ഭരണത്തിൽ നാമാവശേഷമായി.

ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരുടെ അധികാരം, ഒന്നു്; മലയാളംസ്കൂൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറുടെ അധികാരം വേറൊന്നു്, ഇംഗ്ലീഷും മലയാളവും കൂടെയുള്ള മദാമ്മയുടെ അധികാരം മറെറാന്നു്. ഈവക അസമത്വങ്ങൾ കാണുന്നതിനോ അവയെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനോ ഡയറക്ടർക്കു സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല.

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

സ്കൂൾലീവിംഗ് പദ്ധതി നന്നെന്നു ഒരിക്കൽ, അതിനുശേഷം അബദ്ധമാണെന്നു വേറൊരിക്കൽ; മുഖ്യപരീക്ഷ അത്യാവശ്യമെന്നു ഹാഡ്സൺ കമ്മിററി; വേണ്ടെന്നു സ്റ്റാത്താം കമ്മിററി; ട്രയിനിംഗ് രണ്ടു വർഷം വേണമെന്നു ഡാക്ടർ മിച്ചൽ പറയുമ്പോൾ ഒരുവർഷം മതിയെന്നു മറെറാരാൾ; രണ്ടുവർഷവും തികച്ചുവേണമെന്നു ഇനിയും ഒരാൾ; ഗ്രാൻറു എന്നു പോയിട്ടു അംഗീകാരംപോലും തരികയില്ല, മാനേജ്മെൻറാകെ താഴെവയ്ക്കണം എന്ന മനസ്ഥിതി ഒരു ഡയറക്ററർ പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഏതു കെട്ടിടത്തിനും ഗ്രാൻറുതരാം പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയില്ലാത്ത കുടിആശാന്മാരുപോലും പള്ളിക്കൂടംവച്ചു ഞങ്ങളെ സഹായിക്കുക എന്നു മറെറാരു ഡയറക്ററർ; ഇങ്ങനെ പറഞ്ഞുതുടങ്ങിയാൽ നാനാവിധ അബദ്ധകോലാഹലങ്ങൾ സുലഭമായി കാണും.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ പാടില്ലെന്നു ആരുപറഞ്ഞു?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളേ പാടില്ല, എന്നാണു ഡാക്ടർ മിച്ചലിൻെറ നയം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: അങ്ങനെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതാരാണെന്നു പറയാമൊ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : ഡാക്ടർ മിച്ചൽ.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഡാക്ടർ മിച്ചലിൻെറ കാലത്താണു കാളേജ്‌വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ധാരാളം പ്രചാരം സിദ്ധിച്ചതെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അക്കാലത്തു ഇത്ര പ്രചാരം സിദ്ധിച്ചതായി എനിയ്ക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ രാഷ്ട്രീയമായ പലകാര്യങ്ങളിലും ഇടപെടാറുണ്ടു്. സാഹിത്യപരമായി അവരുടെ സമയം നയിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ അതു ജനതതിക്കു ഒരു വലിയ അനുഗ്രഹപ്രദമാകുമായിരുന്നു.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ രാഷ്ട്രീയകാര്യങ്ങളിലുൾപ്പെട്ടതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: എനിക്കു ചിലതൊക്കെ അറിയാം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ളവരുടെമേൽ വല്ല നടപടിയും നടത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ചിലരുടെമേൽ നടപടി നടത്തിയതായോ ഇനിയും ചിലരുടെമേൽ നടപടി നടത്താൻ പോകുന്നതായോ മററൊ ഒക്കെ കേൾക്കുന്നു. ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരേയും സക്കാർസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെപ്പോലെ വിചാരിക്കണം. ഇവർ രാഷ്ട്രീയസംരംഭങ്ങളിൽ ഭാഗഭാക്കാകരുതു്. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം നിഷ്കർഷിക്കണം. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരിഷ്കരണക്കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു എന്നു കേട്ടപ്പോൾ അധികം സന്തോഷിച്ചതും കമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ടു പുറത്തുവന്നപ്പോൾ ദുഃഖിച്ചതും മലയാളം സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരാണ്. മലയാളം സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം വളരെ പരിമിതമാണ്. അവക്കു ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതൽ ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടു വെളിയിൽവരുമ്പോൾ കിട്ടുമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടു അവരെ ഭഗ്നോൽസാഹരാക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇവക്കു ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതൽകൊടുക്കണം. ഉയന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കണം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: മലയാളംസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്കു ൰൪ രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുണ്ട്. അവർ നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഗൃഹസ്ഥന്മാരേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ വരവുള്ളതായിട്ടറിയാമൊ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: എനിക്കറിവില്ല. റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ വഞ്ചിഭൂവാസികളേവരുടേയും സർവ്വപ്രധാനമായ ശ്രദ്ധയ്ക്കു വിഷയീഭവിക്കേണ്ടതു പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസമാകുന്നു.

നാട്ടുഭാഷാവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ മൂന്നദ്ധ്യായത്തിലായി വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഭാഗം ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം പ്രത്യേകം നോക്കേണ്ടതു തന്നെയാണ്. രണ്ടുവ്യാഴവട്ടക്കാലത്തിനു മുൻപു ഡാക്ടർ മിച്ചലിൻെറ കാലത്തുതന്നെ രാജ്യത്തെ ജനങ്ങളെയെല്ലാം നാട്ടുഭാഷാവിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുള്ളവരാക്കിത്തീക്കണമെന്ന നയം ഗവമ്മെൻറു അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരെ പര്യന്തം ഏകദേശം ൫൦-ശതമാനം കുട്ടികൾക്കുമാത്രമേ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൾകുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നതു എത്രയോ ശോചനീയമായ ഒരവസ്ഥയാണ്.

നിർബ്ബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൂടാതെയും തൊടുപുഴ, മൂവാററുപുഴ, ആദിയായ താലൂക്കുകളിലെ മലം പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും മററും സമീപകാലത്തുത്തനമായി കുടിയേറി അധിവസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലും മററും ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും നേരിട്ടു സ്കൂളുകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചും മററുംവേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങൾ ചെയ്താലല്ലാതെഎല്ലാവരേയും പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുള്ളവ

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

രാക്കി തീർക്കുക സുകരമല്ല. പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള ചിലവു കഴിഞ്ഞ ൧൦-വർഷകാലത്തു ഏഴുലക്ഷത്തിഅയ്യായിരത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഇരുപത്തിഏഴുലക്ഷത്തി എൺപത്തിഅയ്യായിരമായും പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂളുകളുടെ സംഖ്യ ൧൬൬൭-ൽ നിന്നും ൩൮൩൮-ആയും വർദ്ധിച്ചു.

വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളുടെ വർദ്ധനവും അവയ്ക്കു ചിലവാകുന്നതുകയും കൂടിതാരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തുമ്പോൾ തദനുസരണമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനിടയിൽ പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള ഫലം ശോചനീയം തന്നെ. ൧-മുതൽ ൫-വരെ ക്ലാസുകൾകൊണ്ടു പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മതിയാകുമെന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റു വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നതു ഡാക്ടർ മിച്ചലിന്റെ കാലത്തോടുകൂടി ൪-വരെ വേണമെന്നും സ്റ്റാറ്റാംകമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ട ൫ കൊല്ലം വേണമെന്നുമാണു്. കമ്മിററിയുടെ പ്രസ്തുത നിർദ്ദേശം വളരെ നല്ലതുതന്നെ. ൧-ാംക്ലാസിൽ ചേരുന്നകുട്ടികളിൽ നൂററിനു ൧൦ പ്രവീതമേ അഞ്ചാംക്ലാസിൽ എത്തുന്നുള്ളു എന്നതു വളരെ സങ്കടകരമാണു്. താഴ്ന്നക്ലാസുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികൾ അവിചാരിതമായി തങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാലയവാസം ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതുമൂലം അവർ പഠിച്ചതു മറക്കുകയും തന്മൂലം അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കിയ തുക പാഴാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു എവിടേയും എതുകാലത്തും സാധാരണയായിത്തീരുന്നു.

ഈ ന്യൂനതകളെയെല്ലാം കാണിച്ചു മിസ്റ്റർ രങ്കസ്വാമിഅയ്യങ്കാർ ഡയറക്ടരായിരുന്നകാലത്തു ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ അറിയിച്ചെങ്കിലും എതുവരെ പര്യന്തം ഇതിനു ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ചെയ്യുന്നചിലവു പാഴായിത്തീരുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങൾ കമ്മിററിക്കാർ പലതും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മിക്കസ്കൂളുകളും അപൂർണ്ണസ്കൂളുകളായതും ആൺപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ പെൺകുട്ടികളെ ചേർത്തുപഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഒപെൺകുട്ടികളെ പെൺപള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ ചേർത്തുപഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു നിർബ്ബന്ധമുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നതും മററും ഇതിൽ കാരണങ്ങളാണു്. ൧-മുതൽ ൫-വരെക്ലാസുകളിൽ ൬-ലക്ഷംകുട്ടികൾക്കു പഠിക്കുവാൻ സ്ഥലമുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ളസ്ഥലത്തു ൩½-ലക്ഷം കുട്ടികളെ പഠിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടുള്ളു. ൨½-ലക്ഷം കുട്ടികൾക്കു പഠിക്കുവാൻ സ്ഥലം ഒഴിഞ്ഞു കിടക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപ്രായമുള്ള കുട്ടികളിൽ നൂററുക്കു ൯൦-പേർക്കും ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള കെട്ടിടങ്ങളിൽസ്ഥലമുണ്ടെന്നു പ്രത്യക്ഷമാണു്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിലും മററും നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഒരുവലിയപ്രതിബന്ധമുള്ളതു പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂളുകളിൽ എല്ലാകുട്ടികളേയും

ചക്കവാൻ വേണ്ടസ്ഥലസൌകര്യമുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും മററും നരിടാവുന്നപ്രാരംഭച്ചിലവുകളുടെ വലിപ്പത്തെപ്പററിയുള്ള ഭയമാണ്. ഈ വിധമൊരു വിഷമംനമുക്കില്ലെന്നു സ്പഷ്ടമാണ്.

ഫീസില്ലാതിരുന്നിട്ടും സ്ഥലസൌകര്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും ഉള്ള സ്ഥലംമുഴുവൻ നിറയുവാൻ പര്യാപ്തമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപ്രായമായ കുട്ടികൾ നമുക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും അവയിൽ പലതും ഒഴിഞ്ഞുകിടക്കുന്നതു് രാജ്യത്തുനിർബന്ധിത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഇടയാകാത്തതു നിമിത്തമാണ്. ദരിദ്രരായ അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെ കുട്ടികളാണ് പ്രായേണ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ചേരാതിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതുവളരെ പരിതാപകരമാണെന്നും ഈ ന്യൂനതയെ അചിരേണ പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും ആരും സമ്മതിക്കും,

൧൦൯൮-ൽ നടപ്പിൽ ഇരുന്ന ധാക്കർമിച്ചലിന്റെ പരിഷ്കാരം തുടർന്നിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഇതിനു ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്നു. ൧-ാംക്ലാസ്സ മാത്രമുണ്ടായിരുന്ന പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂളുകളുടെ സംഖ്യ ൧൦൯൯-ൽ തന്നെ ൧൮൮൭-ൽനിന്നും ൯൭-ആയും ൨-ക്ലാസ്സ മാത്രമുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സ്കൂളുകളുടെ സംഖ്യ ൧൦൪൩-ൽ നിന്നും ൭൧൦-ആയും, ൩-ാംക്ലാസ്സുകൾ മാത്രമുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സ്കൂളുകളുടെ സംഖ്യ ൩൮൮-ൽ നിന്നും ൪൩൨ ആയും കുറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ ഈ നയംമാറിയതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ൧-ാംക്ലാസ്സുള്ള ൨൩൯ സ്കൂളുകളും ൨-ാം-ക്ലാസ്സുള്ള ൩൮൩ സ്കൂളുകളും ൩-ാംക്ലാസ്സുള്ള ൭ ൧൩൩ ... കളും ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ ആകെയുള്ള ൧൩൯൦ സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉള്ളവയിൽ ൭൮ സ്കൂളുകൾസർക്കാർവകതന്നെയാണ്. അപൂർണ്ണമായ ഇത്രയധികം സ്കൂളുകൾ നടത്തിയതിന്റെഫലമായിവളരെ പണവും മനുഷ്യപ്രയത്നവും നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള കമ്മിററിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ആരും ഖണ്ഡിക്കുകയില്ല.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-15 P. M. and met again at 2 P. M.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, education of his children is the most important subject which engrosses the earnest and anxious attention and consideration of every citizen, ho wever low or highly placed he may be; and we are indeed thankful to Government for having given us an opportunity to discuss the merits of the recommendations contained in the report of the Education Reforms Committee,—recommendations which, if accepted, will produce very great

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and far reaching consequences on the future educational policy of the State. The prosperity and well-being of his subjects were the paramount considerations which encouraged our young Maha Raja to constitute this committee for devising measures for the further advancement of education in the country, but I am afraid that no useful purpose is going to be served by our discussion when Government are determined to sanction one by one the proposals of the committee before non-official opinion is ascertained.

At the outset I must remark that the report reveals that Mr. Statham has come into our midst with a pre-conceived notion that everything is rotten in the State of Denmark and he has, therefore, attempted in the pages of his voluminous report to impress upon the world that in Travancore, so far as education is concerned, everything is in a state of utter confusion and that the people are groping in the dark and that the whole system of education needs thoough overhauling. Our thanks are, no doubt, due to this Solomon the Wise, for the advice he has given us. I am not unaware of the fact that there are many defects in the existing system of our education, as defects are bound to exist in all human institutions in the world ; but I have only to caution my friends that they should not be deluded by such false alarms given by persons who have little knowledge and experience of the conditions prevailing in our country. Most of the defects pointed out in the report have been noticed before by the members of our Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and also by the Education Expenditure Committee appointed by Government in 1919.

The report of the present Education Reforms Committee, with due deference to the members who sat on it, appears to me to be one man's report. It is exactly of the same size, form and get-up and contains almost the same number of pages as the Report of the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission of which Mr. Statham himself was the Secretary, and I think it is only a natural and inevitable coincidence that very many of the recommendations of the Auxiliary Committee happen to be incorporated into our report by the authors thereof without rightly understanding the local conditions and implications of those recommendations. Our Government could have saved the poor tax-payer's money if instead of appointing this committee they had only placed the report of the Auxiliary Committee before an expert body of educationalista in this land to see whether any of the recommendations of that committee could be profitably availed of by us. Sir, within the short time at my disposal it is not possible for me to dwell upon all the points raised in the report. I shall confine myself to a few of those points which, in my opinion, deserve serious consideration by every one who has the country's welfare uppermost in his mind. We have, therefore, to see now whether the recommendations of the committee are the only panacea for the existing evils in our educational system.

I shall first deal with the question of control. In the matter of control the recommendation of the committee is that the Director ot

Public Instruction should also be the Education Secretary having direct dealings with the Head of the Administration. The main reason for suggesting such a change is that the Education Secretary is not an expert on educational matters and that he should not, therefore, be allowed to sit in judgment over the Director who is supposed to be an expert. There is a fundamental error in this conception. At the outset I must say that education is not at all such a technical subject as to preclude a lay man from giving his opinion. Except in the matter of prescribing the curriculam of studies all the other matters which fall within the purview of the Director's duties, viz., appointments, transfers promotions, allotments of grants, and similar other things are purely non-technical. Even in the matter of fixing curriculam of studies the Director of Public Instruction cannot be said to be an expert, for the curriculam of studies ranges over a variety of literary and scientific subjects, and in our experience we have never come across a Director of Public Instruction in the State who was well conversant in all such subjects. Even assuming that the Education Department is a technical department it is a colossal ignorance to hold that an expert alone is entitled to criticise the policy of the department.

Sir, you may be well aware that in the late European War it was not the military expert who controlled the military operations in the battle fields. Three lay men, known then as the Big Three (Wilson, Lloyd George and Briand), who were no military experts, were giving advice to the Commanders who actually fought the war. Historians may remember that it was the desire of the military expert to be left to himself in laying down and carrying out policies concerning his department that led to the famous controversy between LordDalihouse and Napier and also between Lloyd George and Lord Kitchner. Even today the military policy and expenditure of the Government of India are being controlled by the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, composed mostly of non-technical men. As a matter of fact it is the lay man who lays down the policy everywhere and the expert only carries out the same. In the matter of education the lay man has the right to judge whether the course of studies prescribed by the expert is best suited to the requirements of the people.

If the recommendation of Mr. Statham is to be accepted it will not be out of place to expect the Dewan to be an expert in all matters pertaining to the State administration. He must have expert knowledge not only on education but also of medicine, engineering, electricity, industries, and other technical subjects. If experts alone are competent to pronounce any opinion on technical matters, I ask, why have the Government placed this report before this Council for consideration and waste our time. If experts alone have the right all the Legislative Bodies and Parliaments in the various countries of the world will become superfluous because of want of jurisdiction to legislate on matters purely technical. Even in the Madras Presidency such a system does not find favour with the Government and the Chairman of our committee had

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to travel all the way to the Punjab and the Central Provinces for finding illustrations for his position. In the Punjab the Director of Public Instruction is no doubt the Under Secretary to Government also and in the Central Provinces he is the Secretary as well, while in most of the other Provinces there is a Secretary for education who passes orders on behalf of Government.

I may in this connection point out that the conditions in British India are different from those obtaining in our country. In British India the Minister for Education in each Province, very often a non-technical man, is now responsible for controlling the educational policy and directing its execution. Both in the Punjab and in the Central Provinces the Director of Public Instruction is working directly under the Minister for Education. Before ministerial responsibility is introduced here it will be thoroughly unwise to make the Director of Public Instruction the Secretary for Education also. It is just like appointing the prosecutor judge as well.

Those who advocate this system in British India owing to short tenure of office of the Education Secretaries it has very often become impossible for them to acquire any expert knowledge of education or of education administration. The Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutary Commission has reported that during the course of seven years in the United Provinces there had been six Secretaries in charge of Education and in the course of 8 years there had been nine Secretaries for Education in Madras and seven in Bombay, Bengal and Bihar and five in Assam. We have not till now experienced any such serious difficulties in our Secretariat. Some years ago we tried the system proposed by Mr. Statham. Dr. Mitchell was not only the Director of Public Instruction but also the Education Secretary, but subsequently that arrangement had to be given up as unworkable.

A Secretariat is highly necessary for its function is to examine and criticise the proposals of the Director from the point of view of broad policy and in the light of the financial position of Government. I would therefore strongly oppose this amalgamation of powers proposed by the committee.

Next I wish to speak about the general effect of some of the recommendations of the committee on the educational progress of the State. Most of the recommendations are highly retrograde in character and in effect. The proposals to open mixed schools, to restrict admission to secondary schools and colleges, to refuse admission to failed students, to increase the fees and to raise other educational cesses and to start Residential System of education—all these are likely to give a set back by the striking educational progress which the State has made in recent years under the sedulous and fostering care of His Highness' Government. The whole progress of our State is mainly due to the comparative cheapness of our education. Cheap education is of fundamental importance as a Nation Building Service and it is through literacy that an intelligent electorate, on which the progress of a country must depend, is created. Costly education keeps off the poor and makes the

power vest in the hands of the capitalists. In England there was a time when the aristocracy was scrupulously careful in making education highly costly and it was only after a political upheaval which resulted in the springing up of several Universities all over the country that the labour party was able to come to the fore-front to wield power. In this connection I wish to read a passage from Professor Laski's Book on "Democracy in Crisis" published this year for the information of the Council. What he says at page 72 of his book is worth remembering :

> "The second factor is the intellectual condition of democracy itself. Decision in politics requires the trained mind and our system of education limits its possession to a small fraction of the citizen body. The reason is a simple one. The education is expensive and in a capitalist democracy more is unlikely to be spent on it than is necessary for its maintenance as a going concern. To educate the masses, so that they can, in any large numbers, enter into possession of the intellectual heritage of civilisation is, in the traditional phrase, to educate them beyond their station. This is not all. The higher the general level of training in a capitalist democracy, the more difficult it is to maintain the classic division between the rich and poor. For, a highly trained proletariat will never be long content to remain a proletariat. If it has the keys of knowledge in its hands, it will attack the system which maintains inequality without principle. All regimes built upon inequality draw their strength from the ignorance of the multitude, and all such regimes seek their methods of education such as are least likely to injure their own foundations. The sense that knowledge is either urgent or possible is rare enough, and so long as ascent to it is possible the masses will rarely have sufficient scepticism of the order under which they live to enquire into the steepness of the ascent. An educational system which in most western countries ends at the age of fourteen is an insurance for capitalism against inconvenient attack."

Sir, in spite of the several defects in our present system of education it must be admitted that education has done a tremendous good to our country by creating a spirit of national consciousness in our people. Our education is responsible for the change in our outlook of life. Once the ideal was that the country should be the paradise of the rich and the purgatory of the poor. The ideal now is no longer the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few but to make the country's wealth the possession of the whole people. Looking at education from this standpoint the proper conduct of Universities is a matter of first rate importance to the State, because it is in them that the leaders of the country are trained,—leaders who will be able to play a worthy part in public life.

The extension of technical training instead of literary training has been advocated as a measure to combat the problem of unemployment in the country. But my honest view is that the training of more technical experts will only create more unemployment in the country, unless there are industries to absorb them. We have in our midst several experts even with high European qualifications, but what benefit can they do to the people as long as Government are not prepared to give them all necessary convenience and facilities to use their brain power to the best and full advantage of the country. In spite of the numerous technical schools we find that England and other European

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countries have not been able till now to solve the problem of unemployment satisfactorily. Medicine and Engineering can employ only a relatively small number and the education of doctors and engineers is also very expensive.

In Travancore, which is a country of many religions and manifold religious differences, it is impossible to introduce religious or moral instruction in public schools. Such a course is likely to prove a prolific source of class jealousies and rivalries. As Swift remarked

> "We have just religion enough to make us hate but not enough to love one another."

As regards religious education this is what Raja Narendra Nath has stated in his minute of dissent to the Report of the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission:

> "State ought not to undertake to determine for a coming generation the ever shifting boundary of Faith and Reason."

In another place he says:

> "The Government must keep its hands clear of all religious questions an cannot, therefore, easily undertake the teaching of any particular theology."

Sir, we send our students to schools not to train them for the monastery but to turn them out as ideal, selfless citizens and better servants of humanity. The primary function of University education is to train more broad-minded, tolerent and self-reliant citizens. The so-called religious education in public schools will practically be of no use. In fact we find that very many of the greatest atheists of the West have been the products of schools and Universities where religious instruction was compulsory. If religious education is essential or necessary it is easy for the parents to give such instruction better at home than school masters. Even such a course appears to be highly objectionable because in my view no parent has the right to pin his child to a particular faith. Each individual must have the liberty to know God in his own way. What the child really wants is not religious education but moral training. "Morality," a great writer has once remarked "is the end, and spirituality the means, and religion is the hand-maid of morals."

With regard to our present day teachers and professors the public opinion is that there are not very many who are fit to impart religious or moral instruction. Precepts without practice are of no use. In the matter of selection of teachers, professors and even Directors, Government do not care to see that only men of sterling character are selected, men about whose antecedents the people have absolutely no complaint. If any professor, teacher or Director lapses from virtue, he must be dismissed. There was a time when professors, even the most eminent of them, were sent out of the educational institutions for a single lapse of virtue, but now no action is taken even though such lapses are of daily occurrence. The crown and glory of life is character. Even in war Napolean said "the moral is to the physical as ten to one." The imparting of religious instruction in public schools

even under the conditions stated at pages 198 and 199 of the report is open to serious objection. The two most important religions of the State are Hinduism and Christianity. While the former is known for its tolerance the latter is characterised by an aggression and ardent spirit of proselytism. And in making this recommendation, Mr. Statham cannot escape the charge of being more a missionary than an educationalist. Mr. Statham himself admits in his report that in many of the aided schools duplicity, dishonesty and fraud are being perpetrated every day. In a considerable number of cases grants are not being wholly used for the purpose for which they are sanctioned. Some schools, we are told, keep duplicate registers of receipts and expenditure. Under such a vicious atmosphere is it possible to impart any useful instruction on religion or on fundamental morals?

Separate schools for Mahomedan girls once adopted tend to become permanent and as conceded by Mr. Statham himself tend to be less efficient than the general schools, and the proposal of the committee to maintain such schools does not at all promote the cause of nationalism. In British India the Government are forced by circumstances and political necessity to pander to the conservative tendencies of Muslims : but there is no such necessity in Travancore. Separate schools and religious instruction in public schools will create communal rivalry and jealousy in a pregnant form and will infect the rising generation with the virus of mutual jealousy. It is, therefore, undoubtedly desirable that students belonging to all castes and communities should be educated and trained together.

The idea to appropriate Devaswom funds for State education is shocking to the Hindus. I am sure if an English man made such a recommendation in England, to take the funds belonging to the churches or other religious endowments for secular purposes, he would have been publically horse-whipped. Why did not the committee, I ask, recommend for the appropriation of the funds belonging to the churches and mosques in the State? Every self-respecting Hindu must resent this proposal for the confiscation of Devaswom funds. The work of the spoliation of Devaswom funds commenced in the days of Col. Munro will be complete if the present recommendation of his countryman is accepted. It is indeed an insult offered to the Hindu community and Hindu religion and Mr. Statham must do amends by openly apologising to the community and expung his recommendation from the report.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he is aware that church funds are utilised for educational purposes in the State?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Where? On the other hand what I find from the report of Mr. Statham is that funds provided for such institutions by Government are utilised for several other purposes.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether the member will have any sort of objection to diverting Devaswom funds for establishing Devaswom schools?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : I would have had no quarrel with the committee if they recommended that Devaswom funds may be utilised for religious education of the Hindus?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: I meant establishment of Devaswom schools by diverting Devaswom funds.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : I have no objection if the purpose for which it is to be used is to impart religious or moral instruction to the people.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : Is it the member's personal opinion?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I can only give my opinion.

As regards the transfer of education to private agencies, I have to offer a few words. The trend of modern opinion is that the State should have the control of the schools. Just as the State controls the vending of poison it should take care to control the vending of intellectual poison.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : Even if the management is transferred from the department to private agencies could not the State have a control?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : My view is that the State will not have such effective control as it is now exercising.

That the provision, extension and improvement of elementary education of the masses is one of the primary duties of the State is a principle that is now universally accepted. The one important advantage of education being in the hands of Government is that whenever any improvement in any direction is desired it will be easy for Government to lead the way. Further, in Travancore the soil is not at all congenial for the transference of education to local and private agencies. We have not such local bodies as District Boards and Taluk Boards and the number of Municipalities in the State is only very limited and these institutions are not financially able to take up such costly schemes as education. The private agencies in Travancore are purely communal or sectarian and those who know the conditions in the State will readily admit that it is dangerous to transfer education entirely to the control of such private agencies.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he is aware of the fact that there are some 12 schools in the State whose control or management is vested in private agencies are closed for all time to certain sections of the population?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: There may be. But that is a sorrowful state of affairs.

With regard to co-education opinion appears to be sharply divided as to the possibility or desirability of adopting or extending such a system. In my view before co-education is accepted as a policy the fundamental idea must be impressed in the mind of every boy from earliest

infancy that a girl's body is sacred, that her body is the cradle of children to come and injury done to it may spoil the whole race. He must learn to look upon her as the potential mother of future generations, upon whose preservation in body, mind and soul from evil, the regeneration of the race depends. The spirit of chivalry and reverence for women is lacking in the public school boy of to-day. In the United Provinces and in the Punjab co-education does not appear to be welcomed. In Madras also there is a strong feeling against it among the middle classes. In Burma, where Co-education exists ....

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, I congratulate Mr. Statham for having closed his labours in connection with the report earlier than many of the committees set up in Travancore for similar purposes and made it ready for print, and I congratulate the Government more for having ordered the report to be printed and circulated amongst us so that we may be given an opportunity to read and read over the pages of this voluminous report. Sir, just like what has been observed by Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Statham lost sight of two very important factors in the preparation of the report, namely, the suitability of the report to the local conditions obtaining in Travancore and the acceptability of the report by the enlightened Travancore. Having lost sight of these two important aspects the report thus prepared by the committee cannot as a whole be acceptable to the country. This report would have been more appreciated and readily accepted by the people of some backward regions beyond the North-west Frontier Provinces or in far off Assam. But so far as we are concerned, we fully endorse the view of Mr. Statham when he emphasised the point that there is nothing novel or revolutionary in his report. But I may assure Mr. Statham that we are not so weak-hearted that our hearts may fail if he recommended some revolutionary changes, regarding the educational policy to be pursued hereafter, provided these changes were meant rightly to advance the educational interests of the State.

Sir, I was listening to the very entertaining speech of Mr. Statham explaining the various important aspects of the report, but I heard two distinct voices in his speech, one genuine and utilitarian, probably Mr Statham's own voice with his own arguments, the other sentimental and non-patriotic where the words and arguments are partly exported from the pages of the Report of the Statutory Commission on Education and partly from vague demands made by interested and self-seeking persons and their partisans in Travancore. My present purpose is to draw the pointed attention of the House to seven points which are accoording to me highly objectionable if our Government decide one day or other to give effect to the recommendations in the report. My important points are regarding the direction and control, the creation of the Deputy Directorate, the recommendation that Government should divest itself of the management of many departmental schools, the imparting of religious instructions in schools, the withholding of fee concessions to poor students of forward communities, the enhancement

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of fees for Science and Arts courses and the appropriation of Devaswom funds for educational purposes. These are the seven points where I differ from Mr. Statham. But it should not be deemed for a moment that I am completely in agreement with the other recommendations made by Mr. Statham. I am more or less in agreement with those recommendations, not because they find a place for the first time in the report of Mr. Statham, but because I have had occasion as a member of this House and in many other capacities to consider those points and record an opinion regarding those matters.

Sir, about the control and direction Mr. Statham's definite recommendation is that the Director ought to be made also the Secretary to Government for Education. The two arguments which Mr. Statham uses in support of this recommendation are, (1) there is lack of efficiency in the Secretariat and (2) there is lack of opportunity for the Director for personal discussion with the Dewan, the Head of the Administration, and therefore there occurs inordinate delay in carrying out educational policy in Travancore.

Mr. Statham concedes on page 11 of his report that it is the clear duty of the Government to settle and enunciate educational policy and to see that the Education Department carries out that policy. If that be so, Mr. Statham must be proceeding with the discussion on the assumption that questions of policy arise for decision every day or every fortnight Otherwise his two main arguments, *viz.*, the inefficiency of the Secretariat and the lack of opportunity for personal discussion between the Head of the Administration and the Director of Public Instruction will hold no water. If the duty of the Government is to settle educational policy and to see that it is carried out by the Education Department, the Directorate of the Education Department merits the accusation of inefficiency more than the Secretariat.

Secondly, it has been the out-cry in this House as well as outside that the educational expenses are going out of control. It was the Secretariat that has been controlling the growing educational expenses of the State and it has mainly been responsible for the constant and continuous execution of the educational policy of the State. Even accepting Mr. Statham's recommendation that for efficiency it is necessary, to appoint the Director as the Educational Secretary to the Government, what I say is that the same system has been found to be a failure elsewhere. Recently in Bengal the experiment of assigning the post of the Director of Public Instruction as well as Under Secretary to Government to the same person was tried and abandoned. Even if this is accepted there will be differences of opinion between the Director and the Deputy Director and between both the Inspectors and the Inspectresses. Who is to settle these differences if the Director is made autocrat? From all these points and for keeping the policy of the department consistent and continuous for some years to come it is highly necessary that there should be a Secretary, independent of the control of the educational authorities, in the Secretariat.

Sir, the second question is the creation of the post of the Deputy Director. I do not propose to reiterate the arguments advanced in the Lower House against this appointment. But I may tell that it is an unnecessary creation of a vested interest which is undesirable and the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja should be given the complete freedom to choose the Director who is to shape the educational policy of this country from time to time. The hands of Government should not be tied down by the creation of this undesirable vested interest which once created it would be very difficult to divest. The very same experiment was tried here and had to be given up and its results are very bitter in our memory even to-day. The creation of the post of a Deputy Director who is expected to distribute a wide patronage at a particular time will only secure the department an array of corrupt favourites brilliant in crow-catching or cringing and what little reputation the department is having now will be done away with in a short time. And the retention of a person enslaved to set notions and policies and who has been made incapable of assimilating new impressions and a new educational spirit, the birth of which may take place at any time, will prove highly detrimental to the educational progress of the State. Instead of advancing the educational progress of the State this recommendation, if accepted, would go a great way to retard the progress of education and so I am entirely against this proposal.

The third recommendation is that Government should divest itself of the management of many of the departmental institutions. As the accredited Secretary to the Indian Statutory Commission on Education, Mr. Statham could not be taken to be ignorant of the important recommendations they have made, the evidence they had collected, and the arguments they used in support of those recommendations. Sir, I need hardly remind Mr. Statham that Travancore is not at all advanced in the sphere of local self government or the formation of local bodies as it is the case in British India. Now I may simply bring to the notice of Mr. Statham some of the recommendations of the Statutory Commission in spite of the fact that British India has advanced far when compared with Travancore in the sphere of local self government. There is no comparison between the two places in this respect. I am using only some important quotations in support of my arguments. The Commission says :—

> "We cannot accept the view that Government of India should be relieved of all responsibility for the attainment of universal primary education. We have not suggested nor do we suggest that the responsibility of Ministers in the Provinces should be reduced. On the contrary we are of opinion that they have been reduced too much already by a devolution on local bodies which has taken the control of primary education to a large extent out of their hands, with unfortunate results."

Viewing the position in the Bombay Presidency as a whole the Commission says:—

> "We think it is to be regretted that a system of primary education which had been formed on sound lines should have been handed over to the control of local bodies without interference from Government, or its ministers or Education Department. The control of education in Bengal can scarcely be said to have

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been handed over to local bodies to any appreciable extent. District Boards and Municipalities maintain and manage very few secondary schools and the effective control by Government over secondary education is in no way limited by powers possessed by local bodies. In Bengal, Government is still responsible for the organisation and control of primary educations".

Thus after reviewing Province after Province the Commission says:—

"There is thus ample evidence that local bodies are very inexperienced in the difficult work of educational administration".

And the committee concludes thus:

"We are of opinion that education is national service and the State cannot divest itself of its responsibility in the matter".

Having reminded Mr. Statham all these I ask the question how he was enabled and what materials were available for him to make this recommendation to be adopted in a State where there is neither local self-government, nor local bodies, but where there are only institutions partaking of the nature of what may be called 'venture schools' started for the personal aggrandisement of individuals or particular communities controlling or managing them. Mr. Statham's colossal ignorance of the local conditions is responsible for this recommendation. I am strongly against this recommendation and even go to the extentof saying that such institutions I described above should be made to die as early as possible and the State should take over and run them. So, before jumping headlong on the basis of this report the Government must decide as Madras has recently decided that their duty for sometime is to cleanse the stables and to concentrate on increasing the efficiency and ineffectiveness of the existing institutions after having carefully readjusted and redistributed them, before a further programme of reformation and expansion is adopted.

The next point which I want to refer to is about religious instructions. My friend Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai has said enough about it. I should like to know from Mr. Statham what the evidence was or the materials before him to make such a recommendation, whereby he invokes the aid of Government for the encouragement of religious instructions in public schools? According to me anyone making a demand for giving religious instruction in public schools wherefrom no community is excluded is making a very vague demand and I am not surprised that Mr. Statham has also made an equally vague recommendation.

MR. R. M. STATHAM: May I know from the member whether he can point out any recommendation in the report that religious instruction should be given in public schools?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Probably Mr. Statham may be making a difference between the public schools and other schools in the State. That difference may exist so far as schools in England are concerned. But I do not think that there is much difference between public schools and schools of other kinds in Travancore. The

word may or may not apply, but in reality that is the case. In British India three conditions were laid down for religious instruction being given in schools, namely, (1) No preference to any particular religion to the exclusion of others (2) No charge on public funds (3) Instruction to be given outside school hours. These are the three conditions under which religious instruction was allowed to be given in public schools in British India. I do not understand the materials upon which the committee based this recommendation here. I think Government should keep their hands off this recommendation. It may create sectarian disputes and lead to a lot of difficulties. In the interests, and for the well-being and prosperity of the country it is well that the Government keep aloof from this recommendation which is capable of producing dangerous consequences. My submission is that if the members of the committee felt that they were really old fashioned to deal with this thorny question they should not at all have taken it up.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Does the member think that this country is full of people who have banned God altogether from their calculations?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I do not answer that question.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is not the question in good form, Sir?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The next point that I wish to deal with is poor students and fee concession. Does Mr. Statham think that the education of a nation as a whole is advanced by saying to the advanced community "stop or retard your progress till the other backward communities also come up to your level". I ask in all humbleness how a State can differenciate the poor of a forward community and the poor of a backward community. This recommendation while attempting to solve a problem now existing among the backward communities proposes to create a similar problem in future among the forward communities. Such a recommendation to emanate from an eminent educationist like Mr. Statham is highly regrettable. It is undoubtedly desirable that students of all communities should be educated, but there cannot be any distinction between the poor boys belonging to *forward* communities and the poor boys belonging to *backward* communities. If the committee had recommended that all the children of the backward communities and the poor children alone of the forward communities must be encouraged by Government and treated alike in the matter of special facilities for education, I would have had no quarrel with Mr. Statham.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Has it not been the practice hitherto to give special concessions to the children of the backward communities in the matter of education?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I thought I had made my position quite clear when I said that I would have had no quarrel with Mr. Statham if he had recommended *all* children of the backward communities and the poor children alone of the forward communities being treated alike in the matter of concessions from Government. I would go to the extent of saying that even if facilities for compulsory primary education for *all* the children of the backward communities had been recommended by the committee, I would have had no quarrel with the committee.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I ask the member whether, till very recently, most of the departmental schools were not open to the children of certain communities?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: My powers in this matter are very limited. If I had half a dozen guns and the right to use them, I would at once have blown down such schools.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I ask the member whether the question I put is relevant or not?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I have already stated, Sir, that I would be the first man to vote for the demolition of such schools.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Sankaran, your questions mostly convey information and do not ask for it. Please ask questions to elicit information.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The next recommendation which I propose to deal with is the one relating to the enhancement of fees for the Science and Arts courses. As a matter of fact this is perhaps the most unpatriotic of the recommendations of the committee. Let us consider the results of this recommendation if it is given effect to. It will surely drive out of Travancore a lot of our young men; and, on account of that, indirectly, a lot of Travancore money will go outside Travancore. Our colleges also, like the colleges in the Madras Presidency, are affiliated to the Madras University. So far as I know the University has not prescribed any minimum fees for the colleges affiliated to it. It may even happen, therefore, that, just to attract our students, the colleges outside may reduce their fees. The inevitable result will be, of course, that Travancore students will be absolutely helpless and will have to seek admission in colleges outside our State, in the Madras Presidency. It is therefore that I suggested that this recommendation to enhance fees is a very unpatriotic recommendation and therefore should not be given effect to. Personally, I do not see any harm in giving facilities for collegiate education as far as accommodation in our colleges would permit. In any event, it is not wise at present to enhance school and colleges fees.

The seventh point I want to deal with is the recommendation about the utilisation of Devaswom funds for educational purposes. I would only request Government not to pay any heed to such highly controversial suggestions. Enough has been said here about this matter.

This is a Hindu State mainly and our Maha Raja is a Hindu. We can safely take it that His Highness knows best how to make use of the Devaswom fund. No one else need be anxious about it. The Hindus in the State may be left to decide whether the funds of their Devaswoms should be used for public works or for medical aid or for education or for any other purpose. I would therefore request that this recommendation also need not be given effect to.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: The impression left in my mind after a perusal of the whole report may be briefly summed up in the following words. The whole Education Department is in a state of chaos. The Director does not direct properly, the Inspector does not inspect properly, the teacher does not teach properly, and the manager does not manage properly. The result of all these, according to the committee, is waste of money, waste of time and waste of energy. While dealing with the various recommendations proposed by the committee I am reminded of the old memorable passage which we all have learnt at school, namely, "Old order changeth yielding place to new." If the recommendations in the report are given effect to we would have a new order of things, changing and yielding place to old. In regard to the recommendation for mixed staff, for instance, such a system was once in existence in Travancore. Gradually male teachers were eliminated from girls' schools. Now, again, the Education Reforms Committee proposes mixed staff. Similarly, in the case of the post of Deputy Director also, we had it here some years back. It was subsequently abolished. We find it again now. Another instance is the institution of a public examination at the end of the Fourth Form. Formerly, we had what was called the Middle School Examination. That reappears now in the form of an examination at the end of the Fourth Form. I shall now proceed to deal with the various recommendations in the report.

The first and foremost that calls for serious attention is the transfer of Government schools to private agencies. At page 306 of the report we find a vivid picture of the management of schools by the private agencies in Travancore. The managers are, in general, charged with defrauding Government money, the maintenance of false registers and fictitious acquittance rolls, etc. The picture is perhaps the darkest conceivable. The wonder of it is that Government have not yet taken any action against the individuals concerned; and the managers themselves seem to have coolly pocketed the strictures against them, in the report, without trying to vindicate their honour and prestige. Under the circumstances, I have no hesitation to say that the allegations are true. I cannot say that they are false, especially in view of the fact that they have proceeded from eminent educationists including an Inspector of the Nayar Service Society Schools. Sir, it is to such private agencies that the committee recommends that our Government schools should be entrusted. We all know and it is an admitted fact that Travancore stands foremost in the matter of education, both male and female, and it is also a well-known fact that the number of schools directly managed by Government is far greater here than anywhere

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else. What is the inference? The only legitimate inference that can be drawn is that our progress in education is entirely due to the fact that there are in Travancore more schools directly managed by Government than those managed by private agencies. Mr. Statham may assure us that, under his new scheme for more efficient control, these scandals will be eradicated. But I seriously doubt how the new controlling agency will be able to find out means to eradicate these evils which the present officers have not been able to check all these years. The utmost that we can expect is an increase in the number of inspections, say by one or two. I do not think that, this by itself, can eradicate the evils referred to in page 306 of the report. It is not only Mr. Statham that has made this attempt to tackle this problem. In fact every reformer has been trying and hoping that under his scheme such defects will not exist. As the report itself says, much depends on the drive and enthusiasm of the Inspectorate in particular and of the controlling agency in general. I am at a loss to know how Mr. Statham is going to supply these two rare commodities to the new Inspectorate which he has in view. I do not find any indication of that in the report, any indication as to how he is going to do it.

Next, I shall deal with the reorganisation of the colleges. This subject has also been dealt with by my friends. I have got just one or two points about it. As Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi put it, the committee recommends a horizontal section of the colleges here. What now exists is a vertical section, of the old college, as it were. The college has been divided into the Arts and the Science Colleges. What is now proposed is that these colleges must be divided into an Intermediate College and a B. A. College. That is the so-called horizontal dissection that has been proposed by the committee. This certainly involves considerable expenditure. Even at the outset, it is apparent that the Intermediate College will require its own new additional laboratory. That certainly involves heavy additional expenditure. Secondly, the Intermediate students will not get the advantage of the teaching and guidance of the comparatively better qualified men now available in both the colleges. Again I am afraid the tone and atmosphere of the Intermediate Classes will go down. For these reasons, I oppose the proposed horizontal section of the Maha Raja's College. I am in favour of the retention of the present arrangement.

Then, with regard to co-education, mixed staff, etc., in these matters it is first necessary for us to find out the reasons which necessitated the separation of girls' schools from boys' schools. I shall now attempt to indicate some of those reasons. First of all, there is difference in the curricula of studies. Provision has to be made for sewing, music and such other subjects in the girls' schools. Secondly, the appointment of male and female teachers in the same schools has in the past given room for scandals. Thirdly, experience has taught us that it is also not desirable to have male Inspectors to inspect girls'

schools also. To substantiate the last point I shall read a passage from a statement made by an eminent educationist of Travancore:

> "Earnest on the subject of language, we should not forget that a Lady Inspectres like the one who is now in office was necessary to clear the atmosphere of its impurities which a few years ago wafted their own notoriety even to the far off Britain."

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know the book that the member is reading from?

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: It is a statement made by Mr. O. M. Cheriyan, B. A. L. T.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Statement made before whom?

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: It is addressed to Mr. K. Venkatesvara Aiyar, Secretary to the Vernacular Committee, Travancore.

The report does not disclose the non-existence now of any of these reasons which I have just mentioned. Further, the present policy of the department is to eliminate male teachers from girls' schools. The only possible inference from that is that the reasons which necessitated the separation of girls' schools from boys' schools in former years still exist. In these circumstances, it is surprising how Mr. Statham has thought it fit to advocate co-education and mixed staff.

Next, with regard to the vocational bias schools. Admittedly, the world-wide economic depression is due to over-production. Paddy and cocoanut sell at low prices. Workmen and artisans, such as masons, carpenters and goldsmiths, are all out of employment. Mr. Statham hopes to solve the knotty problem of unemployment by the creation of these vocational bias schools. Without dilating too much upon it I shall quote from an eminent educationalist, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, Dr. Urquhart, a passage appearing at page 7 of the Hindu of Thursday, the 16th November. Dr. Urquhart says:

> "Your change-over to technical education would be an excellent panacea, if it were a case of posts waiting until men are trained to fill them. Those turned out of technical training schools find the greatest difficulty in securing employment. There are many trained to the utmost pitch and efficiency in the West who can find nothing to do on their return to this country."

In this connection I would also refer to the fate of our existing Industrial Institutions as will be seen from the Unemployment Committee's Report at pages 16 and 17. I shall read the relevant portions. As regards the Commercial School at Alleppey, the committee opines:

> "Though there is little or no unemployment now among those trained in this school, the Headmaster feared that in about five years more the supply might become excessive."

With regard to the Sri Mulam Technical School at Trivandrum they say:

> "It has had a chequered career. The school began by training men for whom there was no demand. Students had to be attracted for its classes by scholarships and stipends and reduction of fees. In spite of these attractions, the number of admissions in the Mechanical Overseer Class came down from 21 in 1921 to 5 in 1924 and in the Fitter's Class from 21 in 1921 to 10 in 1924. The fall was mainly due to the failure of the trained students to get employment."

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The Committee goes on to say:

"The Carpentry and Smithery School at Quilon was specially intended to attract pupils from the Kammala community. But there were very few applicants for admission from this community. * * * * We were told that the pupils were attracted by the stipends and rarely had any intention of setting up as carpenters."

In regard to the School of Arts at Trivandrum the committee observes:

"It is believed that many of those who learn ivory carving and silver work in the school follow these trades as the employees of the ivory and silver-ware shops at Trivandrum. There are, however, numerous instances of pupils joining the handicraft classes as stipendiaries merely for the sake of the stipends or for becoming drawing masters in schools."

That is the state of affairs with regard to the Industrial Institutions existing at present.

Next with regard to the restriction as regards the employment of married women, it is a pity, Sir, that though our State can boast of a large number of distinguished lady-graduates, not one of them was on the committee. The exclusion of married women tantamounts to the prevention of higher education among ladies and, further, it would cause many educated ladies to remain unmarried. With these words, I oppose the recommendation as regards the restriction for employing married women.

As regards the closure of incomplete schools recommended by the committee, I have got a word or two to say. Education should be within the easy reach of every citizen, however poor he may be. To a citizen of the modern State education is as much necessary as light and air. The effect of the recommendation will be to deprive the poor children of the opportunities of acquainting themselves with even the alphabets. The poor parents will not be able and will not be prepared to send their small urchins to distant places and, so, it is necessary that there must be some facility for the education of children up to the eighth year in every village. The absence of any such facility will be assigned as a ground against the proposed compulsory education which is also within the contemplation of the committee.

Next with regard to religious instruction I would first refer to the report of the committee appointed to revise the curricula of studies in the year 1908. At page 42 they expressed themselves thus:

"The Committee discussed the question of introducing religious or moral instruction into schools. They were all agreed that an education entirely devoid of influence in the direction of morality and right living cannot be considered complete, and may even be productive of harm. But they consider the difficulties in the way of religious teaching in a country like India, except in schools restricted to a particular religion or sect, insurmountable; while their fear is that direct moral teaching is likely to degenerate into mere routine and so lose its value. It must not, however, be thought that moral influence is necessarily absent in schools because the curriculum does not provide for a course of instruction in morals. It is one of the first duties of a teacher, whatever grade of school he belongs to, to influence his pupils for good. This he can only do by himself living a strictly honourable and upright life."

Next I shall read a passage from the 1910 Educational Review (page 317) on religious instruction:

> "Religious teaching" says the report "cannot be given in the compulsory standards. Small children will not be benefited by a system of abstruse religious ideas, especially when imparted by teachers who are not likely to possess a vast amount of culture nor capacity for the expression of philosophic ideas in a manner intelligible to very young children."

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is the member objecting to religious instruction being imparted? Is he expatiating on the difficulties?

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: I object to the introduction of any sort of religious instruction.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is it on the ground that it is not desirable or not practicable?

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: It is both impracticable and undesirable. It is impracticable. In South Travancore, for example, most of the schools are managed by Christian Missionaries and it is impracticable for a Christian institution to provide for the teaching of Hinduism, because it is not possible and the atmosphere also is not suitable for the imbibing of religious principles in Hinduism. Further, as my friends pointed out, it will create animosity and hatred even among the boys. Of course, grown up students and grown up men may put up with it but the imparting of religious instruction in the schools to small boys will certainly create hatred and quarrel amongst the boys. These are the practical difficulties in the way of introducing religious instruction in the schools. So, the best way is to avoid religious instruction in the schools. That is what eminent educationists like Professor John Dewy recommend.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, the report of the Education Reforms Committee, unlike the reports of various other committees, has the good fortune, if I may say so, of receiving the benediction of the representatives of the people, for which I congratulate Mr. Statham and his colleagues. Sir, during the Budget Session, a couple of months ago, Government gave the assurance that the recommendations of the committee will be placed before both the Houses of the Legislature for expression of their considered views before Government passed any final orders. Sir, though not fully, the Government have been able partially at least to fulfil this assurance, for which I congratulate the Government also. Sir, the report has now been placed before the House in a manner which is unprecedented in the annals of Parliamentary procedure, so much so, it should not be understood at the end of the discussion that this House has given its verdict on all the recommendations made therein.

Proceeding now to the report, it says that though large sums of money have been spent in the name of education we have not been receiving any suitable pre-University training or any general training

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or for that matter, we have not in any way, built character, physical well-being or sound health. Sir, whomsoever the committee may make responsible for this, either the Government or the department or the private agencies, the blame can certainly not be laid at the doors of the poor pupils who seek education or the innocent tax-payer from whom money has been wrung out for their education. Sir, a perusal of the report reveals the fact that the suggestions made therein, though they may be good or bad, revolutionary or otherwise, seem to have been actuated by a sincere desire to improve the present condition of education in the State and benefit the pupils who may seek education in future : and for this I thank the committee. Sir, it has been stated on the floor of the representative institutions, in the press and on the platform outside, that the system of education now obtaining is one very much literary and that the pupils who go out of the schools do not find it possible to get suitable employment for earning any wage or to enter into new occupations after their scholastic career. Sir, it is seen that to remove this evil the committee have recomended the opening of vocational bias schools and special technical and technological institutions. The question is whether after the pupils get educated in these new technical schools and technological colleges, they will be able to get any employment. The Unemployment Committee, which was presided over by an equally eminent educationist and assisted by equally eminent members, have recorded the finding that:

> "We are not in favour of a rapid expansion of technical education. We are emphatically of opinion that it will only aggravate the problem of unemployment as industries do not exist to absorb the trained men".

So that it should not be understood that I am against the opening of these technical schools or technological colleges as the committee have recommended. What the Government should do immediately is to start an industrial survey so that ample opportunities may be afforded to pupils who go out of these institutions to start new industries, with the aid of cheap power that may be generated by the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme.

It is also gratifying to note that the committee, with a view to shake off the slave mentality that exists now-a-days and that ascribes a false prestige to turban appointments, have recommended the instruction of manual training compulsory in all schools and classes. Sir, those who have gone through the speech of Mr. Ramsbotham, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, will not fail to appreciate this recommendation.

With regard to religious instruction, I have one word to say. My friends who spoke on the subject have already stated various arguments. The world to-day, Sir, is dominated by science. The committee themselves have condemned the present mode of instruction imparted. They say:

> "The recitation method which consists chiefly of spoon feeding by the teacher and under which the pupils become almost entirely passive recipients of undigested information,"

has been replaced in most other countries, by other methods which involve greater activity on the part of the pupils. They in other words advocate the creative system. Sir, the habit of questioning in the region of knowledge should be inculcated in the people. That being so, I ask whether it would be advisable to instil particular religious belief in the minds of the pupils thus sacrificing the scientific habit. The Unemployment Committee say:

> "It must be recognised that beliefs and superstitions imbibed in childhood deeply colour one's outlook and attitude to life and exercise the strongest influence upon conduct even when one may consciously feel free from such influence."

Sir, in view of these facts I am of opinion that religious instruction should not be imparted in schools at all.

Coming next to adult education, with great respect to the committee, I must say that they have not bestowed as much attention as they ought to. They say that

> "In India however such a large proportion of the population of the adults is illiterate and the idea of extension work among adults cannot very easily be entertained until the adult population is more literate."

Sir, in these days of improvements in imparting education such as by movies and broadcasting it is indeed very surprising that a committee presided over by Mr. Statham should not have thought of imparting instruction to the adults in rural villages by organising public lectures with the aid of cinema illustrations and broadcasting speeches, of course, in the Vernaculars of the people. This is a matter, which in my opinion ought to engage the earnest attention of the Government.

With regard to Vernacular education I have a word to say. There has been a huge cry that the committee have now prepared the coffin of the Vernacular language. Sir, in page 161 from the heading of the paragraph "Abolition of Vernacular Middle Schools," it may appear to be so. But, Sir, if we pass one or two sentences we find it is a reconstruction of the Vernacular schools that has been recommended and if the difficulties that have been stated by Mr. Statham could be surmounted and Vernacular be made the medium of instruction then, I do not think there is any necessity to apprehend that the committee is sounding the death knell of the Vernacular language.

In this connection, Sir, I wish to say one word with regard to the facilities for primary education in Tamil. Sir, I would request Mr. Statham to consider this question carefully and bear in mind that more than one-sixth of the population of Travancore who pay an equal amount of revenue to the coffers of the State have not adequate facilities for educating their children in their own mother tongue. Is it not the right of every citizen to demand primary education to his children in his own mother tongue? I would request Mr. Statham and the Government to do all that they can for giving facilities to this most indisputably loyal section of His Highness the Maha Raja's subjects for teaching their children their own mother tongue.

Sir, with regard to library movement I have a word to say. Sir, it is a well-known fact that primary or secondary or even collegiate

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education is only a first step towards real education. Mere literacy cannot make any one cultured, refined or enlightened. Real culture, enlightenment, and a broad out look of life can come only after a course, of self education. And for self education we want libraries. Sir, in the words of an eminent writer libraries are considered to be the real "Peoples' Universities". Universities which now exist for imparting formal instruction and conferring degrees are in the words of Ingersoll "places where diamonds are dimmed and pebbles are polished." Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi said that Shakespeare was an University product. We all know he is not. "Had Shakespeare been in any university he would have been a quibbling attorney or a hypocritical parson" says Ingersoll. Sir, as I said the best type of a University is one in which formal instruction takes only a secondary place. Sir, for securing enlightenment, right behaviour and good manners facilities should be provided for self education. I would have congratulated Mr. Statham and his colleagues if they had advised the Government to enact a library Regulation enforcing every municipality to open a library. I would for this purpose refer Mr. Statham to the splendid example set up by the small republic of Estonia situated on the eastern shores of the Baltic Sea.

With regard to the transfer of management of Vernacular schools from departmental management to that of private agencies, I may say that I am not enamoured of either the departmental management or the private management so far as the conditions as at present depicted by the committee continue. Whether the management is by the department or by private agencies, things should go on as they ought to. Government should have an efficient control over these institutions whether they are under private management or under the departmental management.

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*) : Sir, the report of the committee contains many valuable suggestions. It is quite unnecessary to deal upon those matters which will be of immense help to us, the people of this land, and which the Government are sure to adopt. Our duty in this House is to point out to the Government the defects in the recommendations the committee has made. Therefore I mean to deal with two most important outstanding defects which I see in this report. One is the bias the committee has shown towards the controlling agency and the other its lack of bias towards the Vernacular language in the land and Vernacular education.

Let me deal first with the latter one. The committee recommends abolition of all the Vernacular middle schools and the creation of a new sort of primary schools and vocational bias schools in their place. Owing to the policy followed by the Government for the last 25 years the Vernacular language of the land has attained a better status than it had before, and the Vernacular education of the land has increased very much both in quantity and quality. Here the recommendation of the

committee with regard to the period during which the primary education has to be continued is indeed welcome, and the creation of the vocational bias schools, I lay stress on the word bias, is also welcome. One of the members who spoke on this matter before had not felt the distinction between vocational bias schools and technical schools. Rather he had misunderstood them. The vocational bias schools which the committee recommends to continue as far as the eighth class will really create in the mind of the younger generation a bias towards the industry, towards the occupations in the land which their forefathers had been following. That will be quite welcome owing to the fact that the students who had continued their studies till the seventh class under the present system of education are at present quite unwilling, I may say, to follow agriculture and other occupations which their parents had been following.

Consequently a large amount of unemployed youngsters had been thrown out without any work or aim in life. This vocational bias school will not in any way provide them with employment. It will only give an impetus to the youngsters to seek employment. So that they may be given employment workmens' industrial institutions are to be started by Government, quite apart from those vocational bias schools which the committee have recommended. But in this bias portion of the report of the committee the Vernacular education proper has been neglected. A different recommendation could not be expected from a committee constituted with an English man as the chairman, a Tamilian as the secretary and a single member to represent the Vernacular, Malayalam. The voice of the lonely Malayali member would not be heeded to by a powerful majority.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Is not Tamil also a Vernacular?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: An English chairman and a Tamilian secretary could not be expected to give support to the Malayalam member because the Tamil language had reached its zenith of improvement though not in this land but on the other sides of the ghats. Though a portion of the population is speaking Tamil the language of the State of Travancore is known and recognised as Malayalam. So, when I speak of Vernacular I mean only Malayalam.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: May I know from the member whether any distinction has been made in the report between the Vernaculars?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: No distinction has been made in the report between Malayalam and Tamil Vernaculars. I only speak of the difference between the two languages quite apart from that found in the report.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: Does it follow that the Malayalam is the Vernacular?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: It is a thing known to any man who knows something of English that Vernacular does not mean a

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particular Vernacular. It is a common thing that different sorts of languages may be spoken by people of different places, and all of them may be Vernaculars of those respective places.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI : Then how does the member make any distinction between the two languages?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA : I spoke of the distinction only because Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai brought it to the notice of the House and not with regard to any other point.

Here the committee should have found some means of encouraging the Malayalam literature, by laying out a policy like the one the Government had been following for the last twenty or twenty-five years. The committee need not have recommended the abolition of Vernacular High Schools. At least the Vernacular High Schools should have been continued as a continuation of the vocational bias schools in order to give preference and encouragement to the Malayalam literature. According to the recommendations the students who fail in From IV of the secondary schools may go to the Vernacular vocational bias schools. I cannot understand in which class they are to be admitted. Is it in the Sixth class of the vocational bias schools? Then the standard of the IV Form is appreciably lower than what we expect it to be. If two more classes are added to the recommended vocational bias school thereby creating a Vernacular High School consisting of classes IX and X, the students from the IV Form could very well go there and join in those classes and get themselves trained as persons having more knowledge of Vernacular. The standard of Vernacular High Schools should be raised. The Vernacular High Schools should provide higher grade Vernacular. Those who pass Class X should be appointed as clerks in the Registration and Judicial Departments as is being done at the present day. Another aspect of the lack of bias of the committee towards vocational schools is seen in the following recommendation. The students who pass the VIII class are to go for appointments as peons and lower grade attenders. After spending eight years of their life, is it what they are qualified for? I cannot understand why an education of eight years is necessary for the post of a peon. The committee should not have made the statement that they may be appointed as peons.

The second point which I mean to deal with and for which the committee have shown much bias, is the controlling agency which they propose in the recommendations. It seems that the Chairman of the committee had himself anticipated to become the Director of Public Instruction. He wanted to become not only the Director of Public Instruction but also the Minister of Education, the post which the Head of the Education Department holds in some of the Provinces outside Travancore. He laments over the fate of the Educational Director having as his Assistant only a personal Assistant in the grade of

Rs. 200 to 300. He looks ahead and sees the Educational Director of Mysore State helped by a Deputy Director, a Personal Assistant, a Secretary for Examination and a Lady Assistant. In Hyderabad the Director of Public Instruction is helped by a Deputy Director and two Assistant Directors. He wants the Director of Public Instruction here also to be helped by ever so many high paid officials. We require a certain amount of efficiency and capacity to control from the Director of Public Instruction of our State. We have got so many officials even under the present system, the Chief Inspector of English Schools, assisted by two Inspectors, a Chief Inspector for Vernacular Schools, assisted by 21 Assistant Inspectors, and a lady Chief Inspectress for Girls' Schools assisted by six Assistant Inspectresses. By manipulating and arranging their places in the department, he should extract the maximum amount of work from these Inspectors and Inspectresses. The Director of Public Instruction of a State like Travancore could very well control the Education Department in a way far better than what is being done at present. The committee itself feels and says that the department is not now doing its work properly. The post of the Director of Public Instruction has been regarded rather as a place for promotion for the Principal of the Maha Raja's College. The committee by diagnosing and pointing out several defects apparent in the department have shown that a professor or a teacher is quite unfit to be the Director of Public Instruction. The Director must be a man having administrative capacity and experience. He must have the experience of an Inspector as well. I can understand when Mr. Statham recommends that the post of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction will give a sort of experience for the man who has to become the Director of Public Instruction. Why should we appoint a Professor from the college to the post of the Deputy Director so that he may become afterwards the Director of Public Instruction. We have at present got two Chief Inspectors, one for the Vernacular Schools, and the other for the English Schools. They have got the experience of administration and inspection. Why not one of them be promoted as the Director of Public Instruction? It is not necessary that the Director of Public Instruction should be an officer drawing a pay of more than Rs. 1000. If the Land Revenue Commissioner can be an officer who is drawing only Rs. 700 per mensem why not the head of the Education Department be a man drawing a salary on the same scale? It is not the salary alone which gives the status to an officer. The salary depends upon the income of the State, and the capacity of the State to pay. Travancore does not get as much income as the Madras or the Bombay Presidency or the States of Hyderabad or Mysore. It is therefore quite unwelcome to appoint, as head of any department, an officer on a salary equal to that of similar officers in bigger States or Provinces in British India.

PRESIDENT: Are you not getting away from the report?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: No, Sir. What I submit is that the pay of the Director may be much lower than it is at present,

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It need not, in any event, be above that of the Principal of the college. We must make a distinction between the collegiate staff and the administrative staff of the department. Until and unless we do that, we cannot hope to reduce expenditure in this department. I would even suggest that it must be clearly laid down that the Principals of the colleges cannot hope to become Director of Public Instruction and that the pay of the Director will not be more than that of the Principal. I do not think there is any difficulty in doing that, because the report clearly lays down that the Director has very little to do by way of supervision of the colleges; it is the University that does it.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Is it the member's idea that the Director need only be the chief administrator of the department? Should he not also be the chief adviser to Government on educational matters?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: He should be more an administrator than an adviser.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, there are very salutary recommendations in the report of the committee.

PRESIDENT: Speak up, please.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: There are very salutary recomo mendations in the report of the committee. But, there are alst suggestions on which opinions are bound to differ. I should think tha- it is not unlikely that the committee has been labouring under a mistake in regard to the scope of reference to them. The terms of reference to the committee were very vague, They were:

> "To enquire into the present educational system in the State and advice the Government as to the reforms to be effected in it."

Government do not seem to have informed the committee what their real difficulty was, whether the committee should have retrenchment as their objective, whether their main function was to revise the curricula or what exactly they were to do. Naturally, therefore, the committee bestowed their attention on all possible and conceviable ways and means which they thought were necessary to effect a general reform in education in the State. Since the order of reference was vague, the committee did not attach as much importance to some subjects as they really deserved. Further, I am at a loss to know what was the great hurry in finishing this important enquiry in such a short time? I cannot understand that. It is admitted in the report that only 250 witnesses were interviewed in this matter, which vitally concerns fifty lakhs of people. (No doubt, they have also interviewed certain associations.) It is stated in the report that the committee had to submit its report on this grave question within a very limited period. I cannot understand why they did not apply for extension of time as all the other committees have done. It is not a simple subject it is a grave

question vitally affecting the whole population. Therefore, my opinion is that the committee should have bestowed some more attention and collected some more evidence and submitted a better and more satisfactory report than the one they have now given us. And, even in regard to the witnesses whom they say they interviewed, they have not stated whether they are all of them women or men, whether they are women in the department or professional men or whether they are independent witnesses. In such matters as the one now before the House, it is highly necessary to get the opinion of the various sections of the community. If the committee had recorded in detail the opinions of a good many of such individuals, they could have obviated much of the criticism now levelled against them. Within the limited time at my disposal, it is not possible for me to go in detail into the various suggestions contained in the report. No doubt, as I said, it contains some very salutary suggestions. I shall examine a few of the proposals contained in the report and also point out how some of the suggestions are impracticable.

They have suggested medical inspection of the whole student population. It is a good idea. But I do not think it is practicable in Travancore to give effect to this recommendation of the committee. It is no use making recommendations unless they can be given effect to in practice. There are, in Travancore, about seven lakhs of school-going pupils. In a year, on an average, there are about 150 school days; and there are about 4,500 educational institutions in the State, so that about 30 schools have to be inspected each school day. How many pupils are there in each school? What will be the number of doctors that we may have to appoint? It will not be possible for any doctor to examine more than about fifteen or twenty students in a day. Is it practicable for the Government of Travancore to provide for such a huge number of doctors that will be required for the suggestion of the committee to be given effect to? Thus though the proposal is good and appealing, it is impracticable.

Then there is the suggestion about school hours. The committee suggests that the option may be left to individual school managements to change the present school hours to 7 to 11 in the morning and 3 to 5 in the evening. I doubt very much, Sir, whether the committee have understood the real situation of the villages in Travancore. In British India, for instance, they have about a thousand houses clustered together in a particular locality and that is called the village; and for 8 or 10 miles between one village and another you have no human habitation and there is only waste land or paddy fields. We find schools only in the actual villages, so that the children do not have to walk long distances to go to school. On the other hand, here, in Travancore, you find human habitation throughout the country, and children have to walk long distances in order to reach the school. It is therefore extremely hard to make them walk back to their homes at 11 and back again to school at 3, in the hot sun. As is well-known, what they do at present is to carry their tiffin to school. They ordinarily leave

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their houses at about 9 in the morning after meals and go back only at about 5 in the evening. If the children are to come to school, at 7 A. M. when will they have to leave their homes in the morning, I think they will have to start even at 5 in the morning; because, most of them live far away from their schools. There is therefore very great practical difficulty and hardship in changing the school hours. It is almost impracticable.

Then, there is the suggestion as to mixed staff and co-education. I beg to submit that the social and religious customs and the customs *relating to marriage* are entirely different in Travancore from those in western countries. Here, it is considered a sin for a woman to die unmarried, so that, in the event of unexpected death before marriage, a *thali* is tied round the neck of the dead body before cremation. That is the custom in some communities. Marriage is considered a sacrament here. If the committee had ascertained the percentage of married women here and the percentage in western countries, they would have got an idea of the real situation. It is the popular notion here that, for the formation of proper character, girls must be married, and that before they grow into womanhood. On account of the climatic condition in India, girls attain puberty much earlier than in the West, even when they are just 11 or 12; and mothers who are just 13 or 14 are quite common here. It is certainly not possible to postpone the period of puberty of our girls. Mixed schools therefore may not be quite desirable and safe for Travancore, for children at least beyond 10 or 11 years of age. The evil that may result from such a proposal is greater than the possible benefit that is anticipated.

MR. R. M. STATHAM: May I ask if the member is not aware that there are a very large number of grown up girls reading in boys' schools to-day?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR; I say it is objectionable. The committee themselves have admitted that such a system is objectionable. At least in the case of the teachers they say so. I will read a particular portion from the report wherein they feel and have expressed their difficulty. Somehow they want to get over the difficulty. I cannot understand why they should be very particular to try to get over the difficulty if it is really a difficulty, and wherein lies the necessity? At page 264 of the report the committee say:

> "We are aware that, in some quarters, the recruitment of mixed staff is regarded as objectionable and perhaps dangerous. But we consider that the safeguards we have provided for in the chapter on Mass Education should be sufficient to overcome any possible difficulty."

I will read the other passage to which the committee refer. At page 118, the committee admit that there is a great deal of difficulty in appointing women teachers in male schools.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : May I know from the member whether he is aware of the fact that we have got in our schools, for boys about double the number of girls that go to girls' schools ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR That is because there are not sufficient number of girls' schools or because the parents have not got confidence in the girls' schools. It is for the Government to maintain the girls' schools properly.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is it not due to the fact that co-education is more favourable ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: No. At page 118 of their report he committee observe :

"We are anxious , however, that the adoption of a system of mixed staff should be brought about with as much care as possible, and we suggest, therefore, that in the early stages when it becomes necessary to recruit new women teachers to the common primary schools, such teachers should, as far as possible, either be related to a male teacher in the school or should be teachers whose family or relations live in the local area or they should be teachers whose recruitment to the school will result in more than one woman teacher being on the staff."

Why should the committee be so very anxious to get over the difficulty knowing the public criticism on the matter? Here as I submitted before, they have not cared to take public opinion on the matter. They could have examined the ladies and ascertained their views.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know whether most of the difficulties contemplated by the committee could not be overcome in these days when we have got contraceptives available ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : I am not prepared to answer that question.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : May I know from the member whether he is against the employment of women hitherto?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : My personal opinion as well as the opinion of a section of the public I am voicing forth is as stated before. Sir, we have to differ much with regard to the suggestions of the committee on co-education and appointment of female teachers in male schools. They have got to be kept separate, for character formation also. Although in one part of the report it is stated that married women should be avoided as far as possible, I do not know whether the committee intend that married girls should be excluded from schools. I am glad no such thing appears to have been suggested like that.

In regard to the strength of the classes the committee do not say specifically what their opinion is. The Government Order that now remains in force seems to fix the maximum at 40 per class. As per the earlier Education Code it was only 25 students per class. Is it possible to control more than 25 students in a class? By clubbing together more students in a class will a teacher be able to pay to the children sufficient attention? Retired Headmasters and educationists of established reputation are of opinion that to manage a class with

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more than 25 students is not at all advisable and practicable, especially in the lower classes. We can understand the strength increasing in the college classes where lectures are given. In the high schools and particularily in the lower classes we have to pay particular attention to each and every student. They have to form their habits then. So special attention has to be given to each and every student in the lower classes. I would suggest that the Director of Public Instruction should recommend that the strength of a class, at least in the lower classes, should not exceed 25. It is surprising that this question has not been fully considered and proper and definite suggestions made by the committee.

With regard to the post-primary syllabus I would suggest the omission of History and Geography. Since the object of the committee is to give industrial training, students will have no interest in these subjects. They would have read enough of History and Geography in the primary school up to the fifth class. Subsequently when they come to the vocational bias schools no useful purpose would be served by asking them to read History and Geography. On the other hand, the time meant for History and Geography may be better utilised for the vocational subjects. Then, the suggestion that the optional subjects must be completed in the fifth and sixth forms is difficult. What has taken three years hitherto is sought to be completed within two years. In this connection, I have to state that education must be a joy and not a task to the students. So, I submit that the Fourth Form may be taken over with the Fifth Form or the study may be made a little easier in regard to the optionals. I would suggest that there should be at least two post primary and two middle schools in every taluk.

The handing of the institutions over to the private agencies has been discussed in detail by the members who spoke before me. We see that the communal question is becoming keener daily. We see that this question is agitated outside, in the Press and on the platform. When most of the private schools are run on communal lines it may not be quite safe to send children of other communities to those schools wherein we cannot expect as much attention paid to boys coming from another community. That there is communal bias in private schools is clear from the fact that after receiving the grant from the Government what the managements do is to appoint mostly men belonging to their own faith to be teachers in the schools run by them. It is the tax-payers' money that goes to them in the shape of grant-in-aid. With regard to appointment to Government service there is the cry of communal representation.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Does the member advocate the principle of communal representation in the missionary schools?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: If communal representation is to be observed in Government service the same method at least should be observed in the missionary schoools also which receive grants-in-aid.

Mr. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is the member in favour of communal representation in Government institutions?

Mr. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I am not in favour of communal representation. Efficiency alone ought to be the sole test.

Mr. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN How is it then that the member advocates communal representation in regard to the mission schools?

Mr. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: If the Government maintain a policy in the matter of communal representation I cannot understand why these private agencies should not be compelled to adopt that policy at least so long as they receive grant. They receive grants-in-aid from the money contributed by the public at large. If it were otherwise and the school is run by their own money I have absolutely no objection to their employing their own men as teachers.

Mr. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member whether there is at present any objection to other communities starting schools of their own?

Mr. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: That is not the question here. As the management receives a decent amount by way of grant from the Government I say that it should not be utilised for the benefit of a particular community to the complete exclusion of others.

Mr. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member how that may be enforced?

Mr. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Certainly Government must issue orders to the private managements to devote special attention to the matter as is done in Government service. If they conduct their institutions at their own expense I can understand their employing only men belonging to their own community.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

Mr. C. M. JOSEPH (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ എൻെറ ചില സ്നേഹിതന്മാരും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെപ്പററി മൊത്തത്തിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജററ് സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ ഞാൻ പരാമർശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അതിൽനിന്നും തീരെ വ്യത്യസ്തപ്പെട്ട ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇന്നത്തെ നിലക്ക് തുടന്നുകൊണ്ടു പോകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികനിലക്കും തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മക്കും ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല എന്നായിരുന്നു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. അവയെ പരിഹരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമായിരിക്കും ഈ കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ട് എന്നു ഞാൻ ആശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള ചിലവു് മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൻെറ രീതിക്ക്

[Mr. C. M. Joseph.]

ഒരു ഭേദവും വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങളെപ്പററി പല സ്നേഹിതന്മാരും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് ആ ഭാഗത്തേക്ക് ഞാൻ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽകൊണ്ടു വരേണ്ട ചില പ്രധാന സംഗതികൾ എനിക്ക് പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുണ്ട്. കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ നടത്തിയ വിമർശനത്തിൽ ഭൂരിഭാഗവും സ്കൂളുകളിൽ മതാഭ്യസനം നടത്താൻ പാടില്ലാഎന്നുള്ളതിനെക്കുറിച്ചായിരുന്നു. സദാചാരത്തെപ്പററിയുള്ള അഭ്യസനം കുട്ടികൾക്ക് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നുകൂടി വിമർശനാവസരത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. സദാചാരത്തെപ്പററിയുള്ള അഭ്യസനം മതബോധവും മതാഭ്യസനവും കൂടാതെ ഏതുവിധത്തിൽ സാധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം വളരെ സംശയമായിത്തന്നെ ഇരിക്കുന്നു. ചില സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ബൈബിൾ ക്ലാസു നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം മതാഭ്യസനം പാടില്ലെന്നു എൻെറ ചിലസ്നേഹിതന്മാർ നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നത്. സദാചാരത്തെവളർത്തുന്നതിനു പററുന്ന മതഗ്രന്ഥം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതല്ലാതെ മററൊന്നുമില്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. സദാചാരാനുഷ്ഠാനത്തിൽ വ്യതിചലിക്കാതെ എൻെറ വല്ല സ്നേഹിതന്മാരും ഇന്നിവിടെയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു ബൈബിൾ അദ്ധ്യയനം അവർക്കുള്ള വാക്കിക്കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സന്മാർഗ്ഗബോധം ഒന്നു മാത്രമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. മതമെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു ഒരു പ്രത്യേകമതത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചല്ല. ഈശ്വരവിശ്വാസത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയല്ലാതെ കുട്ടികളെ അഭ്യസനം നടത്തുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ സദാചാരം എവിടെനിന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. മതാഭ്യസനം പാടില്ലാഎന്നു പറയുന്നതിനോടു കൂടി ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയിൽ മതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പാടില്ലായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ സാഹിത്യത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച് ചില ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളുടെ അഭ്യാസം ചിലപ്പോൾവേണ്ടിവരുന്നതാണെന്നു പറയുന്നു. മലയാളഭാഷാസാഹിത്യത്തിൽ വല്ല പാണ്ഡിത്യവും കിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ ചില മതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ വായിക്കയും പഠിക്കയും ചെയ്യണംപോലും. ആ മതത്തിൽ അന്തർഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ചില തത്വങ്ങളെ സാഹിത്യത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച് പല അവസരങ്ങളിൽ കുട്ടികൾക്ക് മനസ്സിലാകത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ സാഹിത്യം അലങ്കാരം മുതലായവ ചേർത്ത് മനസ്സിലാക്കി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിവരും. എന്നാൽ ശൃംഗാരരസം കൂടാതെ മലയാള സാഹിത്യം കിട്ടുകില്ലയോ? ഈ ശൃംഗാരരസം എത്രത്തോളം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമോ അത്രത്തോളം കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളിൽ സദാചാരത്തെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ശൃംഗാരരസം കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നു ഇല്ലെ ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: ശൃംഗാരരസമുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ തടസ്സം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ചില പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങളെ മാററിയിട്ടും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാം.

ഭാഷയെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചും കുട്ടികളിൽ സദാചാരം ഉളവാക്കണമെന്നും വിചാരിച്ചു മതാഭ്യസനം നടത്തണമെന്നല്ലാതെ അതുകൊണ്ടു ജാതിബോധംവളത്തി ജാതിവൈരം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ലാ എന്നു എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതന്മാരും ഗവൺമെൻറും ധരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും അങ്ങിനെ തന്നെയാണോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: എന്നു തന്നെയാണു ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരുടെ സമ്മതം വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണു് ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: ഇവിടെ ജാതീയമതസ്ഥിതി വളന്നിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച കുഴപ്പം വരരുതെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചാണു് മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരുടെ സമ്മതം വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: പല ജാതിക്കാരും മതക്കാരും ചേന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ ഏതു മതമാണു് പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: ബൈബിൾ അതിനു പററുന്നതല്ലെന്നും അതിനുതക്ക പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ഇല്ലെന്നുമാണെങ്കിൽ അതിലേക്കു് പ്രത്യേകംപററുന്നപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഏതുവിധത്തിലായാലും ഈശ്വര വിശ്വാസം കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടാകേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണു.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: പലമതത്തിൻേറയും സാരം ഏകമാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി അറിയാമൊ ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: എല്ലാമതങ്ങളുടേയും തത്വം ഒന്നുതന്നെയാണെന്നുള്ളതിനു് സംശയമില്ല. മതത്തെ തീരെ ബഹിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളുടെകാര്യം വളരെ മോശമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണു്. മതം ഇപ്പോൾ വേണ്ടെന്നു വന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ചില രാജ്യക്കാരുടെ സ്ഥിതി

[Mr. C. M. Joseph.]

ഏതു വിധത്തിലായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് നമുക്കറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ മതാഭ്യസനം വേണ്ടെന്നു വരുത്തിയതിനോടുകൂടി അവിടെ പല കലാപങ്ങളും നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഏതു രൂപത്തിലെങ്കിലും കുട്ടികൾക്കു് സ്കൂളിൽ മതാഭ്യസനം അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ എവിടെയാണു് മതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വേണ്ടെന്നു് പറയുന്നതു് ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: റഷ്യയിൽ മതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വേണ്ടെന്നു വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഒരു ജാതി, ഒരു ദൈവം എന്ന വിശ്വാസമുള്ള മനുഷ്യർക്കു് ഒരു മതപ്രസ്ഥാനംഉണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അങ്ങിനെയും ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: റഷ്യ മതം വേണ്ടെന്നു വച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു് അവിടെ എന്തെങ്കിലും അബദ്ധം വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അറിയാം. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എനിക്കു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സമയം മതിയാകാതെ വരും.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: എല്ലാമതത്തിന്റെയും സാരം ഒന്നാണെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒന്നിന്റെയും ഗുണംകിട്ടാതെപോകുമെന്നു ഭയമില്ലെ ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അങ്ങിനെ ഭയപ്പെടേണ്ടയാവശ്യമില്ല. ഭഗവൽഗീത പാഠവിഷയമാക്കി പഠിപ്പിച്ചാലും വളരെ നല്ലതാണു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഭഗവൽഗീതയിൽ ചാതുർവർണ്യത്തിനു് പ്രാധാന്യം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമൊ ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: ശൃംഗാരമയം ലവലേശം കൂടാതെ അതിൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തത്വങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവർക്കും അനുകൂലമായ വിധത്തിലുള്ളതാണു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ചാതുർവർണ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഭാഗം എല്ലാവർക്കും അനുകൂലമല്ലെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി അറിയാമൊ?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ഭഗവൽഗീതയെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു മഹമ്മദൻഅദ്ധ്യാപകനു് പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : എല്ലാവക്കും സാധിക്കയില്ലായിരിക്കാം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : അങ്ങിനെ ഏതെങ്കിലും മഹമ്മദൻ അദ്ധ്യാപകനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : ഇല്ലായിരിക്കും.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : ശ്രീയേശുവിജയം മഹാകാവ്യം പാഠപുസ്തകമാക്കിയാൽ നന്നായിരിക്കുമൊ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : ആ പുസ്തകം ആകയാൽ വളരെനന്ന്. എന്നാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു കുട്ടികളെല്ലാം ഒരു പ്രത്യേകമതത്തെ അവലംബിച്ചു പോകുമെന്നു ഭയപ്പെടുന്നെങ്കിൽ അതുതന്നെ വേണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. മതബോധംഉണ്ടാക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

സ്റ്റാത്താംകമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ട് വളരെ വിപുലമായ രീതിയിൽ സംഗതികൾ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. മററു കമ്മിററിക്കാർ സാധാരണ ചെയ്യാറുള്ളതുപോലെ കാലാവധിയും മററും കൂടുതൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെടാതെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചസമയത്തിനകത്തുതന്നെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുസമർപ്പിച്ചതിനു ഞാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അനുമോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

വിവാഹിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ നിയമനം പാടില്ലാ എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു് കുറെ സാഹസമായിപോയില്ലേ എന്നു് സംശയിക്കുന്നു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു കൂടി ഞാൻ യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. വിവാഹിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകളെ മാത്രമെ അദ്ധ്യാപികമാരായും ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്മാരായും നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ശീതോഷ്ണാവസ്ഥയും മററുസാഹചര്യങ്ങളും നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വിവാഹിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകളെത്തന്നെയാണ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതു്. വിശേഷിച്ചും കോ-എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ വേണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു അത്യാവശ്യവുമാണ്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : പുരുഷന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം വിവാഹംചെയ്തവരെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നാണോ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു പിന്നീടു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാം.

അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടേയും അദ്ധ്യേതാക്കളുടേയും പ്രായം നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വളരെ വ്യത്യാസമുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. അനേകം വർണാക്കുലർസ്കൂളുകളിലുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെക്കാൾ പ്രായംകൂടുതലുള്ള അദ്ധ്യേതാക്കളെ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ വയസ്സ് ക്ലി

[Mr. C. N. Joseph]

ൽ്യംചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. നാല്പതുവയസ്സിൽ കുറഞ്ഞയാളുകളെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരായി നിയമിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്നു് വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്യേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ അപ്പോഴേക്കു അവർ അവിവാഹിതരായിരുന്നാൽതന്നെയും അവൎക്കു ഒരുവിധം പാകതയും പക്വതയും ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: വയസ്സു കൂടുന്തോറും ഓർമ്മശക്തി കുറയുമെന്നു് അറിയാമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: ഓർമ്മശക്തി കുറയുകയില്ല എന്നാണു് എന്റെ അനുഭവത്തിൽ കാണുന്നതു്.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള അസ്വസ്ഥത മുഴുവൻ പരീക്ഷകൊണ്ടു് മാത്രം യോഗ്യത കയ്യിലാക്കിയ കുറെ ആളുകളെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരായി നിയമിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിനു വളരെ നാശംതന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ സംഗതി എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർക്കും ഗവൺമെന്റിനും അറിയാവുന്നതാണു്. അദ്ധ്യാപകവൃത്തി വളരെ മാഹാത്മ്യമുള്ളതാണെന്നു് ആ തൊഴിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നവർ വിചാരിച്ചു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കണം. അവർ യാതൊരുവിധമായ രാഷ്ട്രീയപ്രവൃത്തികളിലും ഉൾപ്പെടാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ അതു് വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികളെക്കൂടി ബാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. കുട്ടികളോ രക്ഷകൎത്താക്കളോ അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു യോജിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെ കീഴുള്ള കുട്ടികൾക്കു നാശമായിരിക്കും. ഈ സംഗതിയെ ഡയറക്ടർ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: മാനേജ്മെൻറു് സ്കൂളുകളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ രാഷ്ട്രീയമായ പ്രവൎത്തികൾ നടത്തുന്നതു് മാനേജരന്മാരുടെ മൗനമായ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടിയല്ലെ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: രാഷ്ട്രീയകാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണല്ലോ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അതിനു എനിക്കു വിരോധമില്ല. പ്രായാനുസരണം കുട്ടികളിൽ പൌരബോധം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. എന്നാൽ പ്രാദേശികമായിട്ടുള്ള രാഷ്ട്രീയകാൎയ്യങ്ങളിൽ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ പങ്കു് എടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതു വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികൾക്കു ഭാവിയിൽ ദോഷകരമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണു്.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ചിലവു് കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ ആശിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ അതിനെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണു്. മാ

നേജ്മെൻറ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പലതരത്തിലുള്ള അഴിമതികാം നടന്നുവരുന്നതിനാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് സ്കൂളുകളെ പ്രൈവററ് ഏജൻസികൾക്ക വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നത് അഭിലഷണീയമല്ലെന്ന് ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാനും യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. യാതൊരു പരിധിയുമില്ലാതെ കൊല്ലംതോറും ഡയറക്ടർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന തുകകളെ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു് ആശാസ്യമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഗവമ്മെൻറ് സ്കൂഠം നടത്തുന്നതു മാനേജ്മെൻറ് സ്കൂഠം നടത്തുന്നതുപോലെ ലാഭകരമാണോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: ആ ഭാഗത്തെപ്പററി പറയാം.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ ഒരു വലിയ പങ്കു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്നു. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം വർദ്ധിച്ചുതന്നെവരുന്നു. അതിന് അടുത്തകാലത്തെങ്ങും ഒരു പരിഹാരം കിട്ടുമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കാനുള്ള ലക്ഷണങ്ങളൊന്നുംതന്നെ കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ രീതിയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള ചിലവു് വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോയാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഭണ്ഡാഗാരത്തിൻേറയും ജനങ്ങളുടേയും സ്ഥിതി എങ്ങിനെ ആയിത്തീരുമെന്ന് അറിയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ രാജ്യത്തിലെ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ ഇത്ര ശതമാനം മാത്രമേ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിലേക്ക് ചിലവാക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്ന ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തംവച്ചു് ആ തുകകൊണ്ടു് നിർവ്വഹിക്കാവുന്ന ചിലവുകഠം മാത്രം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. ഗ്രാൻറ് ഇനമായി ഒരു തുകയും പ്രൈവററ് ഏജൻസികഠക്ക് കൊടുക്കാൻപാടില്ല. ഗവമ്മെൻറ് അംഗീകരിക്കുന്ന സ്റ്റാൻഡാർഡ് അനുസരിച്ച് അവക്കു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങഠം നടത്താൻ മനസ്സുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നടത്തിയാൽ മതിയെന്ന് നിശ്ചയിക്കണം. ലാഭത്തെ ഇച്ഛിക്കാതെ സ്കൂഠം നടത്തുന്നതിന് തയ്യാറുള്ള ഏജൻസികഠം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നടത്തിയാൽ മതി. ഒരു ഇൻസ്റ്റിററ്യൂഷനും ഗ്രാൻറ് കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ലാ.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറിന് നഷ്ടമായി വരികയില്ലേ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: നഷ്ടം ഒരിക്കലും വരികയില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: അധഃകൃതരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിലും ഗ്രാൻറ് കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നാണോ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : അധഃകൃതരെക്കൂടി നാം കൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിന് എല്ലാവരും ഇപ്പോൾ മുന്നിട്ടു മുതിർന്നുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അധഃകൃതർ മാത്രമുള്ള മാനേജ്മെൻറ് സ്കൂളുകൾ ഇനി ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. മാത്രമല്ലാ ഇനി അധഃകൃതർതന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയില്ലാ.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : അങ്ങിനെ ആകണമെന്ന് മെംബർക്ക് അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : അങ്ങിനെതന്നെ ആയിരിക്കണമെന്നുതന്നെയാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : അങ്ങനെ ഒരു സ്ഥാപനമില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സ്ഥാപനം തുടങ്ങുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : ഒരു വിരോധവുമില്ല.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസച്ചിലവിലേക്ക് പണമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ദേവസ്വം ഫണ്ടു് ഇതിലേക്ക് ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്ന് പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടയാവശ്യമില്ല. സ്റ്റേററിൻെറ പൊതു വരുമാനത്തിൽനിന്നും മാത്രമെ ആ ചിലവുചെയ്യാൻ പാടുള്ളു. മററു വിധത്തിലുള്ള പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമെ ഓരോരുത്തരും അവരവരുടെ ധർമ്മമനുസരിച്ച് ഒത്തൊരുമിച്ച് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിന് സന്നദ്ധരാകുകയുള്ളു. ഈ വിധത്തിൽ നാലൊ അഞ്ചൊ കൊല്ലം പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കി അതുനിമിത്തം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം അധഃപതിച്ചുപോകുന്നു എന്ന് കാണുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അപ്പോൾ വേണ്ട പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണ്.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനോടു സംബന്ധിച്ചതായ മററു പല വിഷമങ്ങളും പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടാനുണ്ട്. Age bar എന്നൊരു സംഗതിയുണ്ട്. ബി. ഏ-യും മററും പാസായി വല്ല സുഖക്കേടിലും കുറച്ചുദിവസം കിടന്നുപോകുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അയാൾക്ക് ഒരിക്കലും ഗവൺമെൻറ് സർവ്വീസിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ വന്നുചേരുന്നു. ആ വിധത്തിലാണ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കോഡ് നിർമ്മിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ൨൫-വയസ്സ് കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ Age bar ആകുമെന്നുള്ളതിനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ വർഷംകൂടി നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് വളരെ ഉത്തമമായിരിക്കും.

സർവ്വീസിൽ നിന്നും റിട്ടയർ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ൫൫-വയസ്സിൽ നിന്നും രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ വർഷം കൂടി നീട്ടാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്ന് കേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ Age ബാറിന് ൨൮-ം, റിട്ടയർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ൫൮-ം വയസ്സ് ആക്കിയാൽ വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കും.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; ൨൫ വയസ്സിന് മുമ്പ് സർവ്വീസിൽ കയറുന്നവർക്കും ൫൫-വയസ്സുവരെ റിട്ടയറിംഗ് പീരിയഡ് കൊടുക്കണമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അതു് വേണമെന്നില്ല.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: ഈ സംഗതികളെപ്പററി സ്റ്റേറ്റുതകമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ വല്ലതും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: ഇവയെപ്പററി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈ വക സംഗതികളെക്കൂടി പര്യാലോചനക്ക് വിഷയമാക്കണമെന്ന് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണ് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: മെമ്പറിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ഈ സംഗതികൾ കൂടി കമ്മിററി ആലോചിക്കണമെന്നാണോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അതെ; ഈ സംഗതികളെപ്പററി ഗവൺമെൻറും ഡയറക്ടറും ഗാഢമായി ചിന്തിച്ച് ജാതിപരമല്ലാതെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നിലയിലും കുട്ടികൾക്ക് സദാചാരബോധം ഉളവാകത്തക്കവിധത്തിലും അധികം ചിലവുകൂടാതേയും ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തി ജനങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുംകൊണ്ട് എൻെറ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചു ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനേയും ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയേയും പിന്താങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: The Council is adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The Council adjourned at 4-32 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,

Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Supplement.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1933/23RD TULAM 1109.

The first meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held at 2-10 P. M. on Wednesday, the 8th November, 1933/23rd Tulam, 1109, in the Dewan's Room, Public Offices.

The following members were present :—

1. T. Austin Esq., I. C. S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Dewan, President.
2. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
3. P. K. Narayana Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
4. P. K. Thomas Esq., B. A., B. COM., B. L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
5. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, M. A., B. SC., Ph. D., Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.
6. R. Nilakanta Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Financial Secretary to Government.

I. DEMAND IX—POLICE.

1. The Committee took up for consideration the proposal for the opening of a Police Outpost with a staff of one First Grade Head constable and four Fourth Class constables at Thalayar on the outlet road to Udumalpet in the Coimbatore District and the enhancement of the strength of the Munnar Outpost by 6 constables of the Fourth Class to prevent the spread of revolutionary movement in South India into the Devicolam District. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai asked whether there was any evidence to show that the movement is likely to spread into Travancore. The President said that it is a precautionary measure. The committee accepted the proposal and agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,080 in the budget being the expenditure on account of the additional staff for eight months of the current year.

II. DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

2. The Committee approved the proposal for the appointment of 7 Stenographers in the scale of Rs. 40-5/2-70, one for each of the seven Judges of the High Court, from the 1st Dhanu 1109, the posts of three temporary typists in the scale of Rs. 20-3/2-35-5/3-50, being abolished. The provision of a sum of Rs. 1,456 in the budget for the purpose was also agreed to.

III. DEMAND XVIII—CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

3. The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 3,454 in the budget for the extension of the period of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee by three months from the 1st Vrischikam 1109.

IV. DEMAND V—EDUCATION.

4. The proposal for the constitution of an Advisory Education Board and the provision of a sum of Rs. 2,000 in the budget, on account of travelling allowance to the members of the Board, was next taken up for consideration. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai said that he would oppose the proposal, if the members of the Board are to be nominated by the Director of Public Instruction. The President replied that whether the Board should be constituted by the Legislature or the Director of Public Instruction can be discussed in the Assembly and the Council. The proposal was thereupon accepted by the Committee.

5. The proposal for the grant of study leave to Mr. A. Sivaramasubramonia Aiyar B. A. (Hons.), Assistant Professor of English, His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Science, Trivandrum, and the provision of a sum of Rs. 2,000 in the budget on account of lodging allowances for the current year was then taken up for consideration. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai wanted to know the policy of Government in the matter of the grant of study leave to officers of Government. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai said that no special policy has been laid down by the Government in the matter, except the provisions contained in the T. S. R. on the subject. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai suggested that it would be enough if a loan is given without interest. Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai replied that Mr. Sivaramasubramonia Aiyar has not applied for any loan. Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi asked whether it was a requirement of the University or of the Director of Public Instruction that there should be more men on the staff with Western qualifications. The President replied that the suggestion came from the Director of Public Instruction. The proposal was thereupon agreed to by the Committee.

V. DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE.

6. The Committee then took up for consideration the proposal for the revision of the Land Revenue Manual and the appointment of Mr. V. R. Sankaranarayana Pillai B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Pattanamtitta for the purpose from the 1st Vrischikam 1109 and the provision of a sum of Rs. 5,168 in the budget as detailed below:

1	Special Officer—Pay Rs. 200 Deputation allowance—Rs. 40	Rs. 1,920
1	Manager on Rs. 150	„ 1,200
1	clerk on Rs. 70 plus Rs. 14	„ 672
1	clerk on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10	„ 480

1	clerk on Rs. 40 plus Rs. 8	Rs.	384
1	Typist on Rs. 25	„	200
1	Head peon on Rs. 12	„	96
3	Peons at Rs. 9 each	„	216
			Rs. 3,248
	Grand total		Rs. 5,168

Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai asked whether Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar, B. A., Retired Dewan Peishkar, who had experience in the matter could not be entrusted with the work. The President replied that such a proposal was brought before the Finance Committee last year and it was rejected by the committee then. It was agreed that the work should be done by a competent hand; and the President remarked that he could see no objection to Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar's nomination if the Committee agreed to it. Thereupon Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai observed that in that case, there would be only a slight increase in the pay of the officer proposed. The proposal was thereupon agreed to by the Committee, the choice of the officer being made subsequently.

7. The Committee approved the proposal for the appointment of a special staff of a clerk on Rs. 25 and a copyist on Rs. 15 per mensem, for a period of 4 months in the Kottayam Division Cutcherry, to attend to land acquisition work and the provision of a sum of Rs. 160 for the purpose in the budget of the current year.

VI.—DEMAND VIII—Public Health and Sanitation.

8. The proposal for the provision of a sum of Rs. 6,250 in the budget for the grant of contribution to the Public Health Department, Madras, in connection with the plague recrudescence enquiry in the Cumbom Valley, was approved by the Committee. In this connection, Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai wanted to know the results of the experiments conducted so far. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai said that cyanogas fumigation, as a plague preventive measure, was found to be very effective and that if this experiment proves successful, it would be possible to do away with the plague stations in the Peermade Taluk boundary. Mr. P. K. Thomas asked whether the amount could not be found by diversion. Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai replied that it was not possible. Finally, Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai said that the proposal may be placed before the Legislature.

9. The Committee agreed to the proposal for the provision of a sum of Rs. 600 in the budget for payment of allowance, etc., to Mr. T. R. Narayana Pillai, Public Analyst, in connection with his training in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

VII. DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

10. The proposal for the establishment of a First Class Magistrate's Court at Changanachery and the provision of a sum of Rs. 2,577 for the purpose in the budget was next taken up for consideration. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai wanted to know for how long the court was to be there. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai replied that the court is to be temporary for one year from the 1st Dhanu 1109. Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi suggested that it would be advantageous to establish a Stationary Magistrate's Court there, and to invest the local Tahsildar with First Class powers. The President said that Changanachery is a taluk with heavy revenue work and that the Tahsildar could not be saddled with 1st class powers. The proposal was finally agreed to by the Committee.

VIII. DEMAND XXVI—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS EXCEPT THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

11. The Committee approved the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,600 in the budget to meet the travelling allowance bills of the Superintendent of Archaeology in connection with his North Indian tour.

IX. DEMAND X—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

12. The Dewan then placed before the Committee the proposal for the formation of a separate P. W. D. Division to attend to the Minor Irrigation Works in the State. He also explained that this was a long pending question and that the public has been urging the necessity for it, Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai pointed out that the scheme was necessary but that there was no need for any additional staff and that one of the Executive Engineers from the existing staff might be utilised for this work. The other 2 non-officials also agreed in this view, while admitting the necessity for the scheme. The President and the 2 Official members doubted whether it would be possible to reduce the number of Executive Engineers and said that if the work should be attended to properly, a separate agency was necessary. Since the scheme itself was found to be acceptable, it was decided that the question of the staff might be left to be discussed in the Legislature. It was therefore decided to place the proposal before the Legislature and to move for a grant of a lakh of rupees.

The Committee adjourned *sine die* at 3·23 P. M.

S. APPADURA AIYAR,
Convener,
Standing Finance Committee,

Trivandrum,
9th November, 1933.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME II—NUMBER 2.

SECOND SESSION—1933/1109.

Friday, the 24th November 1933/9th Vrischikam 1109.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, the President, Thomas Austin Esquire, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, Dewan of Travancore, presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Export duty on Cardamoms.

17.* MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI. (*Municipal Councils*): Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) the total extent of lands in the State under cardamom cultivation;

(*b*) the quantity of cardamom exported from the State during the last six years;

(*c*) whether there is any export duty levied upon this commodity;

(*d*) if not, whether they propose to levy any duty, and, if so, from which date; and

(*e*) the probable revenue that Government may derive by a levy of duty on cardamom exported from the State at the rate fixed for tea?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*); (*a*) The approximate total area under actual cardamom cultivation is 30,000 acres.

(*b*) The quantity of cardamom exported from the State during the last six years is noted below:—

Year.	*Quantity in cwts.*
1102	15,034
1103	6,378
1104	38,529
1105	14,949
1106	14,801
1107	7,277

(*c*) No export duty is levied upon this commodity.

(*d*) The question of the levy of export duty on cardamoms is under the consideration of Government.

[Mr. C. O. Madhavan.]

(e) The average of the quantities exported during the last six years comes to 16,161 cwts. or 1,810,032 lbs. Calculated at the rate of Bh. Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 lbs. which is the existing rate of duty on tea, the duty on this quantity of cardamom would amount to Bh. Rs. 27,150-8-0.

Vernacular Primary School at Koduvazhannur.

18.* MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vernacular Primary School at Koduvazhannur pakuthi in Chirayinkil taluk is now conducted in a temporary shed, and, if so, from what date the school is being so conducted and what in point of safety to pupils, is the nature and condition of the temporary shed: and

(b) why provision is not made for the construction of a permanent shed for the school?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is presumed that the member means the Nagaroor Primary School for Boys.

(a) Yes; from 7-12-1104.

The Sub-Division Officer, Trivandrum West Sub-Division, inspected the shed and found it unfit for housing a school. The owner of the shed has since strengthened it by removing the defects pointed out by the Sub-Division Officer.

(b) Government have sanctioned the provision of a new building to the school at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,900. The work will be taken up as soon as funds become available.

Trivandrum Electric Supply Scheme.

19.* MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: With regard to the Electric Supply Scheme introduced in the Trivandrum town, will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was the original intention of Government to introduce street lights throughout the town;

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative how and why the original intention was modified;

(c) how many streets were newly lighted during 1107 M. E. and which were they;

(d) what are the main considerations which weigh with the Government or the Electrical Engineer for introducing lights in a public street; and

(e) whether they will lay on the table a copy of the G. O. sanctioning the introduction of Electric Supply Scheme to the Trivandrum town?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (a) No.

(b) This does not arise.

(c) Two. The approach road to the Pettai Railway Station and the approach road to the Central Station, Trivandrum.

(*d*) The importance of the road with reference to traffic, and the number of consumers obtainable.

(*e*) A copy of the G. O. is laid on the table.

R. O. C. No. 5156/25/P. W. dated 2nd September 1927, from the Chief Secretary to Government to the Chief Engineer, Travancore.

With reference to your letters Nos. 1465, and 1466, dated 6th June 1927, regarding the Trivandrum Electric Supply Scheme, I have the honour to inform you that, as recommended, Government sanction the acceptance, provisionally, of the wholly Oil Engine Scheme as outlined by Mr. K. P. P. Menon in his final report, dated 26th March 1927, providing for an Oil Engine Installation at Trivandrum at an estimated total cost of about Rs. 2·75 lakhs. It is noted that a provision of Rs. 1½ lakhs has been made for the purpose in the P. W. D. Budget for 1103.

2. Government also sanction Mr. K. P. P. Menon, the Industrial Engineer, being appointed as an Electrical Engineer in the Public Works Department, temporarily for one year, on his present scale of pay plus a duty allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, to initiate the working of the scheme inthe P. W. D. Mr. Menon will, in addition, be in charger of the working of the proposed Telephone Extension in the town, which is unde consideration.

3. As one of the main objects of the scheme is the lighting of the town streets, the existing gas houses and the plant &c., for generating gas for street lighting will cease to be of any use, after the scheme is completely worked out. I am, therefore, to request that you will be so good as to send up, at a very early date, your proposals for disposing of them or for using them for other purposes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether it was not the original intention of Government, when they passed the order, to introduce lighting in the public streets of Trivandrum ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: That is part of the scheme.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Then, may I know why many of the public streets are not lighted ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: That will be attended to gradually.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether there is enough of current in the Power House to light the public streets ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN; The current will be given according to necessity.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know how a particular street is preferred to another in the matter of lighting ?

PRESIDENT: That question has been answered. The importance of the road with reference to the traffic and the number of consumers obtainable are the prime considerations.

Opening of an Anchal office at Madavoor-Pallikkal.

20* MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any representations regarding the opening of a new Anchal Office at Madavoor-Pallikkal in Chirayinkil taluk, and if so, when the earliest representation was and what action has been taken in the matter ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN : No. But it is known from the Anchal Superintendent that he had received a petition from the inhabitants of Madavoor-Pallikkal, with copy of a resolution passed at a public meeting held at the place on 10th Vrischikam 1104. There was none to furnish security against loss to Government and no action was therefore taken in the matter.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : Has the member any defenite information as to whether anybody has offered security or not?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN : It is reported that nobody has offered security.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : Will the Government be pleased to enquire whether anybody has offered security so that the Anchal Office could be opened?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN ; The matter will be enquired into.

Encouragement of Punja cultivators.

21. *MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON (*Kottayam*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee has recommended that sufficient encouragement should be given to punja cultivators so that their agricultural expenses may be reduced; and

(*b*) whether they have taken any action accordingly?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) The Economic Depression Enquiry Committee have recommended that the State should pursue a policy of active assistance to paddy cultivators so as to enable them to bring down the cost of cultivation and to increse the output of their fields.

(*b*) The Director of Agriculture has proposed certain relief measures which are under the consideration of Government.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know from the member, what are the specific recommendations of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee to assist the paddy cultivators?

MR. K. GEORGE : The supply of cheap crude oil from the B. O. Company is the chief recommendation.

MR. K. K. THOMAS : Does the member know of the variation in the market rate of the oil supplied by the B. O. C. and other compaines?

MR. K. GEORGE : I have no information.

MR. K. K. THOMAS : Is there any other recommendation?

MR. K. GEORGE : The Director of Agriculture has recommended the sale of agricultural implements on hire purchase system and the grant of short term loans.

Imposition of fines on students for default in payment of fees.

22. *MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : Will the Government be pleased to state.

(*a*) whether the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee has recommended that the system of levying fines on students who fail to pay their fees in time should be discontinued; and

(b) whether action is being taken in accordance with that recommendation?

MR. R. M. STATHAM: (a) The Economic Depression Enquiry Committee recommended that the fines be discontinued or at least reduced during the period of the depression.

(b) Yes; the fines have been considerably reduced.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Are the Government aware that there are still schools which levy fines for late payment of fees?

MR. R. M. STATHAM: Yes. Before this recommendation was made the English Schools used to levy 4 chuckarams fine for the 1st 10 days and afterwards at the rate of 12 chuckrams. The Vernacular Schools levied at the rate of 1 chuckram for the 1st 10 days and 4 chuckrams afterwards. Now after the Government order the levy of fines has been considerably reduced. English School fines do not exceed 4 chuckrams and Vernacular School fines do not exceed 1 chuckram. That is the information.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Does the member know about the levy of fines in aided high schools?

MR. R. M. STATHAM: I have no information.

Complaints received by Government against Mr. E T. Kurien.

23 *MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received complaints against Mr. E. T. Kurien, First Class Magistrate and District Munsiff, Devicolam, attributing to him grave irregularities in the conduct of criminal cases?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): A petition was received from Shanmugavel Gownden and other cardamom ryots of Devicolam complaining against the alleged official vagaries of Mr. E. T. Kurien, B. A. & B. L., Munsiff-Magistrate, Devicolam.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state the number of cases filed in the First Class Magistrate's Court, Devicolam, in 1108?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I claim notice.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I sent this question long ago. The question remains unanswered.

PRESIDENT; That does not arise.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that Mr. E. T. Kurien, Munsiff-Magistrate, Devicolam, has, under Section 307 T. P. C. in C. C. No. 87/118, awarded rigorous imprisonment where simple imprisonment or fine has to be given?

PRESIDENT: Is this one of the complaints made against him?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Yes, Sir.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: In the petition received by Government there is no reference to this matter. Therefore I claim notice.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI; Is the member aware that this specific question was sent to the Government by me along with other interpellations?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: May be. But that question will be answered in due course.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know what is the sort of notice that the member now claims?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I can only answer a specific question. If the question which the member referred to a little while ago comes up for answer, then he can put supplementary questions on that. I am now answering only a particular question which has no reference to the case cited by the member.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI; Will the member be pleased to state the number of cases in which the party has applied in the High Court for transfer of cases from the file of the First Class Magistrate's Court at Devicolam?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: All these questions have been sent by me long ago.

PRESIDENT: They will be answered in due course. Now we are daling with one particular question and you can ask a supplementary question or questions, relevant to that question.

Water Convenience in Eraniel town.

24. *MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether good drinking water is available in Eraniel town?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: (*Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state how the people of the locality drink good water?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: They get water to drink from the Kodayar channel running nearby.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether Kodayar water will be available throughout the year?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: No.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Then what steps have they taken for the supply of good drinking water?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Government are thinking of providing good water for the people of the locality by sinking more wells there.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Sir, we are not supplied with the answer to unstarred questions.

PRESIDENT: Answers to unstarred questions will be caused to be printed in the official proceedings of the Council as early as possible. The answers are placed in the Press Room also.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: How can we know that the answers given to the unstarred questions are accurate or not, if they are not given in the House?

PRESIDENT: The member can assume that the answers to the unstarred questions will always be correct.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: One of the questions asking for a statement where it has to be laid on the table and made available to the members is printed along with the unstarred questions.

PRESIDENT: I understand that papers which are said to be laid on the table are also printed in the proceedings.

Non-Travancoreans entertained in Public Service from 1106 onwards.

25. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many non-Travancoreans have been entertained in the Public Service of the State during the period from 1106 to the middle of Tulam 1109; and

(*b*) what is the salary drawn by each?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Government do not propose to collect the information as the time and trouble involved in collecting it would be out of all proportion to its utility.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Commutation rate for payment of Kandukrishi tax.

1. MR. K. PADMANABHA PANICKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the date on which the period of six years, which was fixed for Kandukrishi ryots as an experimental measure to pay the Kandukrishi tax at a commutation rate of 6 fanams per *para*, expired; and

(*b*) if the period of six years has expired, whether they have fixed a commutation rate for the succeeding years?

MR. K. GEORGE: (*a*) 30-7-1108.

(*b*) No. Government have decided to fix the commutation rate from year to year for the present, until the economic condition improves. The rate for 1108 has been fixed.

Sanatorium for treatment of tuberculosis in south Travancore.

2. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the scheme for the establishment of a sanatorium in south Travancore for the treatment of tuberculosis was first sanctioned by them; and

(*b*) what progress has been made for the establishment of the same?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: (a) Government have not sanctioned the establishment of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium in south Travancore.

(b) The selection of a suitable site for a Tuberculosis Hospital in south Travancore is under the consideration of Government.

Cases detected by the C. I. D. Officers.

3. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state how many undetected cases there were when the C. I. D. section of the Police Department was first created, how many of them have been detected by the C. I. D. Officers, the nature of such cases and the number, if any, which remains undetected?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Government consider that the time and labour involved in the collection of the information asked for is out of all proportion to its possible utility.

Cases investigated by C. I. D. Officers.

4. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state how many cases have been investigated by the C. I. D. Officers during the last six years, the nature of such cases and the result of such investigation?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: A statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

Statement showing the number of cases handled by the C. I. D. during the last six years.

Year.	No. of cases.	Number of cases.		Nature of cases.
		Detected.	Undetected.	
1103	12	8	4	Cases of counterfeit note forgeries, counterfeit coinage, sensational murders and burglaries formed the majority of these cases.
1104	15	10	5	
1105	13	9	4	
1106	20	10	10	
1107	20	12	8	
1108	30	25	5	

Import trade of the State.

5. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) what was the volume of import trade of Travancore in 1040 and what it is now;

(b) what was the tariff rate of duty in 1040 and what it is now

(c) when the tariff rates were revised after 1040, the respective years when the rates were revised and what were the rates fixed at the time of such revision ; and

(d) the total receipt under import duty in 1106 and 1107 ?

RAO SAHIB DR N. KUNJAN PILLAI: (a) No information is available regarding the volume of import trade in 1040. The volume of import trade in 1107 was valued at Bh. Rs. 6,49,29,804.

(b) and (c) The member is referred to the Government Gazettes for the periods in question.

(d) 1106 Bh. Rs. 6,04,325
1107 Bh. Rs. 5,67,409

Putting up electric lights on the sid.s of the Railway bridges in Trivandrum.

6. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn by the Municipal Council, Trivandrum, to the necessity for putting up electric lights on both sides of the Railway bridges, and, if so, when, and what action the Government have taken on the recommendation of the Council ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: The President, Municipal Council, Trivandrum, forwarded a resolution passed by the Council at its meeting held on the 26th Makaram 1107 urging the necessity for putting up electric lights on all the Railway bridges in the town. Government agreed with the opinion expressed by the Railway Engineer that the putting up of special electric lights on the Railway bridges in addition to the ordinary street electric lights was not quite necessary and dropped the matter.

Agreement re the recommendations of the Education Reforms Committee.

7. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether there has been any previous agreement or understanding between them and Mr. Statham, the Chairman of the Education Reforms Committee, that the recommendations of the Committee will be accepted by Government ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The answer is in the negative.

Opening of an Anchal Office at Kallara.

8. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whther they have received any representations regarding the opening of an Anchal Office at Kallara, in Nedumangad taluk and, if so, what action has been taken in the matter ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: No. But it is known from the Anchal Superintendent that he had received a petition from the inhabitants of Kallara. No action has been taken in the matter as an Anchal Office at Kallara was considered unnecessary.

Qualifications of the Medical Entomologist.

9. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state the various qualifications of the Medical Entomologist (Mr. M. O. T. Aiyangar)?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Mr. M. O. T. Aiyangar, Medical Entomologist, is a B. A., of the Madras University and a Fellow of the Zoological Society.

Supply of European medicines to the District Hospital, Chirayinkil.

10. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state the dates on which European medicines were supplied to the District Hospital, Chirayinkil, and to the Dispensaries at Vamanapuram and Warkala?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The question cannot be answered, as the years to which the supply relates have not been specified.

Filaria infection in Eraniel town.

11. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Eraniel town is infected with filaria;

(*b*) the percentage of filaria affected people in the area;

(*c*) whether the average is greater or less when compared with that of Trivandrum town:

(*d*) what steps they have taken to eradicate this evil;

(*e*) whether the infection is of recent origin or a long standing one; and

(*f*) if the origin be recent, the causes for the same?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Gross microfilaria infection rate	...	20·7 per cent.
Elephantiasis rate	... ...	8·7 per cent.
Filarial endemicity rate	... ...	29·1 per cent.

(*c*) Greater.

(*d*) The Public Health Department has started a filariasis control scheme in Eraniel from the 16th Kanni 1109 for a period of five months.

(*e*) The infection does not seem to be of recent origin.

(*f*) In view of the answer to part (*e*), this question does not arise.

Appointment of Assistant Jenmikaram Settlement Officers.

12. MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any Namputiri was appointed as an Assistant Jenmikaram Settlement Officer;

(*b*) whether they have chosen anybody from outside the Government service and appointed him as an Assistant Jenmikaram Settlement Officer; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, who was taken and what are his particular qualifications for the post?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*) No officer of the designation "Assistant Jenmikaram Settlement Officer" has been appointed.

Applications for loans from the Land Mortgage Bank.

13. MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, showing the number of applications received for loans from the Land Mortgage Bank and the number granted till the end of Kanni 1109?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI; A statement giving the required information is placed on the table.

Statement by communities showing the number of applications for loans received at the State Land Mortgage Bank and sanctioned till the end of Kanni 1109.

Community.	Application received and sanctioned up to end of Kanni 1109.	
	No. received.	No. sanctioned.
Cristians	281	120
Nairs	212	82
Ezhavas	53	20
Vellalas	38	19
Mahomedans	21	12
Brahmins	9	2
Other Communities	24	13
Total	638	268

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

LAND REVENUE.

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move for a supplementary grant, not exceeding Rs. 5,328, under two items. One is for Rs. 160 for the appointment of a special staff consisting of a clerk on Rs. 25 and a copyist on Rs. 15 per mensem, for a period of four months, in the Kottayam Division Cutcherry, to attend to land acquisition work. The other is for Rs. 5,168 for the appointment of a special staff for the revision of the Land Revenue Manual

[Mr. A. Kumara Pillai.]

Under item (1), I beg to state that the Kottayam Dewan Peishkar has written to say that the land acquisition work in his office has increased abnormally and the single clerk appointed for the work is not able to cope with it and so he recommends this appointment for a period of four months as a temporary measure.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): When did he recommend for the appointment of this staff?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: On the 25th April 1933.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Then, may I know why it was not included in the budget for the current year?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Because at that time Government did not decide upon the question of appointing the staff, but subsequently they have decided to sanction the same.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: When did they decide?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: I think in the month of Chingam 1109?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the member for what purpose the lands are required and how many cases were pending?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: In this year, the Peishkar says more than one thousand cases have been filed for the acquisition of land in connection with the conversion of Shoronore—Ernakulam railway into a broad gauge line, which requires the additional staff and hence his recommendation.

Under item (2), I have to say that the Land Revenue Manual volumes Nos. I, II and III have become obsolete and out of date now and that these volumes require immediate revision. Government have decided that a special staff has to be appointed for the revision of the above manual.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: What is the strength of the special staff that is proposed to be constituted and the rate of salaries given to the officer and his staff?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: The staff consists of—

		Rs.
1 Special Officer on a pay of Rs. 200 and deputation allowance of Rs. 40	...	1,920
1 Manager on Rs. 150	...	1,200
1 Clerk on Rs. 70 plus Rs. 14	...	672
1 Clerk on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10	...	480
1 Clerk on Rs. 40 plus Rs. 8	...	384
1 Typist on Rs. 25	...	200
1 Head peon on Rs. 12	...	96
3 Peons at Rs. 9 each	...	216

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the member whether this also was decided after the budget session?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether there is a Manager also for the Special Officer?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know what are the functions of the Manager, and the work that has exactly to be turned out by this special staff?

Mr. A KUMARA PILLAI: Ofcourse, the work consists of the revision of the present Manual and also of the compilation of the orders issued then and there by the Government.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI; May I know whether this work could not be carried out by giving some honorarium to an officer

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: No, it is not possible. Then the work will be protracted.

MR K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state the period during which the work will be carried out.

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI. The work will be finished within one and a half years.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I wish to know why Government did not consider this, before the discussion of the budget four months ago?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: That was finally decided subsequently.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member who is the officer whom Government propose to appoint? Is it from among the men in active service or from retired officers?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI; That question has not been finally settled.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether orders passed by Government from time to time are available at least with the head of the department now in his office?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI; I do not know.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know how the head of the Land Revenue Department is doing his business now?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: The orders passed from time to time by Government will be filed and kept together in his office for his reference.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the staff proposed to be appointed consists of a Manager also?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether it is advertised whether a private agency would take up this work with a smaller remuneration, as was done with the revision of the Regulations and Proclamations recently?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Government have not done that.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know what is the expenditure involved in codifying this manual?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI. I do not know. The exact amount is not known now

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to oppose the second part of the demand.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI I rise to a point of order, Sir. Whether the member can oppose a portion of the demand. He has no right to oppose a portion of the demand.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Had Sirkar Vakil*): It is correct.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: There were occasions of precedents in which even when a particular demand was made up of two items, it was allowable to oppose any one of the items of that demand.

PRESIDENT: It is not allowable.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Then I oppose the whole demand.

Sir, with reference to the appointment of the Special Staff for making up-to-date the Land Revenue Manual the arrangement as proposed now seems to be unnecessary. We have heard that there is a lot of work in a particular office where the Manager or Personal Assistant has to help the officer, at least to control the staff and do some other things And here the whole work consists of collecting the orders passed by the Government and making the volume up to date. I cannot see eye to eye with the proposal of this motion when he says, apart from the Special Officer, a manager and a staff are required for this work. What exactly is the work of a manager we do not know. And I humbly submit the whole work is not properly conceived when this demand is made here before this House. Anyhow there is a convention in Travancore that whenever an office is created there should be a Manager and other portfolios. This is a very extraordinary demand upon the public revenues of the State. For the purpose of codifying a manual a Special Officer and a Manager and all the big staff are proposed by the Government and it is proposed to finish the work within one and a half years I am at a loss to understand what would be the nature of the work if the staff is to be expected to turn out its work for a long period of over one and a half years. A private agency would be able to take up the work and finish it in a less time. With reference to all these things I have serious objection.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, during his speech while moving the demand, in answer to a question with regard to the first part of it, the Secretary said that the recommendation by the Dewan Peishkar was made in April 1933, that is four months before the budget was placed before this House for consideration. I ask, Sir, why the Government did not consider this question also and place the matter before the House including the same in the budget.

Again, Sir, with regard to the second part of the demand also, the member stated that volumes one to four of the Land Revenue Manual have become obsolete. Sir, if they are obsolete now, they could not be less obsolete in any way four months ago. At least in the case of the first part of the demand he could have said that the Peishkar recommended it only four months before the Budget Session and that the Government had not ample time to consider the whole question thoroughly and decide whether the expenditure was necessary or not. In that case, there might be some meaning for bringing this demand as a supplementary

grant. In regard the second part of the grant I do not understand why the Government did not consider this grave question of putting in order Volumes I to IV earlier, especially in view of the fact that they became obsolete. That is one more reason, Sir, why I should oppose the spirit underlying this demand. The Government should bear in mind that they ought to do things when the necessity arises and not come before this House for amounts whenever they please. When they knew that these volumes had become obsolete and when they knew that the necessity arose, they ought to have considered this question before the Budget Session and included this sum in the budget. This sort of playing ducks and drakes, if I may say so, by the Government cannot be tolerated by this side of the House.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I ask, Sir, whether this method of bringing up a piecemeal measure before the House has not got this advantage that it receives a better criticism than at the time of the budget?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: I do not propose to answer that question, Sir. That is an insinuation thrown on this side of the House that the grants and demands brought during the Budget Session before this House do not receive adequate consideration from the members on this side of the House. Sir, whether it be during the Budget Session or whether it be as a supplementary grant, I must respectfully submit to you that the members on this side of the House who represent the tax-payers always make it a point to consider all these questions in detail.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI How many hours has the House for the discussion of the Land Revenue Demand?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI In answer to that, Sir, I must respectfully state that it is not a question of hours or time but it is a question of analysing it, understanding it, considering it and sanctioning it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: My question was not whether it was a question of time or hours for analysing or understanding. My question was how many hours the House has for the discussion of the Land Revenue Demand?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: That is not a question for information, Sir. The member also knows that. I therefore request the Government in future at least to do things at the proper time.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli* cum *Kunnattur*): Sir, I beg to support the demand although I endorse every word of what Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai said regarding these piecemeal demands that are brought before this House. If a budget is worth anything, at the time the budget is presented the framers of the budget should have anticipated the possible demands in the current year and I do not subscribe to the philosophy preached by the Law Member that these piecemeal demands have an intrinsic value

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

and I say that no parliamentary institutions in the world would subscribe to the philosophy adverted to by the Law Member. As for the criticism that it is very late to publish the Land Revenue Manual my view is that it is better late than never. The whole legal profession, all those who have to deal with the Land Revenue Department and members of the public who have occasionally to know things connected with the Land Revenue Department, will be grateful to the Government if they bring out an early edition of the Land Revenue Manual. The land revenue rules and circulars now happen to be esoteric documents which only a few senior officers of the Land Revenue Department claim to be acquainted with. Therefore, it does not matter whether Government employs men who are at present in service or retired officers or even imported officers to take up the work of preparing a thoroughly reliable and up-to-date Land Revenue Manual. I take it that it is not a mere work of collation. Incidentally, it will involve suggestions to Government to amend certain circulars. As such I think no non-official agency can properly do that work. Therefore, my prayer to Government is that the Government must not be guided by the precedence in the Civil List, or by communal claims in the appointment of the Special Officer. We want a really efficient man who has a working knowledge of the department and who is thoroughly conversant with the circulars of the Land Revenue Department.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member what he understands about the duties of the Manager now proposed to be appointed for the Special Officer?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI I am at one with my friend Mr. Nilakanta Pillai in thinking that the Government was not wise in using the word 'Manager'. I think that they wanted an Assistant for the Special Officer. After all, much stress need not be placed on the nomenclature. Anyway, when a senior officer has to do editing work and also to codify, it is essential that he should have an able assistant.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: When the member says these, am I to understand that he is in the confidence of Government so far as the duties of the Manager are concerned?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Yes, Sir. As a member of the Finance Committee, I have been in the confidence of Government, as this matter came up before the Finance Committee.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether he is convinced that the volume of work will justify the staff that is proposed to be appointed?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I congratulate the Government on the small staff that they demand.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla* cum *Pattanamtitta*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂമാനുവൽ പരേതനായ മി. ആർ. മഹാദേവയ്യർ തയ്യാറാക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. ഏകദേശം കൊല്ലവർഷം ൧ ൦ ൦ -ാമാണ്ടു മുതൽക്കുള്ള ചരിത്രസംബന്ധമായ വിവരങ്ങളും റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സംബന്ധിച്ച പലറിക്കാർഡുകളും ഇതിലടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. പഴയ ചരിത്രങ്ങളെ നാം മാററാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇവിടെ ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന മാനുവലിൻെറ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണത്തിനുശേഷം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ആർഡർകളും സർക്കുലർകളും ശേഖരിച്ചു ഒരു ബുക്കാക്കുകയാണ് വേണ്ടതു്. അതിലേക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന സ്റ്റാഫിൻെറ ആവശ്യം തീരെയില്ലാത്തതാണു്.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon* cum *Karunagapalli*): ഈ തുക മുഴുവനും സ്റ്റാഫിനാണൊ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: സ്റ്റാഫിനുംകൂടിയാണു ഈ ജോലി റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നല്ല പരിചയം സിദ്ധിച്ച ഒരു ക്ലാർക്കിനു നിർവ്വഹിക്കാവുന്നതേയുള്ളു. അതിനാൽ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇത്രയും ഭീമമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ചിലവുചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതിനാലാണു ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻഡിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. K. GEORGE: I wish to speak a few words in support of the motion made before this House. There seems to be some apprehension as to the scope of the work which is proposed to be undertaken by the Special Officer. Mr. Nilakanta Pillai and, following him, Mr. Narayana Pillai have said that it is enough to employ a small staff to compile and bring up-to-date the fourth volume. Now, the reference part of the Land Revenue Manual consists of three volumes. The first volume deals with the Regulations, Proclamations and the Rules framed by Government from time to time. This has been brought up to 1926 by the issue of supplements. The second volume deals with Government orders, circulars and things of that kind. This has been brought up to 1928. The third volume is a code of supplemental instructions issued for the guidance of the officers of the department. That is useful also, of course, to the vakils and to the public. That has never been revised. Since its issue in 1915 nothing has been done to bring it up-to-date. Since these volumes have been dealt with last, innumerable modifications, supplementary instructions, circulars and orders have been issued which, in some cases, have cancelled or modified existing rules and orders.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PLLAI: May I know from the member whether the Government are in possession of these orders and circulars or whether the new staff has to hunt up all these things?

MR. K. GEORGE: If the member would please listen, I shall deal with the whole matter.

Now, these orders and instructions have in many cases revised the old orders and the old instructions. So, it is absolutely necessary that we should have an up-to-date publication embodying all the changes so far made which will be useful for reference. The department, the public and the members of the legal profession are now without any up-to-date reference book in regard to land revenue matters. Nobody knows at present what is the latest rule or order on a subject.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: റെവന്യൂമാന്വൽ അഞ്ചാംമുതലുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങളും മുഴുവനും മാറ്റിയെഴുതണമെന്നോ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. K. GEORGE: അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ വിവരിച്ചു പറയാം.

What is proposed to be done is this. The first and second volumes will be brought up-to-date. But the third volume which is a code of instructions will have to be revised and recast completely. It will require complete re-writing. It is not mere compilation that is required. Now, the members will note that it is not a useful arrangement merely to issue supplements, because even if you bring the book up-to-date, you will have to read through the whole book to see which is the last order on a particular subject and how far one order is cancelled or modified by a later order. That is not a proper arrangement. What is required is that after the revision we should keep it up to-date from day to day and that is best done by means of correction slips.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ലാൻഡുറവന്യൂമാന്വൽ രണ്ടാംവാല്യത്തിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഏൻഷ്യൻറുഹിസ്റ്ററി വിവരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. K. GEORGE: Now, we are not amending that. We are bringing that up-to-date. The third volume which is a code of instructions will be re-written and it will be kept amended and up-to-date by the issue of correction slips. I do not know whether the members are aware of the existence of a book called "The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, Madras". These Standing Orders are kept up to date by the issue of correction slips. I suppose the members have seen the correction slips to the T. S. R. The best way of keeping up to date our reference books is by issuing correction slips, which alone will enable us to see what the previous rule was and how it has been corrected. A mere compilation would not do. What is required is to write a new book as it were and then keep that book corrected. Even as regards the first and second volumes, it is not mere compilation that is wanted. A great deal of work has to be done in that connection. There are no doubt files in the office of the Land Revenue Commissioner and the Government which contain the various orders that have been issued from time to time. But it requires an intelligent scrutiny of these orders to see which is important and which is not important and to eliminate that which is unimportant. So, it is not merely the work of a clerk.

The question was asked why we should have a Manager. I plead guilty to the use of the term 'Manager'. I would rather call him a senior ministerial officer, and such an officer is wanted because the Special Officer must be assisted by a really capable clerk who has been in touch with the work of the Revenue Department and who is also familiar with the various Government Orders that have been issued.

That is what is required. The staff asked for is the abstract minimum. In fact the previous Commissioners had asked for a larger staff. But I went into the matter carefully and with a view to reduce expenditure, I have reduced the staff to the lowest possible minimum and it is only if this staff is sanctioned that we could carry out the work satisfactorily. After all the cost is not much. I may say, the issue of the previous supplements to Volume I and to Volume II has cost the Government a considerable sum. They were mere compilations and even for those Government had to incur extra expenditure.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the demand now made is only for this year?

MR. K. GEORGE: The demand is made only for eight months. For the completion of the work it will take a year and a half.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the Government propose to start re-settlement operations and if so is it not better that the Revenue Manual is written after the settlement?

MR. K. GEORGE: That will not do. The department is experiencing great difficulty now. The officers of the department and the public do not know what are the latest rules and orders in force regarding land revenue matters.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: The judges also do not know that.

MR. K. GEORGE: The judges also.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILAI: ൧൧൨൩-ന ശേഷമുള്ള സക്കുലർകളും ആർഡർകളും ശേഖരിച്ചു ഒന്നായിട്ടു പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ പോരേ?

MR. K. GEORGE: That is issue of a fresh supplement to Volume I and issue of another supplement to Volume II. Volume III will have to be completely re-written. It is quite obsolete. The idea is to issue a book like the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member in a position to say that the approximate cost to prepare the volume will be only Rs. 5,168?

MR. K. GEORGE: Rs. 5,168 is provided for eight months this year. An extra grant will be required next year. It is expected ten months more will be required to complete the work.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Without knowing the personnel how is the member able to say that the work will be completed in eighteen months? What is the guarantee that the officer appointed will not apply for extension?

MR. K GEORGE : The officer will work under the control of the Government and the Government will see that the work is done as quickly as possible.

There is also another thing. The present Village Manual is also not up-to-date and as the whole revenue administration is centred round the *pakuthi*, it is very necessary that the Village Manual should also be brought up-to-date.

One point was raised by Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai as to why these demands were not made at the time of the budget. As regards the first proposal for the additional staff for the Kottayam Dewan Peishkar, the proposal came rather late and Government were considering whether they could not manage without additional staff and they had also some correspondence with the Cochin Government about the cost of the field staff required in connection with the work and that was why the matter could not be concluded before the budget was prepared.

As regards the second part of the demand, we had, on more than one occasion, taken up this question and once we had even put it as a budget proposal. On one occasion the Finance Committee did not see its way to sanction it as they thought it could wait on account of the financial stringency. Whatever it is, I looked into this matter soon after I became Land Revenue, Commissioner and I found it was a very urgent matter, and further delay would be against public interest. It is high time that we take up this work and finish it as expeditiously as possible.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Has the member any objection to leaving it to private enterprise?

MR. K. GEORGE: The officer appointed will have to handle several confidential files and Government cannot allow a non-official member to deal with them.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The Laws Delays Commissioner who was appointed to enquire into the delays in courts was a non-official member. So, can we not entrust this matter also to a non-official member?

MR. K. GEORGE: The files that this Special Officer will have to deal with cannot be entrusted to a non-official member.

PRESIDENT: Does any body else wish to speak? Nobody. The motion before the House is for a grant of Rs. 5,328—Rs. 160 for the appointment of a special staff of a clerk on Rs. 25 and a copyist on Rs. 15 per mensem for a period of four months in the Kottayam Division Cutcherry to attend to land acquisition work and Rs. 5,168 for the appointment of a special staff for the revision of the Land Revenue Manual. May I take it that the House sanctions the grant?

The motion was passed.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 6,850 under Public Health and Sanitation. This consists of two items. One is a sum of Rs. 6,250 for the grant of a contribution to the Public Health Department, Madras, in connection

with the plague recrudescence enquiry in the Cumbam valley and the other is a sum of Rs. 600 for the payment of allowance, etc., to Mr. T. R Narayana Pillai, Public Analyst, in connection with his training in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Sir, the Government are now spending about Rs. 23,000 a year on plague preventive measures in Devicolam Division. Last year the Public Health Department of Madras started some experiments in the Cumbam valley with a view to find out the best method of exterminating rats and rat fleas It is a well-known fact that it is the rat fleas that carry plague germs The measures that Government are now adopting in Travancore are fumigation of rice and other provisions that come into Travancore from British parts, and inoculation of persons inhabiting the plague infected areas. The experiment conducted last year by the Madras Health Department showed that by fumigation with a gas called cyanogas it would be possible to kill rats and rat fleas. The Government contributed about Rs. 615 towards the cost of that experiment, and the Madras Health Department has now started an extensive scheme for the extermination of rats and rat fleas in the villages on the eastern frontiers of Travancore in the Cumbam valley. It is expected when this scheme is carried out successfully in that portion of the Cumbam valley it would be possible to exterminate rats and rat fleas in those parts and if that were done the Travancore Government could well give up most of the measures they are now adopting in the Devicolam Division. The cost of the operations now undertaken by the Madras Government is estimated to be about Rs. 12,500, and one half of this, *viz.* Rs. 6,250, is proposed to be contributed by the Travancore Government. If this operation is carried on for two or three years and if all the rats and rat fleas are exterminated from those villages, it would be possible for this Government to discontinue most of their plague preventive measures and thereby save a large portion of the money that is now being spent.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Did the Madras Government ask for a contribution?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The Special Officer appointed by the Madras Government reported that the experiment started there proved a success and enquired whether this Government would contribute to the cost of the operations. The Deputy Director of Public Health went over there and discussed the matter with the Special Officer and came to the conclusion that it would be advantageous to the Travancore Government to contribute a moiety of the cost. He consequently recommended the contribution and Government accepted the recommendation.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member how this proportion, half and half, was arrived at?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The operations that are being conducted, if they are successful, will benefit Travancore more than the British parts. The operations are going to be conducted in villages situated on the eastern frontiers of Travancore and it is certainly an advantage to this State to see that these operations are carried

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

on successfully. Because this work would benefit Travancore as much as, if not more than, the Madras Presidency, it was decided that this Government should contribute at least half the expenses.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member the number of persons affected by plague in Travancore during the last three years and the number affected during that period in British India?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I have not got the figures, but I do not think that the number affected in Travancore is large. The disease will spread if its importation is not checked. It is decidedly better to take preventive measures and stop the importation.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Is it necessary to take any preventive action when there is no sign of the out-break of the disease?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Even if we find one person affected anywhere we should take steps to prevent the spread of infection. If it is not done the disease would spread and cause great loss of life throughout the country.

So much for the first item of the demand.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇങ്ങനെ എത്ര രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടിവരും?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: ഞാൻ അതു പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ആണ്ടിൽ ൨൩,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. മദ്രാസ് ഗവൺമെന്റു നടത്തുന്ന ജോലിക്കു ൧൧,൨൫൦ രൂപാ ഒരാണ്ടിൽ കൊടുക്കണം.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: എത്രകൊല്ലംകൊണ്ടു ഇ[illegible]ത ടയാം.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ച് ഒരു മൂന്നുകൊല്ലം കമ്പം വാലിയിൽ ഈ ജോലി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ കുറെ കാലത്തേയ്ക്ക് ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പ്ലേഗുണ്ടാവുകയോ, അവിടെനിന്നും പ്ലേഗു ഇവിടെ ബാധിക്കയൊ ചെയ്കയില്ല എന്നാണ് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്.

The second item in the demand is for the payment of allowance, etc., to Mr. T. R. Narayana Pillai, Public Analyst, in connection with his training in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: May I know under whom he is to work?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: He has to work in the Public Health Department.

He was appointed Public Analyst some time back, but he has not yet taken charge of his duties. He is a Chemistry Graduate and has undergone some training in food analysis in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, some years ago. But the Government thought that the training he had was not sufficient for his work and so they made it a condition that he should undergo further training in food analysis in the Institute of Science, Bangalore, before he joins duty. Before his appointment he was employed in some mills in Madura where he was getting about Rs. 160 per mensem. He gave up that job and took up this appointment. After his appointment he represented to Government that he should be given some allowance for his training in Bangalore. The amount proposed to be sanctioned by way of allowance is Rs. 70 per mensem, making a total of Rs. 420 for 6 months. Travelling allowance for his journey to and from is Rs. 60 and tuition fee in the Institute at Rs. 20 per mensem amounts to Rs. 120. Thus the total amount proposed to be sanctioned by Government is Rs. 600.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether he will be getting his pay during these periods?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: No, he will begin to draw his pay only after he has come back after his training and assumed charge of his duties here.

The sum of Rs. 600 is to meet the expenses which I have described. I hope the House will grant the amount.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether before he was deputed to Bangalore there was an undertaking by him that he would meet the expenses in connection with the training?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: There was no such undertaking. At the time of his appointment it was thought by Government that the cost of his training must be borne by him. Subsequently he put in a representation to the Government stating his difficulties and the fact that he was getting Rs. 160 or so in the Madura mills. Government thought it would only be proper to give him some monetary help to enable him to undergo training at Bangalore.

PRESIDENT: The motion is for a grant of Rs. 6,850 for Public Health and Sanitation. I put it that the motion be passed.

The motion was passed.

POLICE.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,080 under Police for the opening of a Police outpost with a staff of one First Grade Head Constable and four Fourth Class Constables at Thalayar on the outlet road to Udumalpet in the Coimbatore District and for enhancing the strength of the Munnar outpost by 6 Constables of the Fourth Class.

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

Sir, the necessity for this grant has been felt only recently. It is for strengthening the police force on the frontier stations in the Devicolam Division as a precautionary measure to prevent the spread into Travancore of revolutionary activities which have of late been seen in British parts. After the raid on the Travancore National Bank at Ootty, the existence of a revolutionary movement in those parts of the Madras Presidency came to light and Government thought that they should take sufficient precautions to prevent the spread of that movement into this country. The Commissioner of Police was asked to report what steps he would propose to this end and he suggested that sufficient police force should be stationed at the places I have mentioned. On the outlet road from Udumalpet to Munnar, there is no police station or even an outpost. There is every possibility of the revolutionaries moving into Travancore through that road and it is absolutely necessary to protect that road against the inroad of those people

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether Government have protected all the ways through which revolutionaries have entered into Travancore?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Not all the ways. This is one of the ways where protection is thought to be absolutely necessary.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know what steps are being taken to prevent the revolutionaries coming through Aramboly and the Railway stations?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: There is sufficient police force in those places. The only place which needs any protection is the road between Udumalpet and Munnar. The strength of the Munnar Outpost should also be increased. It is for strengthening the Munnar Outpost and for opening a Police Outpost at Thalayar that this supplementary demand is made.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഈ ഔട്ട്പോസ്റ്റിലെ ചാർജിങ്ങ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ ഏതാണ്?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: ദേവികുളമാണ്.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is this strength intended for driving the revolutionaries or to report about their touring?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: It is to do everything that is possible to prevent them from entering Travancore territories. If it is possible to drive them away it is all the better. The additional force is wanted to take preventive measures.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Do the Government think that these 11 persons will be able to drive out all these revolutionaries?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: After the raid on the Travancore National Bank at Ootty, the Commissioner, Devicolam, brought to the notice of Government the possibility of the revolutionary movement spreading to Travancore and Government thought it better to take all possible precautionary measures.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Was not that riot done by thieves alone and not by revolutionaries?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The raid on the Bank was made by revolutionaries, and Government thought that they should take steps to prevent the spread of the revolutionary movement into Travancore.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: തലയാർ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും സമീപപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും താമസിക്കുന്നതു ഏതു വർഗ്ഗക്കാരാണു്?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: പലരുമുണ്ടു്. അധികവും തമിഴരാണെന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നതു്.

I hope the House will grant the demand asked for.

PRESIDENT: The motion is for a grant of Rs. 1,080 under Police. I put it that the demand be passed.

The motion was passed.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Sir, I move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 99,999 for the formation of a separate P. W. D. Division to attend to the minor irrigation works in the State.

In moving this demand I would like to make a few remarks about the object of this demand by way of explanation. The House is aware that a committee was appointed by the Government to go into the whole question of the bad state of irrigation in Travancore and this committee was appointed in March 1930 and they, after touring throughout the country and collecting all necessary information have submitted their report in November 1931. One of the main recommendations made by the committee was the formation of a separate Irrigation Division to improve the condition of irrigation in the State. The committee proposed that there should be one Executive Engineer and under him two Sub-division Officers. They also recommended that the Kodayar Project should be kept outside the purview of this Irrigation Division. I also agree with the committee in that respect. I think that the Kodayar Project should certainly be kept out of the scope of this division, as it is a large Project, and I do not think it is right that it should be placed under a Subdivision Officer, under a Division Officer with his head-quarters at Trivandrum or Quilon, wherever it may be. I would go one step further in regard to the sub-divisions. The committee have suggested only two sub-divisions, one at Kuttanad comprising the taluks of Vaikam, Shertallai, Kottayam, Mavelikara, Tiruvalla, Changanachery, Ambalapuzha, Karthikapalli and Parur with the head quarters of the Sub division Officer at Alleppey.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : Is not Mavelikara also included in that sub-division ?

MR. L. H. JACOB : I think Mavelikara will be partly outside the operations of that sub-division.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Was not this demand sanctioned by the Finance Committee?

MR. L. H. JACOB : Yes, certainly. If this sub-division is formed at Kuttanad the sub-division officer will deal with all questions connected with the series of floods we are having in recent years. That is a big problem which would require very careful investigation. Granting that this sub-division is formed, it will leave the rest of the State, north of the Kuzhitura river, under one Sub-division Officer.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : May I know whether there are not minor irrigation works to be attended to south of the Kuzhitura river other than the Kodayar project ?

MR. L. H. JACOB : I am coming to that.

In the northern parts of Travancore in the Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha taluks there are no less than one lakh of acres of land requiring irrigation and therefore I propose that there should be three Sub-division Officers one with his headquarters at Alleppey, an other at Quilon, and the third at Muvattupuzha or Perumbavoor.

As regards the Kodayar Project there are certainly minor irrigation works in that division south of the Kuzhitura river which we propose to leave under the Division Officer, Nagercoil, as at present.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : May I know the total area of paddy cultivation that is served by minor irrigation south of the Kuzhitura river ?

MR. L H. JACOB : I am afraid, I have not got the figures.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know the proportion of the amount that is going to be spent for minor irrigation proper and the charges in connection with the establishment ?

MR. L. H JACOB : I am coming to that.

The headquarters of the division officer is proposed to be fixed at Quilon from where he can easily tour throughout the State.

As regards the grant asked for, the formation of a complete division will cost something like Rs. 71,739 for a full year for the staff alone. Therefore the remaining eight months of this year will require about Rs. 42,000 for staff and the balance 58,000 will be utilised for works. There is a balance of 58,000 rupees.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : May I know what is the amount recommended by the Minor Irrigation Committee for minor irrigation works in this State ?

MR. L. H. JACOB : The committee recommended a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs every year. We are now asking for only one lakh for forming this division. The preliminaries for the formation of the division will take time ; the sanctioned schemes will not be sufficient to warrant an allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs. The allotment is therefore fixed at one lakh limiting it to the actual requirements of the year.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know when the Minor Irrigation Committee submitted its report?

MR. L. H. JACOB: In 1931.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether there are large areas in the Vilavankod taluk where minor irrigation work has to be conducted?

MR. L. H. JACOB: In those areas minor irrigation will be attended to either by the Kodayar Project Division Officer or by the new Division Officer as the taluk extends on both sides of the river.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Did not the Minor Irrigation Committee recommend that all the area served by the minor irrigation department should be kept under a separate Division Officer?

MR. L. H. JACOB: I do not think they specifically said that.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to refer to the report of the committee, paragraph 104?

MR. L. H. JACOB: That is what we intend to do. But minor irrigation works south of Kuzhiturai will be under the care of the Division Officer, Nagercoil.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Because proper attention was not paid to the minor irrigation works, was it not the recommendation of the committee that works relating to minor irrigation should be placed exclusively under one officer?

MR. L. H. JACOB: It was also one of the recommendations that all the minor irrigation works should be separated and kept exclusively under a separate officer.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: That being the case, why should minor irrigation works in south Travancore be entrusted to the care of the Division Officer, Nagercoil, and not to an Irrigation Division Officer?

MR. L. H. JACOB: The Division Officer, Nagercoil, will be given control over those works because Nagercoil is a central place for south Travancore.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the recent flood damages in Neyyattinkara were hitherto attended to by Government?

MR. L. H. JACOB: That will be attended to.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware of the breaches at Kottaram *ela*, Ammachi *ela*, Kurumathur *ela* and Methukummal *ela*?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Those will be attended to in due course.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that even now those *elas* lie uncultivated?

MR. L. H. JACOB; I am notaware.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to enquire into them and take immediate action?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. L. H. JACOB: We have already 6 temporary irrigation sections and those sections will be absorbed under the new division. We have altogether, including this one lakh of rupees, about 2 lakhs for minor irrigation works. This amount will be spent this year. The department will go into the question of new schemes and probably we may be able to give more funds in the coming years as finances permit.

As regards the formation of an Irrigation Fund the question is being examined and is receiving close attention of Government.

With regard to the Irrigation Amendment Regulation what I have to submit is this. First let the irrigation division be formed under an Executive Engineer. He will go into the whole question and, after seeing the practical difficulties, suggestions will be made to amend the Regulation. I hope the House will sanction this grant.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Can the Chief Engineer assure the House that whatever works he undertakes in connection with minor irrigation will be completed before the next monsoon?

MR. L. H. JACOB. The department will try their best to carry out all the works properly.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: The question is whether he will be able to complete all the works undertaken by him before the next monsoon. Otherwise it will be useless.

MR. L. H. JACOB: The department will do their best under the circumstances.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member inform the House how many irrigation tanks have been actually improved and how many converted into play-grounds?

MR. L. H. JACOB: I have no information.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara cum Nedumangad*): നെയ്യാറ്റിൻകര താലൂക്കിൽ മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ ജോലി ധാരാളമായി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Yes, there are.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഇനിയും അവിടെ എത്ര കുളങ്ങൾ നന്നാക്കാനുണ്ട്?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Yes, I know there are some more tanks to be improved.

MR. N. K PADMANABHA PILLAI: നെയ്യാറ്റിൻകര താലൂക്കിലെ ഇറിഗേഷൻജോലികൾ നിർവ്വഹിക്കേണ്ട ഭാരം ഏതു സബ്ഡിവിഷനോടാണു ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നത്?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Trivandrum East Sub-Division.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: May I know from the member what sort of minor irrigation work the department proposes to do in Kuttanad area?

MR. L. H. JACOB: The officers will enquire into the grievances of the ryots as regards the works they want to be done and the flood damages that require relief will be attended to.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Chief Engineer tell us what proportion of this grant will be utilised for the staff and for irrigation proper?

MR. L. H. JACOB: The staff might take about Rs. 42,000 this year and there will be Rs. 58,000 for irrigation works.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): Is the member aware that there are large minor irrigation works to be attended to in Tovala and Agastisvaram?

MR. L. H. JACOB: I don't think there are many.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: May I know whether Government have received representations from the ryots of Aramboly and Tovala for the construction of a reservoir for irrigation purposes in the Poigayar valley?

PRESIDENT: That is only a detail of the scheme. That is not relevant.

MR. C. M JOSEPH (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ചങ്ങനാശേരി താലൂക്കിൽ ചെയ്യാനുദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വേലകളിൽ ചാലക്കൽതോട്, കററിപ്പുഴതോട്, ഇവയുടെ ജോലികൾകൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുമോ?

PRESIDENT: You cannot ask such questions under this heading.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, the scheme for which Mr. Jacob is now asking funds is one which does not appear to be similar to the one that has been recommended by the Minor Irrigation Committee after a prolonged tour and after gathering evidence and after looking into the needs of the different parts of Travancore and satisfying themselves of local conditions first-hand. Nor is this scheme similar to the one recommended by the then Chief Engineer, Mr. Vipan in 1929. The committee, finding that throughout Travancore minor irrigation works were not properly attended to, recommended that such works should be separately put under the exclusive charge of an Irrigation Engineer. The committee toured in Tovala, Agastisvaram, Aramboly, Vilavankod, Kalkulam and several other places and found that the minor irrigation works there also needed immediate attention. To a question which I put to Mr. Jacob for eliciting information as to the area of lands cultivated south of Kuzhitura under minor irrigation works, I am sorry I did not get any useful reply. If, Sir, responsible members of Government who come before this House for funds for schemes like this are unable to enlighten us on points which we want, and themselves do not know for what purpose they are asking funds for, I wonder how we can sanction such demands. With regard to the Kodayar Project about which mention was made by the member, there are areas in south Travancore which are not commanded by the Kodayar Project. What will be the fate of those areas which are not to be attended to by the new Irrigation Officer? Finding that they also require *immediate* attention, the committee recommended as follows:— (*vide* para 104):

[Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.]

"We recommend therefore that there should be a separate P. W. D. Irrigation Division in charge of an Executive Engineer to be called the Irrigation Engineer attending to *all* irrigation works" ......

The recommendation of Mr. Vipan is contained in Appendix N of the Committee's report. The then Chief Engineer recommended, if the additional staff is sanctioned, he can make arrangements to give closer attention to irrigation works by utilising the services of the additional first grade Executive Engineer exclusively for irrigation including the working of the Kodayar Project. The Committee after satisfying themselves that that was insufficient went one step further. They said (*vide* para 102).

"The Kodayar Project in the extreme south would absorb too much attention from the Division Officer and the other works distributed all over the State would suffer thereby."

In para 104 containing the committee's recommendation they have emphasised the word "all." Now if this scheme brought forward by Mr. Jacob is sanctioned it follows that the lands now not commanded by the Kodayar Project will be left unattended.

I ask, Sir, whether for the reason there is a Kodayar Project which serves a certain set of people in that place, the others who are served only by the minor irrigation works should be penalised? Should not *these* minor irrigation works also receive consideration like other works? Therefore, unless the member would give us an assurance that every area in these taluks not commanded by the Kodayar Project will be given proper attention, I think I cannot find my way to support this demand.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Sir, it is with considerable reluctance that I stand up to oppose this demand for a supplementary grant. Although I have the honour to be a member of the Finance Committee, I reserved the right to oppose this grant in the open Council. Government are placing the non-official members of this House in an awkward position by putting them to the necessity of opposing such a grant; because, on the floor of this House, repeated representations were made to Government regarding the necessity for forming a separate Irrigation Division and the necessity for paying more attention to minor irrigation works. Sir, I do not oppose the spirit of this demand. But, to spend more on the establishment of the Public Works Department is perhaps a proposition which no non-official member will easily subscribe to. Every year we spend large sums of money on the establishment of the P. W. D., much larger perhaps than the resources of the country will permit; and it is really regrettable that Government should ask for further increase in establishment expenditure.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Has the member any idea of the condition of the various irrigation tanks and channels in the country after the recent floods?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: They are really deplorable and Government must pay immediate attention to

them. I come from a constituency which has been affected most in this matter on account of the recent floods.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Does the member think that sufficient attention could be bestowed on these works in time unless the necessary establishment is provided for?

Mr. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Certainly, they want sufficient staff. My point is that the present P. W. D. staff must be reduced and the necessary staff found thereby for this minor irrigation division now proposed.

Mr. L. H. JACOB: May I ask in which division the member would suggest a reduction of staff?

Mr. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: It is not any one particular division that I am now speaking of; there must be a re-distribution of the territorial limits of the various divisions, so that, including the proposed minor irrigation division, we would have only the number of divisions that we now have. In that way, we can have full staff for the irrigation division.

Mr. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member agree that the staff now asked for is necessary for the proposed division, let alone the question of the present P. W. D. divisions being over-manned?

Mr. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Certainly I would even suggest some more staff being made available for this minor irrigation division now proposed.

I wish to congratulate the Government and the Financial Secretary for the very accurate calculations that they have made in regard to this demand. They have asked for Rs. 99,999. They do not seem to ask for even one rupee more than what is actully needed.

Mr. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I inform the House that credit for the so-called accuracy, referred to by my friend, is due to the Lower House, since it is they that reduced one rupee?

Mr. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Yes, I know that.

As I said, the P. W. D. divisions are now over-staffed, and, by effecting retrenchment there, the staff necessary for the proposed minor irrigation division can be found.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Did not the member admit that the staff asked for now is necessary for the proposed division?

Mr. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I have already stated that I would whole-heartedly vote even for some more staff for the proposed division. They do require more hands if they want to do their work conscientiously. Government, as we all see, are spending enormous sums of money on public works. We are all anxious about our financial position; and I do not think the Financial Secretary is now having comfortable sleep on account of the situation. That is why I oppose the demand.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി എനിക്കു ഒരു സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ ഒരു ഇറിഗേഷൻ ബോർഡുവേണമെന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞ ൧൨ കൊല്ലമായി പുഞ്ചകൃഷിക്കാർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു പരാതി പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. കൊല്ലം, കോട്ടയം, എന്നീ രണ്ടു ഡിവിഷനിലെ പേഷ്ക്കാരന്മാരും കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട പുഞ്ചകൃഷിക്കാരും ചേർന്ന് ആലപ്പുഴവച്ച് ഒരു വലുതായ മീററിംഗ് നടത്തുകയും കുട്ടനാട്ടിലേക്ക് ഒരു ഇറിഗേഷൻ ബോഡ് സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടാവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇതുവരെയും അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇറിഗേഷൻ വകുപ്പു പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ച് ഇറിഗേഷൻ എൻജിനീയർമാരെ പ്രത്യേകം നിയമിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ കുട്ടനാട്ടിലേക്കു ഒരു ഇറിഗേഷൻ ബോർഡുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ഒട്ടും അസ്ഥാനത്തിലല്ല.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: ഇറിഗേഷൻ ബ്രാഞ്ചു നൂതനമായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അതെങ്ങിനെ പ്രവൃത്തിനടത്തുന്നുഎന്നു കണ്ടശേഷം ഇറിഗേഷൻ ബോഡിൻെറ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ എന്നു നോക്കിയാൽ പോരേ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ഇറിഗേഷൻ എൻജിനീയരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഇറിഗേഷൻബോഡും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കിവിടെ പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഇറിഗേഷൻ വകുപ്പിലേക്കു കൊല്ലം, ആലപ്പുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ, ഈ മൂന്നു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലായി മൂന്നു സബ് ഡിവിഷനാഫീസർമാർ വേണമെന്നാണു ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ മൂന്നു സ്ഥലത്തിൻെറ മദ്ധ്യേയായ ആലപ്പുഴയായിരിക്കണം എക്സിക്യൂട്ടിവ് എൻജിനീയരുടെ ആഫീസിരിക്കേണ്ടതു്; കോട്ടയത്തായാലും തരക്കേടില്ല.

൯൯,൯൯൯ രൂപ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗം ശമ്പളച്ചിലവിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി വരുമെന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഈ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവു കുറയ്ക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഒട്ടുക്കു ൪ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവുചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നകാലത്തുള്ള സ്റ്റാഫുതന്നെ ഇപ്പോഴും എൻജിനീയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കാവശ്യമില്ല. അതിനാൽ അവരിൽ കുറെ പേരെ കുറച്ചോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സൂപ്പർ ന്യൂമററിക്കാരെ ഇങ്ങോട്ടേയ്ക്കെടുത്തോ ചിലവു കുറയ്ക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

അതിനാൽ കുട്ടനാട്ടിലേക്കു ഒരു ഇറിഗേഷൻ ബോൎഡുവേണമെന്നും, ഇറിഗേഷൻ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടിവ് എൻജനീയരുടെ ആഫീസ് ആലപ്പുഴയോ കോട്ടയത്തോ ആയിരിക്കണമെന്നും ഉള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ധനാഭ്യൎത്ഥനയെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I wish to speak a few words in respect of this demand. It should not for a moment be understood that I am against any proposal for spending more money for irrigation works. Far from it. I am one who always feel that, in proportion to the increase in the State revenue, the expenditure for public works of utility has not been increased by Government so as to afford the maximum benefit to the people. In my view, the Public Works department is in fact one of the most useful of all Government departments. The growth and development of agriculture, industry and commerce of the country depend to a very large extent upon a well-planned system of proper irrigation and communication. But I have to strongly condemn the department for its inefficiency and slackness in the execution of its works. The proposed scheme is one which the Government could have considered at least at the time of the budget. The head of the department and Government knew sufficiently early that the outlay incurred every year for irrigation is insufficient and does not at all meet the full requirements of the people. A Minor Irrigation Committee was consituated to investigate the extent of the facilities for minor irrigation in the State and to submit proposals for their conservation, improvement and proper maintenance, etc., and the committee submitted its report so early as 17-2-1107. In the Administration Report for 1107, we are told that the recommendations of this committee, regarding amendments to the Irrigation Regulation and the rules thereunder and the remission of the levy of half contribution were considered by Government and that necessary amendments to the Regulation were being drafted by the Law Department. That being so, is there any justification for the Government for not bringing this demand at the time of the general budget.

Another aspect to which I wish to make a passing reference is the expenditure to be incurred on the establishment. The Chief Engineer now tells us that of Rs. 99,999 now demanded for this scheme, about Rs. 58,000 alone will be spent on actual irrigation works, while the rest of the allotment is to be spent for establishment. We are entirely in the dark as to the nature of the appointments to be made, the number of such appointments and the salaries to be given to the various officers proposed to be appointed under the scheme. The official member in charge of the subject does not place this House in possession of full information regarding these matters. It is no doubt regrettable that the establishment charges of the P. W. D. should have been the subject of repeated public criticisms. The Retrenchment Committee's report contains proposals for the reduction of the executive staff of the department. According to the opinion of thi

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committee by a process of retrenchment a saving of Rs. 46,980 cou'd be made from the P. W. D. and Rs. 3,804 from the Maramat Circles. We also find from this year's budget that some of the officers of the P. W. D. and Maramat Departments are retained as "supernumeraries". Why not the Chief Engineer be asked to consider the whole question once again in the light of these observations made by me and to see whether he could not work the new scheme without incurring any additional expenditure for establishment.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Consistent with efficient supervision, does the member think that the present P. W. D. establishment is enough to supervise an annual expenditure of over thirty lakhs of rupees?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am of that opinion.

MR J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupzha*): ഞാൻ ഈധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെഅനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മൂവാററുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ, മുതലായ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ജലസേചന വിഷയമായി പലതുംചെയ്യുവാനുണ്ടു്. അവിടങ്ങളിലൊക്കെ വെള്ളം കോരിയാണു നിലങ്ങൾ നനയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. കൃഷിസേചനവിഷയത്തിൽ ദക്ഷിണതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറു വേണ്ട ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ മുമ്പേതന്നെ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിലെന്നല്ല മററുപല വിഷയങ്ങളിലും ദക്ഷിണ തിരുവിതാംകൂർഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയെ സവിശേഷം ആകർഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണു്. ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെസ്ഥിതി താരതമ്യേനനോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറാനുകൂല്യം ലഭിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ കുറെ പിന്നോക്കമാണു് നിൽക്കുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ തുടങ്ങാൻ പോകുന്ന മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ സംഗതിയിലും ഈ ചിററമ്മനയം കാണിക്കാതെ മൂവാററുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ, ഈ താലൂക്കുകൾക്കു സാരതരമായും, ഈ താലൂക്കുകളിലെ ജനസംഖ്യ, മുതലെടുപ്പു്, ഇവയനുസരിച്ചും വേണ്ട സംഖ്യ ചിലവാക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. L. H. JACOB: Sir, there are two main points which have been raised in the course of the debate. One is with regard to the irrigation works in the Kodayar area and the other with regard to establishment.

With regard to the works in the Kodayar area, I can assure the House that they will all be attended to. There is no intention on the part of Government to ignore them. The idea is to put them under the control of the local Executive Engineer, the man on the spot, who is just as capable of looking after the works as the new Irrigation Officer; and funds will no doubt be given to such works from time to time.

Then with regard to the establishment, we propose to have 1 Executive Engineer, 3 Assistant Engineers, (for the 3 sub-divisions),

1 First Grade Supervisor, 2 Second Grade Supervisors and 6 Third Grade Supervisors (for the 9 sections), and 1 Overseer and 3 Sub-Overseers, and the usual Division Office, Sub- Division Office and Section Office staff besides a small additional staff for the Chief Engineer's Office. This establishment is really absolutely necessary for proper and adequate supervision. Members will please realise that the tanks and channels are scattered all over the country and require very close attention from these officers. I should think that even the proposed staff is not quite adequate. The Irrigation Committee proposed 12 sections; I am now asking for only 9. Probably, in time we may have to increase the establishment. At present there are five territorial divisions in the State, Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Alwaye. From my experience the work in these divisions is heavy. I don't think anybody here would like, and attempt, to revise the establishment of the present divisions and form, out of the result of such a revision, an irrigation division. Therefore, if the minor irrigation work is to be attended to in a satisfatory and efficient manner, I would ask that this staff be sanctioned.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Will the salaries of the new staff be in any way different from those on the previous occasions?

MR. L. H. JACOB: In almost every respect that will be the same as on the previous occasion.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the supernumeraries would not be absorbed into the new division?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Yes, they can be absorbed in the new division. They have all work up to the present.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Jacob, have you anything more to say on the subject?

MR. L. H. JACOB: I have nothing more to add, Sir.

PRESIDENT: The motion before the House is for a demand of Rs. 99,999 for the formation of a separate P. W. D. division to attend to the minor irrigation works in the State.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I move for a grant of Rs. 4,033 under Administration of Justice. This grant is needed for the purpose of (1) the establishment of a Temporary First Class Magistrate's Court at Changanachery Rs. 2,577; and (2) the appointment of seven stenographers, each on a pay of Rs. 40-5/2-70, in the High Court from 1-5-1109, the posts of three temporary typists on Rs. 20-50 being abolished—Rs. 1,456.

With regard to the establishment of the Temporary First Class Magistrate's Court in Changanachery, I may add that the District Magistrate, Kottayam, has reported that there are heavy arrears in the Kottayam Division First Class Magistrate's Court consequent on the abolition of the two Munsiff-Magistrates' Courts stationed at Changanachery and Kanjirapalli recently by Government in the re-distribution

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of the magisterial jurisdictions. It was noticed at that time that the Munsiff-Magistrate's court was not working properly and had heavy arrears of cases. Thereupon orders were passed for their abolition and the cases were transferred to the Division First Class Magistrate's Court, Kottayam. It was on account of the arrears transferred to the Division First Class Magistrate's Court, Kottayam, from the Munsiff-Magistrate's Courts, that the file in that court became very heavy. It has been reported that there are at present 700 cases in that court, and some of them are as old as 1102. These require early disposal and Government propose to accept the proposal for a Temporary Magistrate's Court to be established at Changanachery for this purpose.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ൭൦൦ കേസുകൾ കോട്ടയം കോടതിയിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു് കുടിശ്ശികയാണോ ഫയലാണോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The figures that I mentioned is for Kottayam and Changanachery. In regard to Kottayam the number of calendar cases pending at the end of Edavam is 205, preliminary enquiry cases 9 and miscellaneous cases 249.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ശരാശരി എത്രകേസുകൾ ചങ്ങനാശേരി കോടതിയിൽനിന്നു വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Of these it may be mentioned that 2 are preliminary enquiry and 128 calendar cases.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the Law Member whether any percentage is fixed in the disposal of cases per month as in the case of Munsiffs' Courts?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: No; no percentage has been fixed.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഒരു ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിയിൽ ശരാശരി ഒരാണ്ടിൽ എത്രകേസുകൾ പതായണമെന്നാണു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know what is the average number of cases to be finished every month?

PRESIDENT: Order, please?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; In regard to the average I cannot say that any is fixed.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ പോകുന്ന കോടതിക്കു് അപ്പലേറ്റ് അധികാരം കൂടിയുണ്ടോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I cannot say.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know how many of these cases of the Munsiff-Magistrate's Court are transferred to the First Class Magistrate's Court?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That has been already stated.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does not the Law Member think that justice will suffer?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am afraid it is very far away beyond the scope of my motion.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അസിസ്റ്റന്റുദിവാൻ പേഷ്കാരുടെ ജോലികൂടിയുണ്ടല്ലോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That has been considered and it was found that there is very heavy revenue work there.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ചങ്ങനാശേരി തഹശീൽദാർക്കു ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ്സ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടധികാരം കൊടുത്താൽ പോരെ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: No; it was specifically considered whether the Changanachery Magistrate may be invested with First Class Magisterial powers. It was found that there is heavy revenue work.

Then with regard to the appointment of stenographers. The High Court has reported that they are required for the expeditious preparation of their judgments. The High Courts are provided with stenographers in other parts of British India and in England and even District Judges in the Madras Presidency. The High Court has been pressing for the appointment of stenographers for sometime past. Now these stenographers are asked for, for providing each judge of the High Court with one, so that they may be able to dictate judgments and carry on work expeditiously.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the Law Member from whom this recommendation proceeded?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: From the High Court.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Law Member be pleased to state whether there is not a provision in both the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, 1088, which says that judges should write judgments in their own hand?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The clerk is taking down to dictation from the judges in long hand so that the work is delayed.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Am I to understand that all judges are now dictating judgments?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Many judges do that.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: When the Law Member comes with a demand for the purpose am I to understand that all the 6 or 7 judges are dictating judgments now?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sometimes they *may* write in their own hands; but very often they dictate.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Then why should a stenographer be provided in the case of those judges who do not dictate their judgments?

MR. KAYALAM PARARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sometimes their clerks may not be available and at such times they will be obliged to write judgments themselves and in their own hand.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Should not that judge who dictates go through the judgment that is taken down by the clerk and correct it?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes. But the work can be done more expeditiously.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know how seven judges can manage with six stenographers?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; I am proposing 7 stenographers. One judge is expected to arrive and take charge shortly. And my proposal is for 7 stenographers.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Are these stenographers to work in the houses of the judges?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Thomas, you wanted to say something?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: The District Judges also wanted stenographers sometime ago?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: No proposal has yet come before Government.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Are these men to work in the houses of the judges or in the court?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That has not been definitely stated by the High Court. They may have to work, I think, at both the places.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I rise to oppose this demand with all the strength I could command. I would earnestly appeal to my friends, on this side of the House, to consider whether as self-respecting citizens we could put up with this attitude of Government. It is indeed scandalous, that soon after the Budget Session, and before the lapse of three months, Government should come forward with supplementary grants, altogether eight in number and covering an expenditure of a lakh and twenty four thousand three hundred and forty four rupees. What does this show? Does it not point out, Sir, that Government were not keenly alive to their sense of responsibility when the annual budget was framed for the consideration and acceptance of this Council? The necessity for 99 per cent. of the present demands, I am sure, must have been foreseen by Government long before the budget was prepared. You may remember, Sir, that at the last Budget Session, both in this and in the Lower House, the elected representatives of the people raised a chorus of protest agaist Government's policy of creating new posts such as the Game Warden and the like. But immediately after the session closed and even before the representatives reached their respective homes, they heard the news of

the appointment of the Game Warden, the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, the Additional Puisne Judge in the High Court and the Assistant Engineer in the Electrical Department—all virtually in the teeth of public opposition.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Sir, is the member in order in referring to all these matters?

PRESIDENT: You may proceed, Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In the matter of the first of these appointments, Government have, besides going back upon their solemn assurance to this House, appointed a superannuated pensioner as the Protector of the republic of wild beasts and birds. This, if not anything else, is adding insult to injury. As for the other appointments made by Government I do grant that under the existing law, they have the power to do so without a vote of this Council. But my complaint is that by such a measure the Government have practically deprived this House of the opportunity it would otherwise have to bring home to Government the desirability or otherwise of incurring such expenditure from the public revenues. Every one of these acts of Government is a clear indication that they do not respect the opinion of the non-official members of this Council.

Coming to the first part of this demand, I for one cannot understand why at this part of the year Goverenment should think of establishing a First Class Magistrate's Court at Changanachery. If at the time of the preparation and presentation of this year's budget before this House, Government did not feel the need for such a step, I ask what satisfactory and convincing explanation has the learned Law Member to offer us for the immediate and urgent creation of this court. Let us know from the Law Member what subsequent events have necessitated this urgent demand. Much of the arrears and accumulation of work in our Magistrates' Courts could be wiped off without creating additional courts provided Government seriously think of recruiting efficient and experienced men from the bar as Magistrates and of avoiding the frequent shunting of Magistrates from place to place. So long as the public service in Travancore remains the monopoly of a favoured few, their sons, sons-in-law, brothers, brothers-in-law, nephews, nephews-in-law, and a compact group of such relatives, the efficiency of our service is bound to deteriorate from day to day. What actually takes place now is that under the cloak of efficiency, Government unsuccessfully attempt to conceal their acts of commission and omission caused by the vicious system of patronage zealously maintained by them.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the member whether in case the members of the bar are recruited they will be devoid of sons and sons-in-law?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That is not what I say. The present system of recruiting only the relations of some people, I do not want to mention names, has considerably affected the efficiency of our service.

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

Referring to the second part of the demand for the appointment of seven stenographers in the High Court, the Law Member is pleased to tell us for the first time that a seventh judge has been appointed in our High Court. Sir, in view of the fact that the Government have now introduced into the Assembly the Civil Courts' Powers Amendment Bill which, if passed, would considerably relieve the High Court of a considerable portion of its work, one could only feel surprised at the wanton haste with which this appointment has been made. I believe the Law Member will not venture to assure this House that the necessity for this appointment came to be felt by Government only after the Budget Session closed, since the local newspapers were publishing the news regarding this appointment long before we met to consider the budget. The appointment of these stenographers is urged on the ground that it would facilitate the easy disposal of work in the High Court. Till now there seems to have been no complaint, so far as I could gather, that the delay in the disposal of cases in the High Court is due to want of stenographers. If this recommendation is accepted, for more reasons than one, I am sure it will only prove a drain on the resources of the State without an adequate return. With these words I oppose the demand.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI : സർ, ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ എതിർക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ ഒരു ഫ-ാം ക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതി സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള ആവശ്യം വേണ്ടപ്രകാരത്തിൽ വെളിവാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. കോട്ടയം ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിൻെറ റിപ്പോർട്ടാണ് ഈ ആവശ്യത്തെ സാധൂകരിക്കുന്നതു്. ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻപോകുന്ന ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിക്കു ക്രിമിനൽ കേസുകളിന്മേൽ അപ്പീലധികാരമാകട്ടെ, അസിസ്റ്റൻറു ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാരുടെ ഇതരജോലിയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിട്ടില്ല എന്നു പ്രസംഗമദ്ധ്യേ ലാ മെമ്പർ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഒരു ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു് ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ൯൦൦ കേസുകൾ വിചാരണചെയ്തു തീർക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. ലാ മെമ്പർ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചതു കോട്ടയം ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിയിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി മുൻസിഫ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിയിൽനിന്നും അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൨൦൦-ൽപരം കേസുകൾ കുടിശ്ശികയുള്ളതായിട്ടാണു്. കോട്ടയം ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു് അസിസ്റ്റൻറു ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാരുടെ ജോലികൂടിയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും അപ്പീൽകേസുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടുമാണു് ഈ കുടിശ്ശികയ്ക്കു കാരണമായതു്.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD : ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതി സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ നിവേദനം സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ചന്തയുടെ പ്രാധാന്യമനുസരിച്ച് അവിടെ ഒരു ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതികൂടി ഉണ്ടായാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തിലായിരിക്കാം അപ്രകാരം നിവേദനം സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടധികാരവും റവന്യു അധികാരവുമുള്ള മൂന്നു അസിസ്റ്റൻറു ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാരന്മാർ കൊല്ലം ഡിവിഷനിലുണ്ട്. കൊല്ലം ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിയിൽനിന്നും ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ ൧-ാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിക്കു ൪൪ മയിലും ചെങ്ങന്നൂർനിന്നും ആലപ്പുഴ ഒന്നാംക്ലാസുമജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിക്കു ൪൦ മൈലും ദൂരമുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ ശരാശരി ൪൦ മൈൽ ദൂരത്താണ് ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതികൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ചെങ്ങന്നൂർനിന്നും കോട്ടയം ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിക്കു ൨൨ മൈലേ ദൂരമുള്ളു. ഈ രണ്ടു സ്ഥലത്തിൻെറയും മദ്ധ്യേയുള്ള ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ, എം. സി. റോഡിൽ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം സുലഭമായിരിക്കെ, ൧൨ മൈൽ സമീപിച്ച് ഒരു ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ ആവശ്യം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ ഒരു ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു കോടതി സ്ഥാപിച്ചാൽ കോട്ടയം ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിയിലുള്ള ജോലിക്കു കുറവു വരുമെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അതു ശരി തന്നെ. അതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ് ഒരു കോടതി ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായി സമ്മതിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിലെ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടധികാരാതൃത്തിയിൽ പെടുത്താവുന്ന പകുതികളിൽ ചിലതിനെക്കൂടി ചെങ്ങന്നൂരേക്കു മാററുകയും ഏതാനും പകുതികളെ കോട്ടയം കോടതിക്കു വിട്ടു കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്താൽ ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ കോടതിക്കു നല്ല ജോലി ഉണ്ടാവുകയും കോട്ടയം കോടതിയിൽ ജോലിക്ക് ഇപ്പോഴത്തേതിൽ കുറവു വരികയും ചെയ്യുമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ തർക്കമില്ല. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം, കോട്ടയം ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിൻെറ ജോലിക്കു ലാഘവം വരുത്താനാണ് ഉദ്ദേശമെങ്കിൽ ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി തഹശീൽദാർക്ക് ഏതാനും പകുതികളിലെ ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടധികാരം കൊടുത്തു കൂടിശ്ശിഖതീർത്താലും മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. നൂതനമായ കോടതി സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യവുമില്ല. ൨൮ പകുതികളുള്ള തിരുവല്ലാ—തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മററു താലൂക്കുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു റവന്യു സംബന്ധമായ ജോലി കൂടുതലുണ്ടെന്നു റവന്യുക്കമ്മീഷണർ പോലും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതാണ്—തിരുവ

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai]

ല്ലാ താലൂക്കിലെ നാലു പകുതികളിലെ ക്രിമിനലധികാരം തഹശീൽദാക്കു കൊടുക്കാമെങ്കിൽ മുൻ പറഞ്ഞ ജോലിക്കു വളരെ ലാഘവമുള്ള ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി താലൂക്കിലെ തഹശീൽദാക്കു് ഏതാനും പകുതികളിലെ ക്രിമിനൽ അധികാരം എന്തു കൊണ്ടു കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചു കൊള്ളട്ടെ. അതിനാൽ ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ ഒരു പുത്തൻ കോടതി തുറക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

ഡിമാൻഡിലെ രണ്ടാംഭാഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. എം എൻ. പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ള പ്രസ്താവിച്ച പ്രതിഷേധാഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാനും യോജിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Sir, I support the motion. The necessity for stenographers is an urgent one. The appointment ought to have been effected long ago. We see that stenographers are employed in the Cochin State, not only in the Chief Court but also in the District Courts. The High Court Judges as well as the District Judges here stand in need of very great relief and the appointment of stenographers will give them great relief. I wonder why the appointment of stenographers has not been proposed for the District Judges also. They also stand in need of such relief. The delay in the writing of judgments can be overcome to a great extent by the appointment of stenographers. So, I support this motion and I also suggest that the appointment of stenographers be made for the District Judges also.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, I would earnestly make an appeal to this side of the House not to be carried away by the eloquence of my esteemed friend Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai and throw out this demand. Sir, at the same time it must not be understood that I am not in agreement with what has been said by him. This is a matter in which we should also consider the merits of the case. If justice delayed is justice denied, we should not in any way throw out this demand in view of the fact that already there is a complaint that law's delays in the State afflict the public very much. If, as a matter of fact, we do not grant this demand and the stenographers are not appointed in the High Court, it would mean that the Judges would take a great deal of time more than they would to have their judgments delivered.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member whether the Law's Delays Commissioner recommended the appointment of stenographers in the High Court?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: The Law's Delays Commissioner, if I understand correctly, has recommended various measures for the expeditious disposal of cases.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Temporary Secretary to Government in Political Matters*): May I point out to the member

that the Law's Delays Commissioner has recommended the employment of stenographers by High Court Judges?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: I thank the member for the information. Even otherwise I must state that without stenographers we could not get on with the work of the judgments expeditiously. In view of the fact that the Law's Delays Commissioner has also recommended this, I feel that this House should not throw this demand.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Sir, in supporting the first part of the demand, I beg to state that the necessity for the establishment of a First Class Magistrate's Court at Changanachery was very keenly felt by the people for a very long time. Representations were made to Government on several occasions and the representatives of Changanachery, both in the Assembly and in the Council, have also urged the necessity for it on several occasions.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു കോടതിയിൽ ഫയലാക്കുവാൻ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ശരാശരി എത്ര കേസുകൾ അവിടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്?

MR K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: ശരിയായ തുക പറയുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെങ്കിലും ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാം.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഇതു ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി ചന്ത ഭാഗത്താണോ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു്?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: ചന്ത ഭാഗത്തും ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI. കൂടുതൽ എവിടെയാണു്?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: അക്രമികൾ താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു്.

I am very glad that the Government have now at least realised the necessity and the people of Changanachery would be ever grateful to Government for the establishment of the court there.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ നിന്നും ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിക്കു് എന്തു ദൂരമുണ്ടു്?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Narayana Pillai, your question is out of order as the member has resumed his seat.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH; സർ, എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതനു ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ ഒരു ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു കോടതി കൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ എന്തോ ഒരു വലിയ സങ്കടമുള്ളതു പോലെ തോന്നുന്നു. ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിയുടെ ആവശ്യം ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു കൊണ്ടു മാത്രമല്ല ഉണ്ടായതു്.

[MR. C. M. Joseph.]

നേരെ മറിച്ചു ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയെപ്പററി അല്പജ്ഞാനമെങ്കിലുമുള്ള എല്ലാവൎക്കും, ഇതിൻെറ ആവശ്യം കഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി ചെങ്ങന്നൂരെക്കാൾ പ്രാധാന്യമേറിയ ഒരു വാണിജ്യകേന്ദ്രമായതുകൊണ്ടു് അവിടെ പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള ആളുകൾ വന്നു ചേരുന്നു. ഇതേപ്പററി അനേകനാളായി പൊതുജനങ്ങളും ജനപ്രതിനിധികളും തുടരെ സങ്കടം പറഞ്ഞു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിക്കു ചന്തകൊണ്ടല്ലാതെ വേറെ വല്ല പ്രാധാന്യവുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിക്കു മൂവാററുപുഴയെക്കാളും ചെങ്ങന്നൂരെക്കാളും ഏതു പ്രകാരത്തിൽ നോക്കിയാലും കൂടുതൽ പ്രാധാന്യമുണ്ടു്.

ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ താൽക്കാലികമായിട്ടാണ് ഒരു ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ്സ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു കോടതി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിലും ഗതാഗതത്തിനുള്ള സൌകൎയ്യക്കൂടുതൽ കൊണ്ടും ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ കോൎട്ടതൃത്തിയിലുള്ള പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളും ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയോടു കൂടുതൽ സൌകൎയ്യമായ വിധം സമീപിച്ചു കിടക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടും കാലക്രമേണ ഈ കോടതി സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുകയും, ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ കോടതി നിന്നു പോകയും ചെയ്യുമോ എന്നുള്ള ഒരു ഭയമാണ് എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻെറ ഉള്ളിൽ കിടക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ്സ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു കോടതിയിൽ ഫയൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന കേസുകളിലെ കുററകൃത്യങ്ങൾ ചെങ്ങന്നൂരതൃത്തി സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നാണ് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്നും ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ നിന്നുമല്ല ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്നും അതു കൊണ്ടാണു ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ്സ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു കോടതി സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : അതു പോലെ ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി അതൃത്തി സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ധാരാളം കുററകൃത്യങ്ങളുണ്ടാകുന്നതു കൊണ്ടാണ് ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ ഈ കോടതി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതു്.

അതിനാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഇപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും ഈ കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ ജനസങ്കടമറിഞ്ഞു പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചല്ലോ എന്നു സന്തോഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ധനാഭ്യൎത്ഥനയെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

PRESIDENT : Does anybody else wish to speak?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: With regard to the establishment of a First Class Magistrate's Court at Changanachery I must make it perfectly clear that the immediate necessity to have an additional First Class Magistrate's Court somewhere either at Changanachery or Chengannur or Ponkunnam has been keenly felt. It has been reported by the District Magistrate, Kottayam, that the heavy arrears in the Kottayam First Class Magistrate's Court are due to the accumulation of cases in the Kanjirapalli and Changanachery Munsiff-Magistrate's Courts which have been transferred to the Kottayam First Class Magistrate's Court on the abolition of the Munsiff-Magistrate system. The District Magistrate has reported that an additional First Class Magistrate's Court is absolutely necessary. Then the question is where it has to be established. It has been found that a large number of cases which are now pending in the Division First Class Magistrate's Courts are cases from Changanachery. The District Magistrate, Kottayam, writes that 619 calendar cases, 49 preliminary enquiry cases and 29 miscellaneous cases of the Changanachery taluk are pending in the three courts, *viz.*, the Kottayam Division First Class Magistrate's Court, Changanachery Second Class Magistrate's Court and Ponkunnam Stationary Magistrate's Court. 237 of these cases have been filed originally in the Munsiff-Magistrate's Courts at Changanachery and Kanjirapalli and some are as old as the year 1102, and have been transferred to the abovementioned three courts. Most of the cases, it would seem, are from Changanachery, and the neighbouring places.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the proposed court is to be permanently established at Changanachery?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: No.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Am I to understand that the court will be abolished after the arrears are cleared of or is it to continue for ever?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The proposal is to have the court *only for one year.*

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I want to know whether Government wish to continue the court for ever or to abolish it after the arrears are cleared of?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The Court is intended only for one year.

Of the cases pending in the Kottayam Division First Class Magistrate's Court two preliminary enquiry cases, 128 calendar cases and a few miscellaneous cases are those transferred from the Changanachery Munsiff-Magistrate's Court. That is why the District Magistrate, Kottayam, has chosen Changanachery as the centre where the new Magistrate's Court has to be opened. Further it is only for one year that the court will be existing. If however it is found that the jurisdiction of that court should be re-arranged as to make it convenient for the litigants, arrangements can be made by readjusting the *pakuthies*

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether Government are fixing any maximum period for the disposal of criminal cases?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Three months is the ordinary period, I think.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether there are cases in the First Class Magistrate's Court, Trivandrum, which are older than 3 years?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I claim notice.

With regard to the stenographers in the High Court, I do not think that the House has challenged the necessity of having stenographers for the judges. The question was raised as to why this was not brought at the general budget. I must say that when the general budgets are prepared, provisions are made for whatever necessities are felt then. When necessities arise later on, they have to come before the House as supplementary demands. The constitution provides for that. In regard to the powers of this House when supplementary demands are made, the House has got the same privilege of discussion as in the case of the general budget.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the Law Member the date on which the recommendation was made by the High Court?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The first proposal was made by the High Court in a letter dated 17th July 1933. Then an enquiry had to be made to the High Court whether any sort of the existing staff could be reduced if stenographers are appointed. On that the High Court reported on 10th August 1933 that three typists could be reduced in case stenographers are appointed.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the High Court did not feel the necessity when the Law's Delays Commissioner recommended the appointment of stenographers?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The report of the Law's Delays Commissioner has been referred to the High Court. The High Court has been asking for stenographers not only now but even two years ago. Owing to financial stringency the proposal has not been given effect to. They now urge that the appointment of stenographers will help greatly in the expeditious disposal of cases.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; Does the member think that disposal in the Munsiffs' Courts and District Courts could be expedited by the appointment of stenographers there also?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That has to be *considered* on its merit.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does not the member think that arrears in the District Court could also be expeditiously disposed of by the appointment of stenographers?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: It may be that the District Judges should also be given stenographers. The proposal has not yet come. If the District Judges feel the necessity they will write to the High Court and the High Court will recommend to the Government.

PRESIDENT: Do you press your opposition?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I don't.

PRESIDENT: The motion before the House is for the grant of a sum of Rs. 4,033 under Administration of Justice. I put it that the motion be passed.

The motion was passed.

The House rose for lunch at 1-20 P. M. and re-assembled at 2-10 P. M.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*). Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 3,454 for the extension of the period of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee by three months from the 1st Vrischikam 1109.

MR. M N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member when this committee was constituted?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: This committee was constituted on the 27th December 1932.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member what progress the enquiry has reached?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: The committee has visited various centres, examined many witnesses and inspected the working of many co-operative societies in the country.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What will be the expenditure incurred by Government till now?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: I am not in a position at present to give information on that point.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the committee expects to close its labours by the end of this extension?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: We expect the President to return very soon. As soon as he returns the report will be drafted and the committee hopes to finish its work before the expiry of this extension period.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the work of the committee is kept in abeyance because of the absence of the President?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: I may state for the information of the House that the absence of the President has in no way retarded or held up the work of the committee. In the President's place, a Vice Chairman has been appointed. Under his presidency examination of witnesses and inspection of societies have been carried on.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the committee is working full time?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: The committee is not working full time except at the time when they are engaged in holding meetings. The staff of the committee is working full time.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know the nature of the remuneration that is given to the members of the committee?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: They are given batta and travelling allowance.

PRESIDENT: The motion before the House is for the grant of a sum of Rs. 3,454 under Co-operative Department. I put it that the motion be passed.

The motion was passed.

SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS OTHER THAN THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 1,600 to meet the expenditure under travelling allowance of the Superintendent of Archaeology in connection with his North Indian tour.

The Superintendent of Archaeology went on tour to Northern India and worked under the Archaeological Survey of India for a period of six months. He visited several centres of historical and archaeological importance and gained very valuable and useful information which will stand him in good stead as Superintendent of Archaeology in Travancore. Before he went he was given privilege leave for six months and though he applied for travelling allowance for his journeys Government at that time did not sanction it. But after his return he represented to Government that he had to spend a little over Rs. 2,000 from his pocket and requested Government to pay him at least a portion of the expenditure that he had to incur in connection with his tours. On reconsideration of the matter Government were satisfied that it was a just case because his training would be useful to his department and consequently they decided to give him travelling allowance for his journeys to Calcutta and back and also for the various journeys he performed in North India in connection with his work. The supplementary grant now asked for is to pay the travelling allowance due to the Archaeological Superintendent.

PRESIDENT: The motion is for a grant of Rs. 1,600 under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments other than the Co-operative Department. I put it that the motion be passed.

The motion was passed.

PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn to meet again at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The Council adjourned at 2-20 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,

Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 3.
SECOND SESSION 1933/1109.

Saturday, the 25th November, 1933/10th Vrischikam, 1109.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, the President, Thomas Austin Esquire, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, Dewan of Travancore, presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

President of Attingal Municipality from 10-12-1108 to 25-12-1108.

26. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Municipal Councils*): Will the Government be pleased to state who was the President of the Attingal Municipal Council from 10-12-1108 to 25-12-1108?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Mr. K. Kunjan Pillai B. A., B. L.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Was not Mr. Kunjan Pillai on leave on that date?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Yes, but he did not hand over charge of the Municipality to his successor.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Did the Vice-President act during his absence during this period?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: No. The Tahsildar himself was in charge on the 25th Karkatakam 1108.

Construction of a reservoir in the Poigayar Valley.

27. *MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI (*Tovala cum Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any representation from the ryots of Arambolv regarding the necessity for constructing a reservoir in the Poigayar valley; and

(*b*) the action taken by them in this matter?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A report has been received from the Chief Engineer. It is under the consideration of the Government.

Lighting with electricity certain roads of commercial importance in Trivandrum.

28. *MR. S. ADAM SAIT (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have sanctioned the prayer of the wholesale grain merchants of Vallakadavu (Trivandrum) to keep the place lighted the whole night as is being done at Chalai and other commercial and busy centres; and if so, what action they have taken regarding the same;

(*b*) whether they are aware that most of the important busy roads of commercial importance, *viz.*, Valiathuri Road from Vallakadavu and the Mosque Road connecting Chalai Road, have not yet been provided with electric lights although posts have been fixed and wires have been connected two years ago; and

(*c*) whether they have taken any steps to arrange for the lighting of the said roads at an early date and relieve the inconvenience now experienced by the public for want of bright and proper lights?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) A petition from the merchants of Vallakadavu has been received and the question is under consideration.

(*b*) Street lights have not been provided in these roads, pending settlement of municipal contribution.

(*c*) *Vide* reply to (*b*) above.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil cum Nedumangad*): May I know when this question of asking the Municipality to contribute money towards the lighting of the public streets of Trivandrum was raised?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: Some time, last year. The question has been referred to the Sirkar Vakil to be taken up with the draft Municipal Regulation.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir, how long it will take before a decision is arrived at on this matter?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: I cannot definitely say when it will be decided, but it is hoped that it will be settled soon.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What is the point of difference between the Government and the Municipality in this matter?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: There is no difference; the Municipality has at present no power to levy any cess on account of lighting.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are the Government receiving any contribution from the Municipality for lighting the public streets of the town?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: No.

Sanitation in certain congested localities in Trivandrum.

29. *MR. S. ADAM SAIT: Are the Government aware that the sanitation in the congested localities, such as Chalai, Pazhaya Chambakadai and Chalai B ward, is very poor and that the rubbish etc., are allowed to decompose and night-soil dumped there, and, if so, whether they have made a thorough investigation into the matter to improve the sanitation of these localities?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: The above places are the slum areas of the Trivandrum town where sanitation is somewhat poor when compared to the other parts of the town. Night-soil is not dumped in any of those areas and no rubbish is deposited in any place where it is likely to cause nuisance. The improvement in sanitation of the areas referred to is intimately connected with the major problems of drainage and town planning which are engaging the attention of Government.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether there is proper provision for the flow of water now gathering in the Puthirikandom during the rainy season?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: I claim notice.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, with reference to the very same question it is answered.

PRESIDENT: Do not argue, please.

Award of grant to the Ayurveda Dispensary at Kozhuvanal Market.

30. *MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any petitions have been received from the public requesting that a grant-in-aid be given to the Ayurveda dispensary at Kozhuvanal market in Minachil taluk; and

(*b*) whether they propose to consider these petitions favourably?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) they will be considered along with similar petitions from others, when funds become available.

[The answer was read in Malayalam.]

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഹർജി അയക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ട് എത്രകൊല്ലമായി എന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: നാലഞ്ചുവർഷമായി.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ആരോഗ്യസംബന്ധമായി എന്തെങ്കിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇനിയെങ്കിലും വല്ലതും ചെയ്യണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: പണമുണ്ടാകുന്നതുപോലെ ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Neyyattinkara Hospital.

31. *MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara cum Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) when the present Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Neyyattinkara Hospital was posted there ;

(*b*) when he took charge there ;

(*c*) how many times he has since been sent on special duty and where ; and

(*d*) whether they are aware that, consequently the efficiency of the hospital and the treatment of the patients suffer considerably ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*) : (*a*) and (*b*) 21-1-1109.

(*c*) He was not sent on special duty ; but was sent on relief duty on three occasions, once to the District Dispensary, Perumkadavila and twice to the District Hospital, Parassala.

(*d*) No.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : മി. കോലപ്പാപിള്ള ഇരുന്നകാലത്തെ സംഗതിയാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചത് ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : ആ കാര്യമാണ് പറഞ്ഞത് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെയാൾ അവിടെ പോയിട്ടു കുറച്ചുനാളെ ആയിട്ടുള്ളു.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : With reference to the answer to part (*d*), may I know what is meant when it is said that the efficiency did not suffer ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : Did the efficiency of the treatment suffer, was the question and the answer was that the efficiency of the treatment did not suffer. The officer in charge may have had some difficulty but the patients did not suffer.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : May I know from the member whether the same number of persons were treated during the absence of the Assistant ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : I cannot say that. For, the number of patients will vary from day to day. I do not know the exact number of patients that were treated there during that period.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : So, may I take it that all the patients were properly attended to by the single officer during the absence of the Assistant ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : Yes.

Opening of a Dispensary at Pallam.

32. MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON (*Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the people of Pallam in Kottayam taluk have applied for a dispensary being opened for them and

(*b*) whether any action has been taken in the matter?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Government are of opinion that a dispensary at Pallam is unnecessary at present.

Income under "Recoveries on Salt."

33. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount realised every year under the head "Recoveries on Salt" from 1098 to 1108;

(*b*) the duty levied in every year;

(*c*) the justification for realising the amount under "Recoveries" over and above the duty;

(*d*) the price at which one maund of local salt is now (11-3-109) sold in Travancore, and of this price what is the amount realised as duty, what is the amount realised as "Recoveries" and what is the actual cost of production of the salt;

(*e*) whether the British Government realise anything like "Recoveries" and, if so, what and

(*f*) whether the Government propose to abolish the item "Recoveries"?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*):

			Rs.	Ch.	C.
(*a*)	1098	...	1,85,583	19	11
	1099	...	2,03,431	9	9
	1100	...	2,18,186	20	13
	1101	...	1,77,133	27	8
	1102	...	2,36,241	7	14
	1103	...	3,78,667	2	14
	1104	...	3,06,190	11	11
	1105	...	3,09,996	3	10
	1106	...	3,07,538	9	11
	1107	...	3,19,433	13	4
(*b*)	1098	...	19,42,492	2	5
	1099	...	21,29,012	5	9
	1100	...	14,63,718	4	7
	1101	...	14,48,062	4	11
	1102	...	14,48,407	16	7
	1103	...	15,25,467	1	6
	1104	...	15,66,572	24	12
	1105	...	15,46,294	16	14
	1106	...	15,29,807	26	3
	1107	...	18,74,433	3	14

It is now too early to furnish the figures for 1108.

(c) The "Recoveries" are realised to meet the following charges incurred in the sale of salt:

1. Establishment and contingent charges.
2. Cost of construction of new sheds.
3. Interest on the capital investment for the construction of sheds.
4. Cost of maintenance of the sheds.
5. Cost of the wastage written off the accounts.
6. Charges incurred for the transport of salt from the salt factories to the salt depots and salt bankshalls.

(d) The price of local salt varies from Bh. Rs. 2 annas 3 to Bh. Rs. 2 annas 8 pies 6 per maund. Out of this the duty realised is Bh. Re. 1 annas 9 per maund. The amount realised under "Recoveries" varies from 4 annas to 9 annas 6 pies per maund. The cost of production is roughly estimated at $2\frac{3}{4}$ annas per maund.

(e) In British India also, "Recoveries" are realised under the head "Cess" on every maund of salt removed from the factories, to cover the expenditure incurred by Government for the maintenance of the factories. The amount realised is different for each factory and depends on the quantity removed.

(f) No.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Since we are not supplied with this statement we find it extremely difficult to put supplementary questions. So we pray that at least in future the statements be placed at least half an hour before question time. Also we are not able to hear even the official members. So it will be better to have the answers placed on the table at least half an hour before question time.

PRESIDENT: I shall consider whether any change in the procedure is possible.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether any amount is realised by the Government for the maintenance of the preventive staffs in the vrious Ranges?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I am giving the figures for the salt factories and the salt depots. There is no separate preventive staff for the salt factoriees.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I want to know whether for the preventive staff anything is realised from the people or from the licensees?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: That has nothing to do with the main question.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know the rates of "Recoveries" prevalent in British India?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: They vary.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What will be the approximate rate?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I cannot say that.

Amount of fine imposed by Mr. E. T. Kurien, First Class Magistrate, Devicolam.

34. *MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of fine that has been imposed by Mr. E. T. Kurien when he was the First Class Magistrate, Devicolam, in 1108 and the amount realised therefrom?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*) :

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
Amount of fine imposed during 1108	1429	1	0
Amount of fine realised therefrom	562	1	0

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member the reason for the low rate of fine realised in 1108?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: It may be that steps are being taken for the realisation of the balance or it may be that the persons concerned are unable to pay the fine and may be undergoing the alternative punishment of imprisonment generally given in such cases.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Measures used for buying and selling paddy in Central Travancore.

14. MR. K. PADMANABHA PANICKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state the types of measures used for buying and selling paddy in Central Travancore and the cubic contents of these measures?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The types of measures used for buying and selling paddy in Central Travancore are the standard *para* and *edangali*, the cubic contents of which are 800 cubic inches and 80 cubic inches respectively. In private transactions people also use local measures the cubic contents of which are less than those of the standard measures and which vary from place to place.

Undetected cases in the Police Department.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any cases undetected in the files of the Police Department and the period for which each case has been pending investigation?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Government consider that the time and labour involved in the collection of the information asked for is out of all proportion to its possible utility.

Statement, by caste, of appointments made by the Chief Engineer.

16. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the appointments made by the Chief Engineer since the present Personal Assistant took charge of his office?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Only one temporary appointment was made and that was of a Roman Catholic latin rite.

Reversion of Mr. Kunjunni Pillai, Second Class Magistrate, Attingal.

17. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they had ordered Mr. Kunjunni Pillai to revert, when he was the Second Class Magistrate, Attingal, as a clerk for certain irregularities; and

(*b*) if so, what those irregularities were?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: (*a*) When Mr. R. Kunjunni Pillai, B. A., B. L., was Acting Stationary Second Class Magistrate, Attingal, he was reverted to his permanent appointment as Division Sheristadar and his promotion barred for two years.

(*b*) For a wrong entry made by him in the warrant of imprisonment of the 3rd accused in C.C. No. 223 of 1106 on the file of the Stationary Second Class Magistrate, Attingal, that the period of rigorous imprisonment was *three* months instead of *two* as awarded in the judgment, which resulted in ths over-detention of the convict in the Central Prison.

Drainage in Eraniel Town.

18. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is proper drainage in the Eraniel town; and

(*b*) what steps they have taken in the matter of drainage there?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: (*a*) No.

(*b*) An estimate amounting to Rs. 6,150 has been received from the Chief Engineer for the construction of masonry drains to carry off sewage water. As a preliminary step towards this all encroachments on the streets have to be removed and the Land Revenue Commissioner has been ordered to get this done first.

Number of cases in the First Class Magistrate's Court, Devicolam.

19. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of cases filed in the First Class Magistrate's Court, Devicolam, in the year 1108;

(*b*) the number of pending cases there at the end of 1108?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: (*a*) & (*b*) A statement furnishing the information is appended.

Statement showing the number of cases filed, disposed of and pending in the First Class Magistrate's Court, Devikolam, for the year 1108.

No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	No. of cases filed during the year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases pending at the end of the year.	Remarks.
31	103	134	85	49	

Transfer, by the District Magistrate, of cases from the First Class Magistrate's Court, Devicolam.

20. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases the parties applied in the District Magistrate's Court, Devicolam, for transfer from the file of the First Class Magistrate's Court, Devicolam; and

(b) the number of cases transferred by the District Magistrate's Court, Devicolam, from the file of the First Class Magistrate's Court, Devicolam.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: (a) 3 in 1109.

(b) 3 in 1109.

Applications for appointment as Sirkar Vakils at Kottayam and Quilon.

21. MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of the applicants for the post of Sirkar Vakils when vacancies arose recently in the District Courts of Kottayam and Quilon?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The required statement is laid on the table.

Statement showing the names of the applicants for the post of the Sirkar Vakils when vacancies arose recently in the District Courts of Kottayam and Quilon.

	Messrs:		
1	V. S. Krishna Pillai	B.A., B.L.,	District Court Vakil, Parur
2	W. C. Narayanan	Do.	High Court Vakil.
3	M. G. Kesava Pillai	Do.	Do.
4	K. Raghavan	Do.	Vakil, Trivandrum.
5	Abdul Rahiman Sahib	Do.	High Court Vakil.
6	A. Gunamony	M.A., B.L.,	Do.
7	K. Kesavan Potti	B.A., B.L.,	District Court Vakil Quilon.
8	D. T. Satyanesan	Do.	High Court Vakil.
9	C. S. Subramonia Pillai	M.A., B.L.,	Do.
10	G. Jivaratnam Pillai	B A. B.L,	Do.
11	M. S. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do.	Vakil, Kottayam.
12	R. Daniel Nadar	Do.	District Court Vakil, Nagercoil.
13	K. N. Kesavan Namburipad	M.A., B.L.,	High Court Vakil.
14	N. Raman Namburipad	B.A., B.L.,	District Court Vakil, Kottayam.
15	M. Chockalingom Pillai	Do.	High Court Vakil.
16	A. V. Mathew	Do.	District Court Vakil, Kottayam
17	R. Sambasiva Aiyar	Do.	High Court Vakil.
18	T. Koshi	Do.	Do.
19	P. Kumaran	Do.	Do.

	Messrs.		
20	M. M. George	B.A., B.L.	Prosecuting Inspector, Kottayam.
21	N. Kesava Panikkar	Do.	Vakil, Quilon.
22	N. Kochukunju Panikkar	Do.	High Court Vakil.
23	K. P. Abraham	Do.	Vakil, Parur.
24	K. Narayanan	Do.	Lecturer, Law College.
25	V. Gopalakrishna Rao	Do.	High Court Vakil.
26	K. Sankaranarayana Aiyer	Do.	Do.
27	P. X. Sabastian	Do.	Do.
28	N. Govinda Menon	Do.	District Court Vakil, Kottayam.
29	L. Sankaranarayana Aiyar	Do.	High Court Vakil.
30	A. R. Damodaran Nambyar	Do.	Do.
31	K. P. Madhavan Pillai	Do.	District Court Vakil, Kottayam.
32	V. Devadasan	M.A., B.L.,	High Court Vakil.
33	D. Nesamony	B.A. B.L.,	Head Clerk, Addl. Head Sirkar Vakil's Office.
34	K. C. Kurien	Do.	District Court Vakil, Kottayam.
35	A. Nesamony	Do.	High Court Vakil.
36	S. Mahadeva Aiyar	Do.	Do.
37	Joseph Malieckal	Do.	Vakil, Kottayam.
38	N. Narayana Pillai	Do.	District Court Vakil, Alleppey.
39	S. Rama Aiyar	Do.	High Court Vakil.
40	V. V. Ananaptadmanabha Aiyar	Do.	Do.
41	P. J. George	Do.	Vakil, Kottayam.
42	S. Nataraja Pillai	Do.	High Court Vakil.
43	G. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	District Court Vakil, Kottayam.
44	K. R. Narayana Pillai	Do.	District Court Vakil, Chengannur.
45	P. Narayanan Nair	Do.	District Court Vakil, Quilon.
46	P. Nilakanta Pillai	Do.	High Court Vakil.
47	P. A. Krishna Pillai	Do.	District Court Vakil, Alleppey.
48	W. R. Daniel	Do.	High Court Vakil.
49	N. Subramania Aiyar	Do.	Do.
50	P. P. Jacob	Do.	District Court Vakil, Kottayam.
51	C. Draviam Pillai	Do.	High Court Vakil.
52	M. R. Madhava Varier	B.A., LL.B.,	High Court Vakil.
53	C. Kunjuparamban	B.A., B.L.,	Do.
54	R. Renganatha Aiyar	M.A., M.L.,	Do.
55	T. P. Krishnan Nayar	B.A., B.L.,	Do.

	Messrs :		
56	K. G. Krisha Pillai	M.A., B.L.,	High Court Vakil.
57	N. Paramesvaran Pillai	B.A., B.L.,	Do.
58	M. Muthukrishna Karayalar	Do.	Do.
59	S. V. Harihara Aiyar	Do.	District Court Vakil, Kottayam.
60	K. Sankaran	Do.	Do.
61	E. P. Varghese	M.A., B.L.,	High Court Vakil.
62	N. Krishna Aiyar	Do.	Do.
63	K. S. Nataraja Sarma	B.A., B.L.,	Do.
64	V. Paramesvara Aiyar	Do.	Vakil. Kottayam.
65	James Fletcher	B.A., LL.B.,	High Court Vakil.
66	P. N. Madhavan Pillai	B.A., B.L.,	Do.
67	V. K. Narayana Pillai	Do.	District Court Vakil, Kottayam.
68	K. Madhavan Unnithan	Do.	High Court Vakil.
69	N. Krishna Pillai	Do.	District Court Vakil, Quilon.
70	H. Srinivasa Aiyar	Do.	High Court Vakil.
71	V. Viswanatha Aiyar	Do.	Do.
72	C, Umman	Do.	Do.
73	Rama Varma Raja	Do.	Do.

Establishment of a Statistics Bureau.

22. MR. JACOB HASSAN SAIT (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have established any separate Statistics Bureau for collecting information about the prevailing market rates of the various articles of agricultural produce in the State, and, if so, where their offices are situated, and what expenses are incurred by them annually for the maintenance of the staff thereof ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI : A separate Statistical Bureau has not been established. The formation of a Bureau was suggested by the Banking Enquiry Committee and the matter is under correspondence.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

PRESIDENT : Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi has given notice of an adjournment motion

"for the purpose of discussing the serious menace to public health in the State on account of the outbreak of typhoid in Trivandrum and smallpox in Karunagapalli on an unprecedented scale and the urgent necessity of taking adequate measures to effectively combat the same."

This motion cannot be admitted for two reasons. One is that two separate issues are raised, typhoid in Trivandrum and smallpox in Karunagapalli. The second is the more important reason, *i. e.* the motion does not refer to a specific event, but refers to what I might call a continued event. But I can assure the member that he can be confident that the Public Health Department will effect vely deal with these matters.

The Council will now proceed with the discussion of Mr. Statham's motion.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS
EDUCATION.—(*Contd.*)

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: സർ, മൊത്തത്തിൽ വിദ്ദ്യാഭ്യാസപരിഷ്ക്കരണക്കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഏതാനും ചില സംഗതികളെപ്പററി എനിക്കിവിടെ എടുത്തു പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

പ്രാഥമികവിദ്ദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെപ്പററിയാണു് ആദ്യമായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. പ്രാഥമികവിദ്ദ്യാഭ്യാസം അഞ്ചു ക്ലാസുവരെ വേണമെന്നുവച്ചതും, അതിലേയ്ക്കു ഫീസു വേണ്ടെന്നുവച്ചതും അഭിനന്ദനീയമായ സംഗതികൾതന്നെയാകുന്നു. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പ്രാഥമികപാഠശാലകളിലുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സംഗതിയിൽകൂടി എന്തെങ്കിലും ദാക്ഷിണ്യം കാണിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ കണ്ണോന്നോടിച്ചുനോക്കാം. മദ്രാസ് പ്രസിഡൻസിയിൽ പ്രാഥമികപാഠശാല അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ഒരു മാസത്തെ ശരാശരി ശമ്പളം ൧൭ രൂപാ ൪ അണയാണു്. ബമ്മായിൽ ൪൭ രൂപായാണു്; യൂ.പി.യിൽ ൧൮ രൂപാ ൮ അണയാണു്. പഞ്ചാബിൽ പ്രാഥമികസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം ൨൭ രൂപാ ൮ അണയാണെന്നു മി. സ്ലാത്താംതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നു. ഇൻഡ്യാസാമ്രാജ്യത്തിൽ വിദ്ദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുന്നിട്ടുനിൽക്കുന്ന ബമ്മായിൽ പ്രാഥമികാദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ഒരുമാസത്തെ ശരാശരി ശമ്പളം ൩൩ രൂപാ ഒരണയാണു്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ഇവിടെ പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂളദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു് എത്ര രൂപാവരെ കിട്ടാൻ മാർഗ്ഗമുണ്ടു്?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ൧൯ രൂപാവരെ കിട്ടാൻ മാർഗ്ഗമുണ്ടു്; ചിലപ്പോൾ ൨൦ രൂപാ കിട്ടി എന്നുംവരാം

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ശരാശരി ശമ്പളമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ. അതു താഴ്ന്നശമ്പളവും ഉയന്ന ശമ്പളവും കൂട്ടി ശരാശരി കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതാണോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ആയിരിക്കണം. ഹാട്ടാഗുകമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ട് ൭൭-ാംവശത്തു നോക്കിയാൽ സംശയം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തീരും.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇതര ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികൾക്കു കിട്ടുന്നതുപോലെ ഇവക്കു കിട്ടാൻ വല്ല വഴിയുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ഇല്ല. ഇവക്ക് യാതൊരു വരുമാനവും വിശേഷാൽ ഇല്ല.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: ഇതര ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികൾക്ക് എന്തു വരുമാനമാണ് കിട്ടുന്നത്?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: മെമ്പർക്കറിയാവുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതൽ എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: പിന്നെ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് ആ ചോദ്യത്തിനു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞത്?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: അതൊക്കെ സാവകാശമായിട്ടു പറയാം. എന്റെ പ്രസംഗംതീന്നശേഷം ഞാൻ എല്ലാ ചോദ്യത്തിനും മറുപടി പറയാം.

സെൻട്രൽ പ്രാവിൻസിൽ പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂളദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശരാശരി ശമ്പളം ൨൮൧/൨ രൂപായാണ്. ഏററവും കുറവുള്ള ആസ്സാമിൽ ശരാശരിശമ്പളം ൧൮ രൂപാ ൮ അണയാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അതു ൧൩ രൂപ ൧൨ അണ മാത്രമാകുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള സാധുക്കളായ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ മി. സ്റ്റാത്താം ദൃഷ്ടിപതിപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ കൂടുതൽ അഭിനന്ദിക്കാമായിരുന്നു.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN (*Nominated*): സാമാന്യേന പ്രാഥമികസ്കൂളദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ അവരവരുടെ സ്വദേശത്തുതന്നെ സ്ഥലം മാററണമെന്ന് ഒരു നയം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: അറിയാം. എന്നാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമായില്ല.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ കണക്ക മെമ്പർ ഉദ്ധരിച്ചല്ലോ. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്ഇൻഡ്യയിലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും ഒരാൾക്ക ജീവിക്കാനുള്ള ചിലവ് ഒന്നുപോലെയാണോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: അതിൽ വലിയ വ്യത്യാസമൊന്നുമില്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ധരിച്ചുവച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): ഇവിടെ പ്രവൃത്തികാരന്മാൎക്ക് എത്രരൂപാവരെ ശമ്പളമുണ്ട്?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: പ്രവൃത്തികാരന്മാൎക്ക പലതരത്തിലുള്ള ശമ്പളമുണ്ട്. പലവിധവരുമാനങ്ങൾക്കും സൌകൎയ്യമുണ്ട്.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: ഇതിൽ കുറഞ്ഞതു് എത്ര രൂപായാണു്?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: മെമ്പർ തന്നത്താനെ ഇരുന്നാലോചിച്ചാൽ അറിയാവുന്നതാണല്ലൊ.

ഗ്രാൻറു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗ്രാൻറു വൃദ്ധി രൂപായിൽനിന്നും വ്യരൂപായാക്കി കുറയ്ക്കുയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. അതു ശരിയല്ല. അതുപോലെതന്നെ അപൂർണ്ണവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളെ എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ നിർത്താമോ അത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ നിർത്താനാണു മി. സ്റ്റാത്താം ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ നയം ഒട്ടും ശരിയല്ല. അവർക്കും കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം സാവകാശം കൊടുത്തു നന്നാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ നോക്കണം. അല്ലാതെ അതു എളുപ്പം നിറുത്തൽചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഗ്രാൻറുകിട്ടുന്നതു് അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു കൊടുക്കാത്ത മാനേജർമാരുമില്ലേ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: കൊടുക്കുന്നവരെയാണു് എനിക്കു കൂടുതൽ പരിചയമുള്ളതു്.

പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അസംബ്ലിയിലും കൌൺസിലിലും എന്നുവേണ്ട പ്ലാററുഫാറങ്ങളിൽപോലും വലിയ പരാതി പറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിലേക്കു ശരിയായ ഒരു പരിഹാരം വരുത്തേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ൫ കൊല്ലംവരെ കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഫീസ്സൌജന്യം ടെക്സ്ററുബുക്കുകൾനിമിത്തം നശിച്ചുപോകുന്നു. അതായതു പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിക്കുവാൻ കൂടുതൽ പണം ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു. അതിനാൽ അഞ്ചു ക്ലാസ്സുവരെയുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യ വളരെ കുറയ്ക്കണം.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം ഹിന്ദി നിർബന്ധമായി പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം എന്നും ഒരു ചെറിയ രാജ്യമായിട്ടു ഇൻഡ്യാസാമ്രാജ്യത്തിൽനിന്നും വേർതിരിച്ചു് ഇരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. നേരെമറിച്ചു് ഒരു വലിയ സാമ്രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഒരു പ്രധാന പങ്കു വഹിക്കുവാൻ നാം ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു നാം ഹിന്ദികൂടി പഠിപ്പിച്ചാൽ മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളെ മുന്നിട്ടു നമുക്കു നില്ക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും. അതിനാൽ ഹിന്ദികൂടി നിർബന്ധവിഷയമാക്കി പഠിപ്പിക്കണം.

ഇനി ഇവിടെ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസത്തിനു കാരണമായ ഒരു സംഗതി ലോക്കൽ ബോർഡുകളും പ്രൈവററു് ഏജൻസികളും പാഠശാല ന

ടത്തുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. എന്തുമാത്രം പ്രൈവററ് ഏജൻസികൾ പാഠശാല നടത്തുന്നതിന് ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ കഴിയുമോ അത്രമാത്രം ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതാണ്. പ്രൈവററ് ഏജൻസി എന്നു വ്യവഹരിച്ചുകാണുന്നതു മിക്കവാറും ലോക്കൽബോർഡുകളും മുനിസിപ്പാലിററികളും ഡിസ്ത്രിക്ട് ബോർഡുകളുമാണല്ലോ. ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു മുന്നിട്ടുനിൽക്കുന്ന രാജ്യമാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ എന്നു നമ്മളും മററുള്ളവരും അഭിമാനിക്കുന്നു; നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി ൫൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപായോളം ഗവമ്മെൻറ ചിലവാക്കുകയുംചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെയൊക്കെയിരുന്നിട്ടും നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെ ഭരിക്കാൻ നമ്മെക്കൊണ്ടു കഴിയുകയില്ല എന്നു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ട് എന്താണു ഫലം എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. അതിനാൽ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം ലോക്കൽ ബോഡിനു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള മുനിസിപ്പാലിററികൾ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ നടത്താൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അഥവാ അങ്ങനെ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയെ ഞാൻ അശേഷം അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ നടത്താൻ തയ്യാറായിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ കണ്ടേയ്ക്കും.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: കോട്ടയം മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ ചെയ്യുമോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ചെയ്യാൻ ന്യായമുണ്ട്.

ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകരത്തെപ്പററിക്കൂടി സ്വല്പം പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സൌജന്യമായി അഞ്ചുകൊല്ലം നടത്തണം, അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കണം, എന്നൊക്കെ പറയുന്ന സമയത്തു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ നികുതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്താൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ന്യായമാണോ എന്നു ഒരു ചോദ്യമുണ്ടാകാം.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്ക ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന കമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : ഇല്ല. അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന ഞാൻ പറയുന്നു. അപ്പോ൦ പണമെവിടെ എന്നൊരു ചോദ്യമുണ്ടാകും. അതിലേക്ക എനിക്കുള്ള സമാധാനം വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം മൊത്തത്തിൽ കുറവുചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ്. പൊതുവേയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെപ്പററി ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററിമാത്രമാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. എൻെറ ഓർമ്മ ശരിയാണെങ്കിൽ ദിവാൻ സർ. പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരിയുടെ കാലംവരെ ഇവിടത്തെ കാളേജിലെ പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാർക്ക രണ്ടുതരത്തിലുള്ള ശമ്പളമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതായതു യൂറോപ്യൻസിനു കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളവും നാട്ടുകാർക്ക കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളവുമായിരുന്നു. അതു് ഒരിക്കലും ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നുകണ്ടു് സർ. പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാര്യർ നാട്ടുകാരായ പ്രൊഫസർമാരുടെ ശമ്പളം പാശ്ചാത്യരായ പ്രൊഫസർമാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തോടൊപ്പം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കയാണുചെയ്തതു്. എന്നാൽ അന്നു പാശ്ചാത്യരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കുകയായിരുന്നു വേണ്ടിയിരുന്നതു്, അതു ചെയ്തില്ല. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം അതിൻെറ ഉച്ചത്തിൽ എത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു, ജനങ്ങളുടെ ധനാദായം വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു, നമ്മുടെ സാമാനങ്ങൾക്ക വിലകിട്ടാതിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു്.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളത്തെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം ഇവിടെ കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ തുക കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

പിന്നീടു് ഇവിടെ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസം വന്നതു ദേവസ്വം ഫണ്ടിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ദേവസ്വം ഫണ്ടു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ആലോചിക്കാമോ എന്നു മിതമായ സ്വരത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഞാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിടത്തോളം അതിൽ വലിയ തരക്കേടു കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നു നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു മാത്രമാണ് പ്രധാനമായി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു പണം വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇനിയും നമുക്ക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷ

യത്തിൽ മുന്നോട്ടു പോകേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ മിഷനറിമാരും മററും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി കുറെ പണം ചിലവാക്കി സ്കൂൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടില്ലായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ തീർച്ചയായും ഇന്നു ചിലവാക്കുന്ന ൭൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപായ്ക്കു പകരം ഒരുൻപതു ലക്ഷം രൂപാക്കൂടി ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടിവരുമായിരുന്നു. ഇതിനും പുറമേ ഗവൺമെൻറു നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകേണ്ട പല ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും പണമില്ലാതെ വരികയും ചെയ്യുമായിരുന്നു. ബർമ്മായിൽ ബുദ്ധമതസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ പ്രൈമറി വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു ബർമ്മാ ഇന്നു ഇൻഡ്യാ സാമ്രാജ്യത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുന്നിട്ടു നിൽക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതൊക്കെക്കൂടി ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം, (അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ അതുദ്ദേശിച്ചു കൊണ്ടാണു പറയുന്നതു്) കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഈ ഭാഗം എടുത്തു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇന്നു ദേവസ്വങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ അധീനതയിലിരിക്കയാണ്. അവയെ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ട ആളുകൾക്ക ഗവൺമെൻറു വിട്ടു കൊടുക്കയും ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ബന്ധം വിടുകയും ചെയ്യണം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : ദേവസ്വത്തിലെ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ട ആളുകൾ ആരാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: പിന്നീടു പറയാം.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : ഇപ്പോൾ എന്തു കൊണ്ടു പറയരുതു്?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: എന്തെങ്കിലുമാകട്ടെ.

ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൽ ഓരോ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ദേവസ്വം ലോക്കൽ ബോർഡുണ്ടാക്കുകയും ദേവസ്വത്തിലെ ധനസ്ഥിതിയനുസരിച്ചു കാളേജോ, ഹൈസ്കൂളോ, മിഡിൽസ്കൂളോ, പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂളോ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്താൽ ക്രമേണ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ കൈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ നിന്നും പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിനും ഗവൺമെൻറു പണം കൂടുതൽ ഇതരസംഗതികൾക്കായി ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിനും കഴിയുന്നതാണ്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla cum Pattanamtitta*): ദേവസ്വം പണ്ടുപയോഗിച്ചു ഹിന്ദുമത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: മത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെപ്പററിയാണു ഞാൻ പറയുവാൻ പോകുന്നതു്. അതും ഇവിടെ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസത്തിനു കാരണമായ ഒന്നാണ്. എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം—എനിക്ക് ഈ അഭിപ്രായം പല കാലങ്ങളായിട്ടുള്ളതും, ഞാൻ പ്രജാസഭാമെ

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.]

സ്ഥായിരുന്ന കാലത്തു തുടർച്ചയായി വാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുമാണ്__മതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കുട്ടികൾക്ക നൽകണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. പ്രായോഗികമായ തടസ്ഥങ്ങളുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കണം എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാർ പലരും അതിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: May I know whether the Government is competent to divert Devaswom fund for education?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: അതൊക്കെ പിന്നീടു പറയാമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആദ്യമെ പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു.

ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ കുറെ കാലത്തിനു മുമ്പു മതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ ഇടയിൽ മാത്രം അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ ഒരു പ്രധാനവിഭാഗക്കാരായ മഹമ്മദീയർക്കു മതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകുന്ന കാലത്തു ഹിന്ദുക്കൾ മതപഠനത്തിനു വിപരീതികളായിരുന്നു. ഒരു ഇരുപതു കൊല്ലത്തിനു മുമ്പു മുതൽ ആ അഭിപ്രായം മാറുകയും പ്രത്യേകമായ മതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകുന്നതിനു ഹൈന്ദവരും സൌകര്യമുണ്ടാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: മതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സ്കൂളിൽ തന്നെ നൽകണമെന്നാണോ മെമ്പരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: അതെ.

ഹിന്ദുയൂനിവേർസിററിതന്നെ പ്രത്യേകമായിട്ടുണ്ടാകാനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളിലൊന്നു മതപഠനം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയതാണ്. ഹിന്ദുയൂനിവേർസിററിയുടെ ശിലാസ്ഥാപന അവസരത്തിൽ വൈസറായിയായിരുന്ന ഹാർഡിഞ്ജ്പ്രഭു പറഞ്ഞതു് എന്റെ ഓർമ്മയിലുണ്ടു്. അതായതു "Education without religion is of no use" (മതബോധത്തോടു കൂടാത്ത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പ്രയോജനമില്ല).

എനിക്കും ഈ അഭിപ്രായമാണുള്ളതു്. വിവിധജാതി മതസ്ഥന്മാർ ഒന്നിച്ചു പഠിക്കുന്ന പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ ഇതെങ്ങിനെ സാധിക്കും എന്നൊരു ചോദ്യമുണ്ടാകാം. എല്ലാ മതങ്ങളേയും ഏറെക്കുറെ ബാധിക്കുന്ന പൊതു തത്വങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള തത്വങ്ങളെ ഒന്നിച്ചുചേർത്തു ചെറിയപുസ്തകങ്ങളായിട്ടുണ്ടാക്കി കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കാം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽ തന്നെ പല വിഭാഗക്കാരുള്ളതായിട്ടറിയാമോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ഉണ്ട്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഹിന്ദുമതത്തെപ്പററി പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ എത്ര അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ വേണം?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: അതൊക്കെ പിന്നീട്ട പറഞ്ഞു മെമ്പറെ സമാധാനപ്പെടുത്തിത്തരാം. എനിക്കുള്ള സമയം പരിമിതമാണ്. അതു ഈ വിധത്തിൽ ചെലവാക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തി ഇല്ലാത്തതിനാൽ മാത്രമാണു പിന്നീട്ട പറയാമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഈ സഭയിൽ പറയേണ്ട കാര്യം പിന്നീട്ട പറഞ്ഞാൽ മതിയോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: വിവിധമതസ്ഥരായ കുട്ടികളെ അവരവരുടെ മതത്തിൽപെട്ട ആളുകൾ തന്നെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നും ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: May I know from the member whether there is a suitable number of hands in the schools for imparting Hindu religious instruction in schools?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. പല സ്കൂളുകളിലും ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടുമുണ്ട്. ൧൯൨൭-ലെ ഒരു കണക്കു നോക്കിയതിൽ ബർമ്മായിൽ ൧൨൫൦ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ മതപരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. മദ്രാസിൽ ൧൦൦൦-ം, യു. പി. യിൽ ൭൩൭ ൦ സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉള്ളതായിട്ടു കാണുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ പല ഭാഗത്തും ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കായി മതപരിശീലനം നൽകുവാൻ ധാരാളം സ്കൂളുകളുണ്ട്.

മഹമ്മദീയർക്ക മതപരിശീലനം ഒഴിച്ചുവയ്ക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല. ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കും അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു. ഹിന്ദുക്കളും ഇപ്പോൾ മതപരിശീലനത്തിന് ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ബ്രി. ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ സ്ഥിതി ഈ വിധത്തിലാണെങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും ഒന്നു പരീക്ഷിച്ചു നോക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. ക്രിസ്ത്യൻസ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഹിന്ദുമതം പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സാധാരണ ഹൈന്ദവഅദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുണ്ട്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ സ്കൂളധികൃതന്മാർ അതിനു വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്തു കൊള്ളും. ഒരവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു ഹൈസ്കൂളിൽ ഒരു ദിവസം ഹിന്ദുമതത്തെപ്പററി പ്രസംഗിക്കുവാൻ സ്കൂൾ അധികൃതന്മാർ എന്നെ ക്ഷണിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. യഥാശക്തി ഞാൻ കൃത്യം നിർവഹിക്കയും ചെയ്തു.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: May I know from the member whether Burma and the United Provinces are not more advanced in education than Travancore?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : ബർമ്മായിൽ അങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. ബർമ്മായിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുണ്ടെന്നാണു ഞാൻ ധരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

ഇനി എനിക്കു ലൈബ്രറിയെപ്പറ്റിയാണു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറ്റു സമ്മേളനാവസരത്തിൽ ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ഒരു മാസത്തെ ശമ്പളംപോലും ലൈബ്രറിക്കു ഗ്രാൻറായി കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ ധാരാളം സംഖ്യ ലൈബ്രറിക്കായി നീക്കി വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു പോലെ ഇവിടേയും ഒരു നല്ല തുക നീക്കി വയ്ക്കുകയും അതനുസരിച്ചു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്യണം.

ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം അധികവും സാഹിത്യപരമായിപ്പോയി എന്നു പലരും പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഇന്നു സാങ്കേതിക പരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമാണു നമുക്കാവശ്യമുള്ളതു്.

Mr. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടു മലയാള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഹാനികരമാണെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. മലയാളവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ധാരാളം പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു്. അതില്ലെന്നു തോന്നുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ വാദിക്കാനും ഞാൻ തയ്യാറാണ്.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: Does the member think that the abolition of Vernacular High Schools is a death-blow to Vernacular education?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : വർണാക്കുലർ ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളെല്ലാം ട്രെയിനിങ്ങ് സ്കൂളുകളാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുകൂടി ഞാൻ ധരിച്ചു വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI : Can the creation of Training Schools in place of Vernacular High Schools improve vernacular education—I mean vernacular literary education?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : സാഹിത്യപരമായ നാട്ടുഭാഷാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കഴിയുന്നതും കുറച്ചു തൊഴിലില്ലാത്തവരുടെ സംഖ്യ നാമാവശേഷമാക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: Can the abolition of Vernacular High Schools and the substitution of Vernacular Training Schools in their place in any way improve Vernacular literary education?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: Yes.

MR. J. JHON KATTAKAYAM : റെയ്യർ പരീക്ഷ കൊണ്ടു കിട്ടുന്ന ഫലം ഈ പരിഷ്കാരം വന്നാൽ എങ്ങിനെ കിട്ടും?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: എട്ടാം ക്ലാസ് കഴിഞ്ഞതിനു ശേഷമാണു ട്രെയിനിങ് വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വച്ചാൽ മതി.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ട്രെയിനിങ് കാളേജിൽ കുറെ കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON. ഉണ്ടു്. ഇവിടെ മൂന്നു കൃഷിപാഠശാലകളുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ആലുവായിലെ പാഠശാല നിൎത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതിനാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ രണ്ടെണ്ണമെയുള്ളു. ഈ സ്കൂൾ നിൎത്തിയതു് ഒട്ടും ശരിയായില്ല. കഴിയുന്നതും കൂടുതൽ കൃഷിപാഠശാലകളുണ്ടാക്കി അതിൽ നിന്നും ജയിച്ചു പുറത്തുവരുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു, രാജ്യം മുഴുവനും തന്നെ കാടാക്കണമെന്നു കൺസർവേറററുക്കു ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, ധാരാളം സ്ഥലം കൊടുത്തു ഒരു കാലനിരൂപീകരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട സൌകൎയ്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുക്കണം

Mr. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : ഓരോ സ്കൂളുകളിലും മാതൃകാതോട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു കൂടുതൽ ചിലവു വരികയില്ലേ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON. ചിലവു ചുരുക്കി കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടാകത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഇതു ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കും.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഈ തിരുവനന്തപുരം ടൌണിൽ ഒരു മാതൃകാതോട്ടം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെങ്കിൽ പൊന്നുംവില കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വരികയില്ലേ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : ടൌണിൽനിന്നും കുറച്ചു നീങ്ങി പേരൂർക്കടയോ മറേറാ സ്ഥാപിച്ചാൽ വലിയ പൊന്നുംവില കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വരികയില്ല. അവിടെ ഒരു കൃഷിതോട്ടം ഉണ്ടു്.

ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂൾ ലീവിങ്ങ് പരീക്ഷപാസായി മലയാളം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലിരിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെപ്പററി പ്രത്യേകം പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അവരോടു തിരെ അനുകമ്പയില്ലാതെയാണു പെരുമാറി വരുന്നതു്. ഇതേ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളിലിരിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാൎക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളം ഇവൎക്കു കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു വലിയ അനീതിയാണു്.

ഡയറക്ടരെ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ സെക്രിട്ടറിയാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. പഞ്ചാബിൽ അങ്ങിനെയാണെ

ന്നാണ് മി. സ്റ്റാത്താം പറയുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ പഞ്ചാബിൽ മിനിസ്റ്റ റി ഭരണമാണുള്ളതെന്നുള്ള കഥ വിസ്മരിച്ചു കളയുന്നു.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇവിടെ ഡയറക്ടർ ഉദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു എങ്ങിനെയായിരുന്നു എന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: അതു മെമ്പർ തന്നെ മുമ്പു ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതല്ലോ.

പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ അധികവും പ്രൈവററു് ഏജൻസികൾക്കു വിട്ടു കൊടുക്കണം. ഞാൻ ഇങ്ങോട്ടു പോരുമ്പോൾ കോട്ടയത്തിനു ചുററു പാടുമുള്ള മാനേജർമാർ എന്നോടു പറഞ്ഞതു് ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടനുസരിച്ചു കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി അവരുമായി വേണ്ട ആലോചന നടത്തി അവരെ സമാധാനപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണ്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: മാനേജർമാരെ ഏതു വിധത്തിൽ സമാധാനപ്പെടുത്തണം. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വിഷയമായിട്ടോ അതല്ല മററു വല്ല വിഷയങ്ങളുമായിട്ടോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: അതൊക്കെ വെളിയിൽ ഇറങ്ങിയിട്ടു പറയാം.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരു പ്രത്യേകം യൂനിവേർസിററിയുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയാണ് ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ നിലക്കു തനിച്ചു് ഒരിക്കലും ഒരു പ്രത്യേകയൂനിവേർസിററി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നത് നല്ലതല്ല. മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന പ്രജാസഭയിൽ ഇതിനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

(Mr. J. John Kattakayam interrupted the speaker.)

PRESIDENT: I must ask the members not to interrupt a speaker inthe midlle of a sentence. I must ask Mr. Komilezhathu Saukaran especially not to do it.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON ഒരു കേരള സർവകലാശാല ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽനിന്നു് എത്ര പണം ചിലവാക്കിയാലും അതു അധികമായി പോയി എന്നു് എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. കേരളീയർ ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ ഏററവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു വിഭാഗക്കാരാണെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ അഭിമാനിക്കുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ, കൊച്ചി, മലബാർ ഈ മൂന്നു രാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കു് ഒരു സർവകലാശാല ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ അതിൽ പരമായി മറെറാന്നും ചെയ്യാനില്ല. ഇന്നു് ഒരു സർവകലാശാലയ്ക്കു വേണ്ടി മുന്നിട്ടു നിന്നു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ പോലെ മററാക്കും തന്നെ സാധിക്കയുമില്ല.

അടുത്ത കാലത്തു ഭരണസംബന്ധമായി ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ പല വ്യവസ്ഥകളും വരാനുണ്ടെന്നു നമുക്കെല്ലാവൎക്കും ഏറെക്കുറെ അറിയാം. അങ്ങിനെ വരുമ്പോൾ ഒരു ഭാഷ സംസാരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ ഒന്നിച്ചു കൂടുകയും കേരളം ഒരു പ്രാവിൻസാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം അതു നന്നായിരിക്കും. അതിനാൽ ഒരു കേരള സർവകലാശാലയാണു നമുക്കു ആവശ്യം.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Sir, I wish to make a few observations regarding the report of the Travancore Education Reforms Committee and, in doing so, I wish to assure the House that I am not going to criticise all the recommendations or any of the important recommendations made by the committee. But I am going only to supplement the observations in the report and in doing so to place before the House some aspects of the questions discussed on which I have to express briefly some points of difference. I propose to consider six points, *viz.*,

(1) Controlling Agency;
(2) the principle of compulsion;
(3) married women in service;
(4) religious instruction;
(5) Sanskrit education; and
(6) college fees.

First, with regard to control. The report is a very well considered one generally speaking. It is very difficult to criticise any recommendation entirely because the various aspects of the questions have been dealt with from all points of view. That the committee should have been able to accomplish such a task so satisfactorily within such a short time is highly commendable. I think that the recommendation with regard to the appointment of the Educational Secretary as Director is a very good recommendation for the present. I do not say that both the offices should be combined for all time. Now we are in a transitional stage and very important reforms are going to be introduced and it is both desirable and necessary to secure the services of the very gentleman who was responsible for making these recommendations to put them into practice. To do so he has to be in constant touch with the head of the administration for giving competent advice. I say so because many of the recommendations we find in the report are apparently so difficult to be put into practice. A distinguished educationalist of the ability of Mr. Statham is now available to us that is what I understand—and if his services have been secured by Government to be both the Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government in matters educational, I consider it an acquisition and the Government have to be congratulated on its success in securing his services.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the reasons assigned for his appointment will not equally apply to other departments also?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : We are not making any important reforms in other departments. When the Medical Department is being reorganised completely, I would have no objection to the lady member on the opposite side being the Secretary to Government in Medicine.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know from the member whether the Director of Public Instruction will be able to note the defects in his own recommendations if he is allowed to carry out his recommendations ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : I believe there is the Dewan also to reckon with, and the Secretary's or the Minister's advice is not always accepted.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Is not the Director of Public Instruction in British India under a Minister in charge of the educational portfolio ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : May be. Conditions are different here. I have already explained how. My friend ignores the fact that we are at a particular crisis in the history of education in Travancore and it is at this juncture such a measure is necessary temporarily. I do not say that combination of the two appointments should be permanent ; I began by saying that.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI : Is the member aware that Mr. Statham himself has not referred to this aspect of the matter in his speeches both here and in the Assembly ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : Any how, I think it is a matter worth mentioning in view of criticism from some members.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : May I know in what matters the Director has to consult the Dewan direct ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : As a matter of practice, he has to communicate with the Dewan through an officer who is not an expert in education. In the committee's report itself it is stated that an Assistant Secretary through whom correspondence passes is not expected to know much of education.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Comm rce and Industry, South*) : Does the member know that the Dewan elect was a member of the Government of India for 5 years representing the educational portfolio ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : May be.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know whether it is not bad policy to entrust the president of the committee to carry out the recommendations made by him ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : I think it is a very good policy so that the recommendations may be carried out in their entirety and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know whether that policy has been followed in British India in the matter of any committee ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : I do not claim knowledge of every thing that is being done in British India.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli* cum *Kunnattur*) : May I know whether there are medical experts in the Secretariat ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : I do not know that. But I may assure the member that education stands on a different footing altogether and now, as I have already told the House, the presence of an expert is more than ever necessary in the Secretariat.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Is the Dewan of Travancore expected to be an expert on educational matters ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : Yes, to a degree.

In regard to compulsion, I am sorry, the recommendation of the committee is not satisfactory. I agree with my friend Mr. Narayana Menon in most of what he said in his very able speech. The report disposes of the whole matter of compulsion in a short paragraph with the result that the introduction of compulsion is indefinitely postponed. The committee points out certain evils in the present system and according to them these evils have to be first cured, and then only compulsion can be introduced. I beg to submit that that tantamounts to shelving the question altogether. Some of the evils mentioned are abolition of stagnation and the completion of all incomplete schools. It will take a long time indeed to accomplish the removal of such defects. That we should wait for introduction of compulsion till that time is not in my view proper advice. In the first place we have got a mass of illiteracy in this land. Although it is 116 years since Her Highness Rani Gouri Parvathi Bai issued her famous Rescript which is being often quoted here, undertaking the entire cost of education and proclaiming that the avowed policy is to spread enlightenment among the masses, what do we find after all these years of educational effort both on the part of Government and on the part of private agencies ? Among the Nayars, to-day, who are one of the most advanced communities in this land, we have 54per cent of illiteracy ; among the Ezhavas 72 per cent., among the Pulayas 95 per cent., among the Parayas, 95. I say this is a very gloomy picture. Unless we are able tospread literacy in the land and to achieve better results in mass education, our people will not be fit for local selfgovernment and other democratic institutions. We are spending as everybody knows 23·6 per cent. of the total revenues of the State on education. The report says that the results are not commensurate with the huge expenditure that is now incurred. That is a very alarming statement. We want the results to be satisfactory. What is the best way to prevent the huge wastage ? Now, of the 27 lakhs or so that we are spending on primary education, more than half is wasted is seen from the fact that less than 50 per cent. of the boys that enter the school come out with permanent literacy. And the proportion of boys attending school to the proportion of boys of school-going age is small. How are we to compel the

[Mr. M. Govindan.]

attendance of children who are not going to school, children of communities who have not yet devoloped the school-going habit? The only way to effect that is by way of compulsion. I am afraid, the committee, when they made their recommendation, had before them more of consideration of economy than of educational need. Of course, economy is very necessary. But there are matters of supreme importance which we have to undertake inspite of some expenditure. When we waste 13 to 15 lakhs of rupees by the falling of boys in school attendance, how to secure it so as to utilise this huge sum of money which is going as waste? The only method of doing so is by complusion. A little more expenditure of money may be needed to provide school houses in some areas. I do not say we should undertake this complusion throughout Travancore all at once. We may take selected areas. The report says that in some places there are over-lapping schools. Let us survey the educational needs of those places and see whether such schools may not be necessary when we introduce compulsion. As already suggested, in municipal areas we may try compulsion and then extend it to other areas. Government should find it easy to introduce and extend compulsory education in towns like Trivandrum, Alleppey, Nagercoil, Kottayam, etc. My impression is that it is not possible to secure attendance of children who have not acquired school-going habit without introducing a small measure of compulsion for which, about two decades ago, a friend of mine introduced a Bill in the Legislature. It was suggested then that a small educational cess might be levied. But the mover of the Bill was not agreeable to such a proposal, and the measure was dropped. I am agreeable to the introduction of a cess. I am sure the people will not grudge payment of a small tax for the sake of such an important measure.

Next I would like to say a few words about married women in service. This is a vexed question. There is a lady member in this House who is strong in her opinion that married women should all leave service. I know that it is not an unqualified recommendation which the Reforms Committee has made in this matter. Even the recommendation so far as it goes will work great hardship on married women. In Travancore, Sir, the women are earners. This is what the Census Commissioner says:

> "The women of Travancore are not kept in purdah, as those in Northern India. Except in some minor communities like the Namputiri Brahmin and a few sections of the Muslims, they are as free as men. The spread of education among women has enabled many of them to compete with men in different walks of life. . . . . The Ezhava women are engaged largely in coir yarn industry and are also land-holders. The proportion of women to men havnig independent means of livelihood in this community is, therefore, 330 to 1,000. Nayars are chiefly agriculturists. Both men and women possess property. The women are well advanced in education and a large number of them are employed in Government service."

The large proportion of women appearing as earners in the report is due to the fact that many of them hold appointments in schools. The result of carrying out the proposal of the committee will be to throw them out of employment and I submit that it is a great hardship.

In the first place it is inadvisable for Government to introduce a measure which will be considered to be opposed to public policy. This will cause restraint of marriage indirectly. Suppose there is an agreement with a woman who is now entering service that she will not go into wedlock. Suppose she, after sometime, feels that she should marry. She is free to marry. No court of law can prevent her from doing it. If the Government takes a written agreement from her, it will be unenforceable being repugnant to public policy. What we cannot do in law, we should not do by an executive act.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it not open to Government to dismiss her?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: What I say is, it is not proper to do so. I do not say it is not open to Government. I admit the competency of Government to adopt the recommendation.

PRESIDENT; You have exceeded the time.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I wish to make myself clear that it will not be proper to do so. The question of propriety is one thing and the question whether the Government is competent to do a thing or not is quite another. I submit that in Travancore women generally expect to become married, not to speak of certain Hindu communities to whom, as my friend Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi said, it is a necessary sacrament, a *samskara*, something like *Upanayanam*. If *Upanayanam* is not performed, a man is not a *Dwija*. Similarly, a woman has to get herself married in the case of certain communities. But in the case of the larger communities in Travancore, although marriage is not a necessary *Samskara*, it is not normal for the woman to remain unmarried, and nothing should be done by Government to prevent her from entering into lawful wedlock. So, my plea is that women's employment should not be prevented by any measure calculated to throw her out of employment.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I want to speak about Sanskrit education.

PRESIDENT: I am sorry, Mr. Govindan.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara* cum *Nedumangad*): സർ, നിശ്ചിതസമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അന്വേഷണം പൂർത്തിയാക്കി റിപ്പോർട്ടു സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന കമ്മിററികൾ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ വളരെ കുറവായിരിക്കെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരിഷ്ക്കരണക്കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ട് അനുവദിച്ചിരുന്ന കാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽതന്നെ സമർപ്പിച്ചതിലേക്ക് ഈ കമ്മിററിയെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ കമ്മിററിയിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായിരുന്ന ആളിൻെറ കർമ്മകുശലതയേയും, ബുദ്ധിസാമർത്ഥ്യത്തേയും, വിമർശനസാമർത്ഥ്യത്തേയും ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുവരികിലും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് ഈ നാട്ടിലെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെപ്പററി നല്ല പരിജ്ഞാനമില്ലെ

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

നുള്ള സംഗതിനിമിത്തം റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പല പ്രമാദങ്ങളും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെ ന്നുള്ളതു സമ്മതിക്കാതെ തരമില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെകൂടെ കമ്മിററിയിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന രണ്ടംഗങ്ങളിൽ ഒരാൾ ട്രെയിനിംഗ് കാളേജിലെ ഒരു ലക്ചററും മററൊരാൾ ഒരു എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും മാത്രമായിരുന്നു എന്ന സംഗതിയും സാരമായ വിമർശനത്തിനു കാരണമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽതന്നെ പല ന്യൂനതകളുമുണ്ട്. ഈ നാട്ടിൽ മി. സ്ഥാത്താമിനെപ്പോലെയൊ അതിൽകൂടുതലായൊ യോഗ്യതയുള്ള പല മാന്യന്മാരും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ജോലിയിലിരുന്നു പെൻഷൻവാങ്ങിച്ചവരായും ഉള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്ക് അവരിൽ ആരെയും ഈ കമ്മിററിഅംഗങ്ങളായി നിയമിക്കാത്തതിന്റെ കാരണം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : കമ്മിററിയിൽ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരുന്ന മററു രണ്ടു മെമ്പർമാരും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരല്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : അക്കാര്യംതന്നെ സംശയമാണ്. വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരാണെന്നുവരുകിൽതന്നെയും മി. സ്ഥാത്താം ഇവിടത്തെ ഡയറക്ടറായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടുമെന്നു അവർ അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നകാലത്തോളം, അവർ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ കീഴിൽ ജോലിചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട്, അവർക്കു പ്രത്യേകമായ വല്ല അഭിപ്രായവുമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, മി: സ്ഥാത്താമിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിനു വിപരീതമായി അതു പറയുവാൻ അവർ ശക്തിയുള്ളവരായിരിക്കും എന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഞാൻ മുഖ്യമായിട്ടു കാണുന്നതു രണ്ടു ന്യൂനതകളാണ്. അതായതു നാട്ടുഭാഷാവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ അടിച്ചുതകർത്തതും, ഉയർന്നതരം ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പണക്കാർക്കുമാത്രമെ പാടുള്ളു എന്നാക്കിത്തീർത്തതുമാകുന്നു. നാട്ടുഭാഷാവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം തിരുവിതാംകൂർ നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ മുന്നിട്ടുനിൽക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിൽ യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. അതു പല കാലങ്ങളിലുമിരുന്ന ദിവാൻജിമാരുടെയും, ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുമേലധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുടെയും മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലെയും ഉപദേശപ്രകാരം അപ്പോഴപ്പോൾ വേണ്ട പരിഷ്ക്കാരങ്ങൾ വരുത്തിയതുകൊണ്ടാകുന്നു. നല്ല പരീക്ഷ നാട്ടുഭാഷാവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവച്ചു അതിന് ഉയർന്നസ്ഥാനവും കല്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഒന്നുമുതൽ ൫വരെ ക്ലാസുകൾവരെ വേണമെന്നാണു

റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നതു്. അതു വളരെ നല്ലതുതന്നെ. ഒന്നുമുതൽ ൫ വരെ ക്ലാസുകളിൽ ബാലികാബാലന്മാരെ ഒന്നിച്ചിരുത്തി പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലും വിരോധമില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ സ്ത്രീവാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരെ വേണം നിയമിക്കാൻ എന്നുകൂടി എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്. കുട്ടികളെ ശരിയായവിധം പരിശീലിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും സാന്മാർഗ്ഗികനിഷ്ഠ പാലിക്കുന്നതിനും ആൺ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരെക്കാൾ പെൺവാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരാണു നല്ലതെന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈവക പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളുടെ പരിശോധനാധികാരം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടന്മാർക്കു നൽകണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM ; സാധാരണ ആൺ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളൊ, അതല്ല പെൺപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളൊ ഏതാണു മോശമായിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കു പറയാമൊ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : പ്രായേണ ആൺപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന രീതി വളരെ മോശമായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അവിടത്തെ പരീക്ഷാഫലവും വളരെ മോശമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : ആൺപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളെഅപേക്ഷിച്ചു പെൺപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലെ പരീക്ഷാഫലം തൃപ്തികരമല്ല എന്നു മെമ്പർക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടൊ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. നേരെ മറിച്ചു ചില പെൺപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ ആൺപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളെക്കാൾ പരീക്ഷാഫലം നല്ലതാണെന്നു എന്റെ നാട്ടിൽതന്നെ ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാൻ കഴിയും.

അതിനാൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്കൂളുകൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സുമാർ തന്നെ പരിശോധിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. സ്വല്പകാലത്തിനു മുമ്പ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ പെൺപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നകാലത്തു പല തകരാറുകളും ഉണ്ടാവുകയും, പ്രജാസഭയിലും നിയമസഭയിലും അതിനെപ്പററി വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടത്തുകയും, പല ക്ഷോഭങ്ങളുമുണ്ടാവുകയും ചെയ്തതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സുമാരെ നിയമിക്കാനിടയായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. വീണ്ടും പഴയനടപടിതന്നെ തുടരണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ഒട്ടും ആശാസ്യമല്ല.

൩-ാം ക്ലാസുമുതൽ ൯-ാം ക്ലാസുവരെയുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളുമുണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കിനി പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഞാൻ

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

പറയുന്നതു് ഒന്നുമുതൽ അഞ്ചുവരെ ക്ലാസുകൾ പ്രാഥമികപാഠശാലകളിൽ വേണമെന്നും പിന്നീടു മലയാളംസ്കൂളിലെ എല്ലാക്ലാസുകളിലും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് നിർബന്ധമായി പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നും ശേഷം വിഷയങ്ങളെല്ലാം മലയാളത്തിൽതന്നെ പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നമാണ്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : സാധാരണ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ ആൺവാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരെയും പെൺവാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരെയും ഒന്നിച്ചുവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് ആശാസ്യമാണോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അല്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : പെൺവാദ്ധ്യാന്മാർ താഴ്ന്ന ക്ലാസിലെ പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ പാടൊള്ളൂ എന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ കാരണമെന്താണ്? അതു ആശാസ്യമാണോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : അതും ആശാസ്യമല്ല.

സ്ത്രീവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ചുമതല സ്ത്രീകൾക്കുതന്നെകൊടുക്കണം. ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ മലയാളം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് നിർബന്ധമായി പഠിപ്പിക്കയും ഒൻപതാംക്ലാസുവരെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയും ചെയ്താൽ ഒന്നുമുതൽ നാലുവരെയുള്ള ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂളിലെ ഫാറങ്ങൾ നിൎത്തൽചെയ്യാം. ഫോർത്ത്ഫാറം പരീക്ഷക്കുപകരം ഒൻപതാം ക്ലാസിൽ ഒരു പരീക്ഷയും വയ്ക്കാം.

മലയാളം എട്ടാംക്ലാസുജയിച്ചാൽ കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവർക്കു പ്യൂൺവേലയൊ പൊലീസ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾ ജോലിയൊ മാത്രം കൊടുത്താൽ മതിയെന്നാണു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതു ഈ നാട്ടിലെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു നാട്ടുകാരെ മനഃപൂർവം അപമാനിച്ചതല്ലേ എന്നുകൂടി എനിക്കു സംശയമുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പരിജ്ഞാനമില്ലാത്ത പല ആളുകളും ഉയന്ന ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു വിവാഹിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകൾ അദ്ധ്യാപികമാരായിരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. വിവാഹിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകൾ അദ്ധ്യാപികമാരായിരിക്കുന്നതു സാന്മാൎഗ്ഗികനിഷ്ഠ പരിപാലിക്കാൻ വളരെ നല്ലതാണെന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇപ്പോൾ ജോലിയിലിരിക്കുന്ന വിവാഹിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകളെക്കൂടി മാററണമെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതു ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. പരിശോധനാധികാരികളായും ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള

സ്ത്രീകളെ നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നതും തെറ്റാണ്.

Mr. M. GOVINDAN : വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു വിവാഹിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതല്ലേ കുറേ കൂടിനല്ലതു്?

Mr. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അതെ.

അന്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിലോ അന്യമതക്കാരുടെ ഇടയിലൊ ഉള്ള ഒരു നടപ്പല്ല ഇവിടെയുള്ളതു്.

Mr. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI; വിവാഹിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക അവിവാഹിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകളേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ സമയം കിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണോ കാര്യക്ഷമത കൂടുതലുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു്?

Mr. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: വിവാഹിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകൾക്കും ധാരാളം സമയം കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, യാതൊരു പരാതിയും കൂടാതെ അവർ ജോലിചെയ്യും വരുന്നു.

Mr. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: വിവാഹിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക സാന്മാർഗ്ഗീകനിഷ്ഠ കൂടുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിനെ ഒന്നു വിശദീകരിക്കാമോ?

Mr. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അതു ഈ സഭയിൽ വച്ചു വേണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. വേണമെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ ഒരവസരത്തിൽ ഞാൻ അതു പറയാം. ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി എന്നെക്കാൾ കുറച്ചുകൂടി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്.

ഫീസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് ഇനി രണ്ടു വാക്ക് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ജനസാമാന്യം ഭൂനികുതികൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ യാതൊരു കാരണവശാലും ഫീസു കൂട്ടാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ സ്കൂൾ ഫീസു സമയത്തു കൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ ഫയിനോടുകൂടിയാണ് മിക്കവരും കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതു്. ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലുള്ള ഒന്നുമുതൽ നാലുവരെ ഫാറങ്ങൾ നിർത്തിയാൽ തീർച്ചയായും വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറെ കുറക്കാം. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ ൧൦-രൂപയിൽ കുറഞ്ഞശമ്പളക്കാരില്ല. അവരെ കുറെ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കുറെ ആദായമുണ്ടാകും.

Mr. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനികുതി വയ്ക്കണമെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : അതും പാടില്ല. ഏതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും വ്യയസാദ്ധ്യമാക്കരുതു്; അതായതു് സാധുക്കളായ കുട്ടികൾക്കും പഠിച്ചു മുന്നോട്ടുവരാൻ ബാധകമായിരിക്കരുതു്. ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വളരെ സാധുകുടുംബങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു പഠിച്ചു മുന്നോട്ടുവന്നു് നല്ലസ്ഥിതിയിൽ എത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളവരാണെന്നു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാം. ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു് സാധുക്കളായ കുട്ടികളാരും പഠിച്ചു മുന്നോട്ടു വരരുതെന്നാണു് കാണുന്നതു്. അതു ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : Has the member read the provision for scholarships for poor children in the report?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : അതു് മുന്നോട്ടു വരുന്നെങ്കിലല്ലേ സാധിക്കുകയൊള്ളൂ.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : സ്കൂൾ ഫീസ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചാൽ അധഃകൃതർക്കും ബാക്ക്‌വേർഡ് ക്ലാസ്സിനും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെവരുമെന്നു് മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : അറിയാം. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഫീസ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കരുതെന്നു് പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH (*Changanachery cum Peermade*) ; കാളേജിൽനിന്നും പുറത്തു വരുന്നവർക്കെല്ലാം ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരമായിരിക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : ആ ഉദ്ദേശം മാത്രമേ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയൊള്ളൂ എന്നും ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. യാതൊരു പഠിത്തവുമില്ലാതെ തെരുവുനീളെ നടക്കുന്നവരെക്കാൾ പഠിച്ചു് തൊഴിലില്ലാതെ നടക്കുന്നതു കുറേക്കൂടി നല്ലതാണു, അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവരുടെ സ്വഭാവമെങ്കിലും നന്നായിരിക്കും.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ പരമകാഷ്ഠ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മാത്രമാണോ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : അല്ല, പക്ഷേ കാലസ്ഥിതിക്കു് കുറെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൂടാതെ കഴികയില്ലന്നാണല്ലോ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

ഇനി ദേവസ്വം ഫണ്ടിനെപ്പററി പറയാം. അതു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ചിലവിനായി ഉപയോഗിക്കാമെന്നും എന്റെ ചില സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞു. ദേവസ്വം ഫണ്ടുകൊണ്ടു ദേവസ്വം സ്കൂളുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമില്ല. അല്ലാതെ..........

MR. M. GOVINDAN : ദേവസ്വം ഫണ്ടിൽനിന്നും പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : യാതൊരു വിരോധവുമില്ല. അതു് ആ ഫണ്ടിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥർക്കായിരിക്കണം.

പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യേകമായ പ്രൈവററു് ഏജൻസികൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. പിന്നെ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററികൾ മനഃപൂർവ്വമായി വിചാരിച്ചാൽ സ്കൂൾ നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കും.

Mr. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : പ്രൈവററു് ഏജൻസികൾ തൃപ്തികരമായി സ്കൂളുകൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI ; ചിലതു തൃപ്തികരമായി നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു് എങ്കിലും അധികവും ദോഷമായിട്ടാണു് നടക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. J JOHN KATTAKAYAM: പ്രത്യേകമാളുകളുടെ നിയന്ത്രണത്തിൻകീഴിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. N K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെ കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : ഏതെങ്കിലും മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി നേരിട്ടു ഹൈസ്കൂൾ നടത്തുന്നതായി മെമ്പർക്കു് അറിയാമോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA ; ILLAI: ഇപ്പോഴില്ല.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: മുനിസിപ്പാലിററികളിൽ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്തേണ്ട ചുമതല മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിക്കില്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : മെംബർക്കു മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം നല്ല പരിചയമില്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : ഉണ്ടെന്നാണു് തോന്നുന്നതു്.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: മെമ്പർ ഒരു മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയിലെ പ്രസിഡന്റല്ലേ?

Mr N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അതെ.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഫണ്ടു വകയ്ക്കു മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി കുറെ തുക നീക്കിവക്കണമെന്നു ൻ ൭-ലെ റഗുലേഷനിൽ വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടെന്നതറിയാമോ ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: അതുപ്രകാരം വല്ല മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. വേണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ ചെയ്യാം.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: കഴിഞ്ഞുറ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു പ്രാഥമിക പാഠശാല നടത്തിവരുന്നതായി മെംബർക്കു അറിയാമോ ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അറിയാം.

MR. C. M JOSEPH: വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്ക് ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും സഹായധനം കൊടുക്കാതെയിരുന്ന് ശക്തിയുള്ള പ്രൈവററ് ഏജൻസികൾ ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ നിർദ്ദേശമനുസരിച്ച് വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ നടത്തുകയല്ലേ നല്ലത് ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെ നടക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു് അസാദ്ധ്യമാണ്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഈ രാജ്യത്തു എത്ര പ്രൈവററ് കാളേജുകളുണ്ട് ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അതിവിടെ പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

ഡയറക്ടർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസെക്രിട്ടറിയായിരിക്കുന്നതു് ആശാസ്യമല്ല. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് മി. ഗോവിന്ദൻ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച അഭിപ്രായത്തോട്ട് എനിയ്ക്കും യോജിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ദിവാൻജി എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളും നോക്കിക്കൊള്ളുമെന്നാണ് അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതു്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച യാതൊരു അറിവുമില്ലാത്ത ദിവാൻജിമാർ ഇവിടെ വരികയും, ഡയറക്ടർക്ക് ഈ നാട്ടിനെപ്പററിയോ, നാട്ടുനടപ്പിനെപ്പററിയോ യാതൊരറിവുമില്ലാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ തീർച്ചയായും സെക്രിട്ടേറിയെററിൽ ഒരു നാട്ടുകാരനായ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ സെക്രിട്ടറിയുടെ ആവശ്യമുണ്ട്. അല്ലാതെഡയറക്ടർ പറയുന്നതനുസരിച്ചുതന്നെ ദിവാൻജിയും പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയാൽ നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന് ന്യൂനത സംഭവിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: ചീഫ് സെക്രിട്ടറി ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങൾ നോക്കിയാൻ പോരേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ചീഫ് സെക്രിട്ടറിക്കു അത്രമാത്രം സമയമുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടരായി ൩൦൦-രൂപാ മുതൽ ൬൦൦-രൂപാവരെ സ്കെയിലിൽ ഒരാളിനെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥയ്ക്കു പകരം ൨൦൦-രൂപാ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഒരു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടരെ നിയമിച്ചാലും ഒട്ടും ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാ.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MISS. D. H. WATTS (*Nominated*). I am glad to have been able to attend this session of the Council and to have the opportunity of speaking on the recommendations of the Education Reforms Committee. I agree with it in all fundamentals, but not in all the measures proposed. My justification for speaking at all is my long experience and I shall speak only on a few points touching women.

First I shall speak on the Women's College. The committee has recommended the grading down of the Women's College once again to a Second Grade College. I speak from personal experience. Its history is this: For more than 20 years it was attached to the High School, then for about eight years it had a separate existence as a Second Grade College and for the last five years it has been a First Grade College. For the 20 years that it was attached to the High School one felt a complete satisfaction in its working, because the students worked their way up through the classes of the High School, they were all under the same authority and there was continuity of work and interest. There were splendid opportunities for building character and watching its development, of securing reciprocal loyalty and attachment, of forming life-long friendships, all of which are necessary parts of education. In those 20 years the strength rose from 3 to 150 and, we all cherished the natural ambition to see the College emerge from a chrysalis into a butterfly—from a Second Grade College to a First Grade one. But when the College was separated from the School and occupied buildings and premises of its own, this ambition from a pious wish became a fight for existence. The students in the College looked back to the High School for their friends and forward to the First Grade College for their Degree. The Second Grade College was only a stepping stone, an insignificant episode in their educational career. It allowed no opportunities for impressing the College stamp on the student. It was an uphill fight all the time to maintain an esprit-de-corps-a proper College atmosphere. The committee proposes to convert the present First Grade College back into a Second Grade College, but to provide it with sufficient hostel accommodation to house all the women students, not only its own, but those attending the First Grade College, Training and Sanskrit Colleges. This will be no improvement. It will be just as unsatisfactory as the old Second Grade College. It will not remove rivalries, it will emphasise superiority and inferiority complexes. What I say of the Women's College

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is true also of the Arts College. What I should like to see is the conversion of the three Colleges, Arts, Science and Women's into a single College, having separate hostels but Lecture Halls in common which both the men and women students may attend. The Science College should devote itself entirely to science subjects and the Arts and Women's College divide the Language, History and other subjects between them. Co-education is accepted and practised throughout Travancore. So this is no objection. On the other hand it will create that feeling of corporate oneness which is the aim of the committee and kill all rivalries that now exist between College and College.

The recommendations regarding a compulsory residential system of College has my whole-hearted support. In speaking of married women, a member remarked a little while ago that in Travancore the married woman has all along been accustomed to work for her living and now the committee was trying to deprive her of this privilege. This is partly true, and true not for Travancore only but for the whole of the world. The married woman who has been accustomed to work is the woman of the labouring classes, and it is not of them we are debating here. Those who have been socially higher in Travancore have not come out to work before the present generation, and for the first time in the history of this country its women are entering into its public life; they have no training for it, they do not know how to live the life of a public citizen. Women have held public meetings on this question of a residential college and they have claimed that the best atmosphere for a woman is the "home" atmosphere, and that the "home" atmosphere is absolutely necessary for girls. I grant it. It is the best atmosphere for those who live only in their homes but that is not so now. The educated girl wants to enter public life, and for this she requires a special education. The "home" atmosphere is the only thing that in the present state of social conditions in Travancore that a girl can get at home. There is no outside social atmosphere, and there is no public atmosphere except what they are creating for themselves. This is one reason why they should go into residence at a College where they can learn those things that are necessary to fit them for public life for which there is a strong craving among the educated women of Travancore. The "home" atmosphere makes for individual life, but public life requires another attitude towards life. You form groups and you have to learn how to live in your group. Women entering public life now claim their rights, their equality with men and every body else but they are loath to give up the privileges they enjoyed at home. They want all the new rights and all the old privileges. They want freedom in public, the seclusion of home, and no social life. Social life is the bridge between home life and public life and of this the young woman gets nothing. They will go to a public meeting and address a hall full of men, but they will not meet a man

over a cup of tea. They are building up an inconsistent and impossible code of public manners. It is necessary that all these rough corners should be rubbed off and I am of opinion that they must go to a residential College and the co-education proposed will help to bring about the improvement we want in the training of girls. Besides all this that a girl has to learn positively, there is a much larger ground for "negative" training of what a girl must not do—what may be summed up in the phrase "it is not done". No book can teach her this, nor her home. She must learn it in group life.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether a residential system will not increase the cost of education and work as a setback on women's education?

MISS D. H. WATTS: I was coming to it. The women of Trivandrum raised this as a second argument against a residential College. It is only the women of Trivandrum who would be affected if they were allowed to live at home and attend the lectures at College. A girl outside Trivandrum cannot get a College course without coming to Trivandrum. She has to live in the hostel and pay all its expenses. Why should the girl in Trivandrum alone get preferential treatment and get her education cheaper than the others and lose the additional training I was just speaking about.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Was there any demand during the member's tenure of office as Principal that a residential system should be started?

MISS D. H. WATTS: Yes. I had to open a hostel because of the demand from outside—not from the people of the town. Even from the people of the town I had requests. From outside frequent requests came because parents were sure that if their girls lived in hostels they would be watched over, their health would be watched, they could meet with friends and in every way they regarded it as the best place for their girls to live in. It was as a result of these frequent applications that the Women's College Hostel was opened on a small scale. Though not adequate even at that time, it still filled the need for one.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member say that even girls living with their parents in their houses in Trivandrum should enter this?

MISS D. H. WATTS: Yes. I do not see why any preferential treatment should be given to the girls in Trivandrum, especially seeing that the training in public life is the same whether the girl lives in Trivandrum or outside.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the member advocates a residential system for boys and girls together in the Colleges?

MISS D. H. WATTS: No. I want co-education only in the College halls. I have said that already.

[Miss D. H. Watts.]

Then the other problem is the question of married women. We have to look at this from two sides—from the side of the Government, the employer and the taught, which I take more or less to be the same side of the question, and the side of the teacher who is being employed. Here also I would like to go back to my experience. When I was Principal of the College, while it was a Second Grade College, I had charge of the High School, the College, the Higher Grade Training School and the Lower Grade Training School. All those departments worked together. There were about 1,200 pupils and a staff between 65 and 70. I spent 30 to 40 minutes every morning in fixing up the work of absent teachers who could not attend school that day. I used to be in College one hour before the class began. Anybody who wanted leave for that day sent in their letter by 9 o'clock. So that by 10 o'clock when the work began all arrangements were made ready. This was necessary to maintain discipline in the school, but it added to the work to be done. It was really a hardship on the other members of the staff because in drawing up the time table every member was given at least one hour's leisure a day. But it was not often that they got any leisure because of the many absentees. The difficulties were small when the absence was for only a day, but much greater when it was for a month or two. That point has been talked about. From the point of view of the student also the married teacher is a draw-back. It particularly affects the girls in the higher classes and more particularly the students in the College classes where continuity of teaching is essential because they are working on a picked up curriculum. In the elementary schools there is not this difficulty. To-day you teach about the cow, tomorrow about the moon and so on. It does not matter whether you teach this or that. But when you go to the College classes there must be continuity of teaching. Therefore frequent absence of teachers re-act very much to the disadvantage of the students.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Would there be continuity of teaching if an unmarried teacher enters service in the College class and afterwards changes her mind and marries? Would there not be absence of continuity of teaching when she goes away and another teacher comes in the place?

MISS D. H. WATTS: Government can ask her to give three months' notice, But Government cannot ask a woman "give us three months' notice before you fall ill."

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Would that avoid discontinuity? Three months' notice will only enable Goverument to make ample provision. Would it also secure continuity in teaching?

MISS. D. H. WATTS: Yes. No term will exceed more than three months. One teacher can complete one term's work and the next term's work can be begun by a new teacher.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Could there not be continuity of teaching in the various terms also?

MISS D. H. WATTS: To a certain extent. But they are not teaching only one subject. A subject may be divided into several parts; for example—History may be divided into social history, economic history political history and you may take each of these in different terms. In fact a well organised institution will arrange different sections of the subject to be taken in different terms. If the subject is divided into three sections, it is so arranged that the subject ranges over the three terms.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether Government will have any objection to appoint married women?

MISS D. H. WATTS: I am only a member of this Council, not the Government.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether married women are excluded from the teachiug staff in England?

MISS D. H. WATTS: There is a very wide movement to do so.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are they excluded?

MISS D. H. WATTS: I cannot be certain. The discussion is going on and some of the Councils have excluded married women and others are contemplating doing so.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: If married women can be entertained in primary classes what is the objection to entertaining them in the secondary schools and in the administrative branch?

MISS D H. WATTS: In the primary class the child is learning in a detached manner and the teaching may be disconnected. One day it learns of the cow and the next day it learns of the moon. The teaching of the language is the chief aim.

There are many conscientious teachers, who have come forward and said to me "I have not been able to finish my course of lessons, but I am very anxious that the class should have certain further instruction from me and so I would like to hold an extra class for a couple of hours on Saturday at 10 O'clock." I was misunderstood when I strongly objected to this and said that extra classes on Saturday would create considerable difficulties. The whole clerical staff and menials would be required to be present on Saturday, a day that was a holiday.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether she recommends the prohibition of entertaining married women in residential Colleges?

MISS D. H. WATTS: Yes, in the interest of education. The entertainment of married women will dislocate work in a residential College.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In Colleges other than residential, will not married women teachers cause inconvenience to the continuity of teaching?

MISS D. H. WATTS: Yes. My view point in regard to this question has changed somewhat. About 15 years ago the Dewan of the time said he would pass a rule if I made a recommendation to the effect

when the same question arose, I put forward a suggestion that married women having certain obligations to fulfil, should be entertained as half time workers and not as full time workers. During the rest of the day they can look after their households. In the place of one married woman I should put in two married women.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether that will not add to the cost of education?

MISS. D. H. WATTS: They would only get half pay—half work, half pay. This would not very much affect the continuity of work in the high schools. If two married women are taking the same subject, they could work in agreement, in consultation with each other. It is quite easy for one to take up the work when the other goes on casual leave or on a few months' leave. But in the college it is not advisable to adopt this procedure.

Mr. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: In case the suggestion of the member is accepted, will not educational interests suffer on account of the sending away of trained teachers by giving them 3 or 6 months' notice?

MISS. D. H. WATTS: There is a whole procession of trained teachers who are not married waiting.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Sir, the Education Reforms Committee's Report is the work of one who has established a reputation as an expert in educational matters in India. It evidences practical experience, qualities of observation, and boldness to chalk out new lines in the field of education. We have to congratulate ourselves in having secured the services of one so eminent in the line of education to advise us on matters of educational policy at this critical time. Unless therefore, a strong case can be made out against the acceptance of the recommendations, I believe, one may not be quite justified in offering criticisms at random and concentrating attention of the House to one particular point. That is my position. Unless we are able to rivet our attention on one particular aspect and direct discussion on that point, to bring to that point, a concensus of opinion of this House, we are bound as a matter of fact to adopt the report in toto. From the discussion going on here I fear a case has not been made out for throwing out any of the recommendations. Running through the report one finds it is presumed generally that educational policy as pursued in Travancore is a sort of misfit, a thing which is not suited to the needs of the country. That presumption is based on some sort of a notion that every year our colleges are throwing out legions of unemployed educated men and women on the market seeking for employment and that in Bengal and other places, some students are engaged in unlawful and revolutionary activities. That has been wrongly ascribed to the soulless education here. On a calm consideration of the whole question I submit, it will be clear, that the educational system is not to blame for this. It may be that a few students in Bengal

[Mr. K. K. Thomas.]

might have associated themselves in despicable activities and that unemployment is rampant in this country. But we may bear in mind that one swallow does not make a summer. The remedy or the cause is not in the educational system but on account of the economic mal-distribution.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether it is due to want of employment that students resort to revolutionary movements?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Partially only. The question is not educational but due to economic mal-distribution of work among the educated people. As a panacea for this, the report has suggested education with technical bias. That is based on the idea that Travancore has great potentialities as an industrial country. But unless our system of technical education is preceded by an accurate and thorough economic survey of the country, inculcation of technical education cannot benefit us to any large extent. If this is not done, we will be repeating the same result as is being experienced now.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Was not an industrial survey conducted in 1920?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: That is not enough.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: How long will it take to complete it?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: That depends on the intensiveness of the effort.

A word on technical education and culture. The system of education obtaining in Oxford and Cambridge which are the premier Universities in England and where preeminence is given to the study of humanities, aims more at culture and high standards of attainments. These are still the power houses from which the energy required for propogation of ideas for the betterment of humanity and for the orderly progress of the world radiate.

Therefore, when we go in for technical education, we should not under-estimate the importance of culture. Culture has to be obtained for its own sake. There must be a correlation of technical and cultural education. The only way to achieve culture is to raise the standard. Some methods have been suggested in the report for the raising of standards. I belong to the older dispensation when we had the Marticulation Examination, in which only about 10 to 20 per cent. of the candidates came out successful. In spite of the attempts made by eminent educationists like Dr. Miller of the Madras Christian College, where I studied, to heighten standards or at least to prevent it from going down, the agitation was so strong, both in Travancore and in British India, that the standards were reduced little by little so that an ordinary degree of the University is not worth much now. In the

Calcutta University on account of the pressure from the student population standards were reduced to a ridiculously low level. This is a country where a degree however useless is preferred to no degree and ceaseless efforts are made to secure it. In the circumstances, I fear the attempt to raise the standard all on a sudden in the IV Form will not be permitted by public opinion in the country. The only remedy that I can think of is to educate public opinion to realise that, unless the standard is raised at the IV Form, there is absolutely no hope for any kind of education leading to employment of any kind. I do not know whether we will really be able to do it. In this country, where the slightest twitter of a sparrow in the wilds of Devicolam Hills makes its repercussions felt in the severe atmosphere of Bakthivilas and coerces Government to reconsider its policies. Even the strength of Mussolini may not be able to check the tide of public opinion against the raising of standards.

Sir, much criticism has been levelled against the work done by private agencies in the field of education. I fear that most of such criticism is made without fair and proper appreciation of the volume and nature of the good work done here by such private agencies. Among the primary schools, about two-thirds, both boys' and girls,' are being run by private agencies. In the case of secondary schools also, there is a considerable number of them managed by private concerns. There are also colleges under private management. The report gives fair credit to the work done in the aided institutions even as compared with the work done in the departmental institutions. The report says that real enthusiasm and the ideal to serve for service's sake is apparent only in the aided institutions. It is because we have a considerable number of such aided institutions in the State, that Travancore stands foremost in point of education. Out of about 2,000 aided institutions in the State, only about 900 are being run by private individuals, a sort of village squire or gentlemen managers whose main interest may not be education. They may be the foremost donors in finding the equipment necessary for the school and could not be in a position to find the necessary expenses of the school *e. g.* pay of the teachers. "One swallow does not make a spring." But instances there are of recognised private bodies, like the Nair Service Society or the Christian Mission Societies and Churches who have invested tens of thousands of rupees on their educational institutions of various grades. I know at least three churches who have invested lakhs of rupees and who are now debtors to that tune on account of educational work. Such being the case, I expect the House to show better appreciation of the earnest and sincere efforts that these selfless and philanthropic bodies have been putting forth and not to level vague general criticism random against all aided institutions without any exception.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member accept the criticisms levelled against private managements by the Education Reforms Committee?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Such criticisms are mostly against individual village squire managers and not against organised private bodies.

When the rules come into force, there may not be anybody strong enough to undertake village education in this State. Many of our village managers, who do not function on behalf of religious bodies or other organisations, will not be able to function satisfactorily according to the rules and conditions proposed by the committee. Thus there will be a lot of schools without anybody to run them, and an army of teachers without employment. The report suggests that local bodies, as in British India, should take up village education. Sir, in Travancore, local self-government has been in existence from 1070 onwards, and even though our self-governing institutions have not till now been given as much prominence as similar institutions in British India, our earlier municipalities, *viz.*, those of Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Kottayam and Alleppey, have been in existence for over forty years. In about 1095, the new Municipal Regulation was enacted: and under that Regulation, the Government gave the municipalities the necessary orders to provide the nucleus of funds necessary for undertaking the primary education within their limits. But, none of the municipalities has so far done anything in this direction as Government failed to insist on their policy. Our Village Panchayat Regulation also provides for village education being managed by the Village Panchayats. But nothing has so far been done in regard to the Village Panchayats also. Unless Government take effective steps to organise and bring into existence such local bodies, I do not see how they can expect primary education to be undertaken by the sort of private agencies that they want.

Serious criticism has also been levelled against the suggestion in the report that Devaswom funds might be utilised for educational activities in the State. That is a minor recommendation; and the report merely suggests that the Government might consider the feasibility of utilising the Devaswom funds for our educational activities. Nothing more is stated in the report.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether that recommendation has been seriously made, and, if so, whether there is any objection to that being expunged from the report?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: It is not comparatively so serious as most of the other recommendations; that is what I say. All that the report says is that the Government might consider the feasibility of utilising the Devaswom fund for education.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know the member's own views with regard to the advisability of using Devaswom funds for education?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I think it is very desirable that the Devaswoms should take up Education. The criticism in this matter also is due to some misunderstanding of the recommendation in the report regarding religious instruction. What seems to have been the

idea of the committee is that certain noble characters, from the Bible or from the Hindu Puranas for instance, might be chosen and their lives described to the students so that they may have good ideals set before them. That is all. I do not think the idea in religious education is to teach religious doctrines or theology of any particular sect or community.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Will not the study of history and historical characters serve that purpose. Cannot students have good ideals in famous historical personages?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: It may be. I owe a great deal to the kind of education I had at the Madras Christian College and I consider that all that is good and worthy in my make up is due in great measure to the education that I had in that college. Just choose some great personality, Lord Sri Krishna or Daniel or some character in a play of Shakespeare, and hold him out before the students for them to have as their ideal. As a matter of fact, the lack of discipline and want of reverence now found in the present day students are due almost entirely, I should think, to the absence of religious education. It is not any theology or dogma of any particular sect that is proposed by the committee, so far as I can see.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I ask whether the teaching of Puranic and Bible stories will not give the students a conception of the supernatural and thus have a deleterious influence on the development of the students' rational faculties?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: These are very general questions. So far as I know, all authorities on education are agreed on this point and in all national institutions also religious education is insisted on. There is no country in the world, except perhaps Russia, which denies religious education to its students. The respect for authority, a sense of reverence, these should not be neglected, and for these religious education is necessary.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon cum Karunagapalli*): ഫ്രാൻസിൽ മതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: ഉള്ളതായിട്ടാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്.

With these observations, I support the motion made by Mr. Statham.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-13 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് സാഹിത്യപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുപുറമെ സാങ്കേതികമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും നൽകേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് ദിവാൻ മി. വാട്സിന്റെ കാലത്തു ലജിസ്ലേറ്റിവു കൗൺസിലിൽ വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടത്തിയ അവസരത്തിൽ അതിലേക്ക് ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിരൂപവൽക്കരിക്കാമെന്ന് അദ്ദേഹം മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടു

[Mr. Kallur Narayana pillai.]

ണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതിൻെറ ഫലമായി ഈ അവസരത്തിലെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു കമ്മിററിയെ നിയമിച്ചതിലേക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. മി. സ്റ്റാത്താം ഒരു വിദഗ്ദ്ധനായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ധുരന്ധരൻ ആണെന്ന് അറിയാമെന്നിരുന്നാലും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് ഈ നാട്ടുനടപ്പും സാമുദായികാവസ്ഥയുമായി യാതൊരു പരിചയമില്ലാത്ത ആളാണ്. ആകുറവിനെ പരിഹരിക്കാനെന്നവിധത്തിൽ ബി. എ. ബിരുദ് ധാരിയായി നാലഞ്ചുകൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞു ഒരു മാനേജ്മെൻറുസ്കൂളിൽ അദ്ധ്യാപകനായിരുന്ന് മൂന്നോനാലൊ കൊല്ലം അതിനോടു ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ഏതാനും സ്കൂളുകളുടെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരായിരുന്നഒരാളെ കമ്മിററിയുടെ ഒരംഗമായും ട്രെയിനിംഗ് കാളേജ ൽലക്ചറർ ആയഒരാളെ സെക്രിട്ടറിആയും നിയമിച്ചാണ് കമ്മിററിരൂപവൽക്കരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ കമ്മിററി ഈ നാട്ടിലെ നടപ്പും സമുദായസ്ഥിതിയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനിലയും പരിചയപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളോടു അഭിപ്രായം ചോദിക്കുകയൊ അതിന് ശ്രമിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു് പ്രസ്താവ്യമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ആക്ടിംഗ് ഡയറക്ടർ ആയിരുന്ന മി. ആർ കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമിഅയ്യർ, അഖിലഭാരത വിശ്രുതനായി നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡയറക്ടർ ആയിരുന്ന മി. കെ. വി. രെങ്കസ്വാമിഅയ്യങ്കാർ, വളരെക്കാലം സ്കൂൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരായിരുന്നു ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഇപ്പോഴും ജീവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നമെസ്സേഴ്സ് ആർ ഈശ്വരപിള്ള, ഓ. എം. ചെറിയാൻ, എ. നാരായണഅയ്യർ, സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യശാസ്ത്രി മുതലായവരോടു ഈ നാട്ടിലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയെപ്പററി അഭിപ്രായം ചോദിച്ചിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഈ നാട്ടുനടപ്പും രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ സ്ഥിതിയും മനസ്സിലാക്കാമായിരുന്നു. അതിനുള്ള ക്ഷമകൂടാതെ പെട്ടെന്നു കമ്മിററിക്കാർ രൂപവൽകരിച്ച ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടാണുഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു സമർപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. എനിക്ക് റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെപ്പററി പല സംഗതികളും പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇവിടെ എല്ലാവരും ശക്തിമത്തായി പ്രതിഷേധം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികൾക്കും പുറമെ ഞാൻ പ്രധാനമായി കരുതുന്ന മററു ചില പ്രത്യേകസംഗതികളിലേക്ക് എൻെറ വാദമുഖങ്ങളെ തുടർന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

പ്രൈവററു ഏജൻസിക്കു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽസ്കൂളുകളെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നു. പ്രൈവററുമാനേജ്മെൻറു സ്കൂളുകൾ അധികവും ക്രിസ്ത്യൻമിഷനറിമാരുടെവകയാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി മി. സ്റ്റാത്താം തന്നെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. മാനേജരന്മാർ നടത്തപ്പെടുന്ന പ്രൈവററു സ്കൂളുകളിൽകള്ള റിക്കാർഡുകളും കള്ള രജിസ്റ്ററും ഉ

ണ്ടാക്കുകയും പണാപഹരണംനടത്തുകയും മററുംചെയ്തുവരുന്നതായിവെളിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് മി. സ്റ്റാത്താംതന്നെറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻററൽ സ്കൂളുകൾ പ്രൈവററ ഏജൻസികൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിൻെറ നടത്തിപ്പിനുള്ള മൂലധനവും പ്രത്യേകം കാണിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ മൂലധനം കാണിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വളരെ ചുരുക്കമാണ്. സംഘടനയോടുകൂടി നടത്തപ്പെടുന്ന മതസംബന്ധമായ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമെ മൂലധനം നിലനിൽക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സംഘടനയോടുകൂടിനടത്തപ്പെടുന്ന മതസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ മിഷനറിമാരുടെ സ്ഥാപനം മാത്രമാണുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻററൽ സ്കൂളുകൾ ഏറെറടുത്തു് നടത്തുന്നതിന് ശക്തിയുംഉണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള മാനേജ്മെൻറിലേക്കു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ സ്കൂളുകളെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ആപൽക്കരമാണ്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകമായി ഒരു മതസംഘടനയുണ്ടാക്കാൻ പാടില്ലേ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള ആലോചനകളും ഇപ്പോൾ നടന്നു വരുന്നുണ്ട്.

ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ മിഷനറിമാർ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളും ഡിസ്പൻസറികളും സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു മതപ്രവത്തനത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു മാത്രമാണ്. ആസംഗതിഅവരുടെ പ്രസ്താവനകളിൽ നിന്നും വെളിവായിട്ടുമുണ്ട്. അനുഭവത്തിലും അങ്ങിനെകാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള മാനേജ്മെൻറിൻെറ കീഴിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ സ്കൂളുകളെ ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതു് വളരെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചു വേണ്ടതാണ്. അവർമതസംബന്ധമായ പ്രവത്തനംമാത്രമെ നടത്തുന്നുള്ളു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപ്രചരണം എന്നവ്യാജേന അവർമതപ്രചരണം നടത്തുകയാണ്. റിപ്പോർട്ടിൻെറ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലായി ചിതറിക്കിടക്കുന്ന അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെഒരുഭാഗത്തേക്ക് കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനാണ് ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്.

൧. പ്രൈവററ് ഏജൻസിക്കു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ സ്കൂളുകൾ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുകഎന്നുള്ളനയം.

൨. മതസംബന്ധമായ പരിശീലനം കൊടുക്കുക.

൩. ദേവസ്വംഫണ്ടിൽമിച്ചംവരുന്നതിനെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസച്ചിലവിലേക്കു വിനിയോഗിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളനയം.

൪. ഇതിനെല്ലാത്തിനും പുറമെ ഗറൽസ് കാളേജിൽ റസിഡൻഷ്യൽസിസ്റ്റം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നനയം.

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൭. വർഗ്ഗീയവ്യത്യാസം കൂടാതെ അവിടെ ഭക്ഷണശാല ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള നയം.

ഈ അഞ്ചുസംഗതികളേയുംകൂട്ടിചേർത്തു ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം എന്താണെന്ന് ഏറെക്കുറെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: ലോക്കൽബോർഡുകൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി എന്താണ് അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: സ്കൂളുകളെഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ലോക്കൽ ബോർഡുകൾ ഇവിടെഇല്ല.

മുമ്പ് ഹിന്ദുമതസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അവയ്ക്കു സ്വത്തും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതെല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ആധീനത്തിൽ ആയിത്തീർന്നതു കൊണ്ടുമതസംബന്ധമായ സംഘടന ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരു കാലത്തു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രാദേശികഭരണംപോലും നടത്തിവന്നിരുന്നതു് ക്ഷേത്രയോഗക്കാരായിരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് റെവന്യൂമാനുവൽ ൨-ാംവാല്യം നോക്കിയാൽ കാണാവുന്നതാണ്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ആതരംമതഭരണത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടല്ലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ൨൦ ലക്ഷം അധഃകൃതക്കും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമില്ലാതെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അന്ന് അവർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകായ്യത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. മതസംബന്ധമായിമാത്രമെ പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിരുന്നുള്ളു. ആകാലത്തു രാജാധികാരം പോലുംക്ഷേത്രയോഗഭരണാധികാരികൾക്കു കീഴ്പ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. കൊല്ലവർഷം ൯൦൦-ാമാണ്ടിനു ശേഷം അവരുടെ ശക്തിയെതാഴ്ത്തുന്നതിനു രാജാധികാരം ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവന്നിരുന്നു കാലാന്തരത്തിൽ ഹിന്ദുദേവാലയങ്ങളിലെ യോഗക്കാരുടെയിടയിൽ അന്തഃഛിദ്രം ഉണ്ടാക്കികർണ്ണൽമൺറൊയുടെ കാലത്തു ഹിന്ദുദേവസ്വങ്ങളെ ഗവണ്മെന്റധീനത്തിൽ എടുക്കുകയാണുണ്ടായതു്.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: പണ്ട് ഹിന്ദുമതസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ കീഴിൽ രാജ്യഭരണം കൂടിനടത്തിവന്നിരുന്നു എന്നു പ്രസ്താപിച്ചു. ആരീതിഒരിക്കൽകൂടി ആവത്തിക്കണമെന്നാണൊ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: : എന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടില്ല.

ഹൈന്ദവസംഘടനയ്ക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്ന പ്രാബല്യത്തെ വെളിപ്പെടുത്തിഎന്നെ ഒള്ളു.

അന്നത്തെരാജാക്കന്മാൎക്കു സൈന്യശേഖരം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പോലും ക്ഷേത്രയോഗക്കാരുടെ സഹായം കൂടാതെ പ്രയാസമായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ ക്ഷേത്രയോഗങ്ങളെ ഉടക്കണമെന്നുവിചാരിച്ചാണു് ദേവാലയങ്ങളെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കൈവശം ആക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. മതസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ സ്വത്തുക്കൾകൈവശം വിട്ടുപോയതിനാൽ മതസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെനന്നാക്കുന്നതിനൊസംഘടനയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനൊ ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കു സാധിക്കാതെ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ അടുത്ത കാലത്തുദേവസ്വങ്ങളെ നിയമസഭയുടെ അധികാരസീമയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയതു കൊണ്ടു ഹിന്ദുക്കൾ ക്ഷോഭിച്ചിരിക്കയാണു്. അതിലേക്കു ഒരു ദേവസ്വം ലീഗ്സ്ഥാപിച്ച് പ്രക്ഷോഭണം നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ സ്കൂളുകളെ പ്രൈവററു ഏജൻസികൾക്ക്വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതു വലിയ വിപത്തിനുകൂടി കാരണമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണു്. മി. ശിവരാമപ്പണിക്കർകൂടി അംഗമായിരുന്ന് തയ്യാറാക്കിയ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ അദ്ദേഹം വായിച്ചു നോക്കാതെ ഒപ്പിട്ടതായിരിക്കുമെന്നേ വിചാരിക്കാൻ തരമൊള്ളു. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അദ്ദേഹം ഒരു ഡിസൻറിംഗ് മിന്നിട്ടു പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുവാൻ വൈമനസ്യംപ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഏതായാലും അദ്ദേഹം റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഒപ്പുവച്ചതു ഹിന്ദുക്കളോടു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു മഹാപരാധമാണെന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ദേവസ്വംഫണ്ടിൽനിന്നും ഒററകാശുപോലും ക്ഷേത്രഭരണകാൎയ്യങ്ങൾക്കല്ലാതെ മറെറാരു സംഗതിക്കും വിനിയോഗിക്കാൻ പറയുന്നതിന് ആൎക്കും അധികാരമില്ല.

Mr. K. K. THOMAS : ദേവസ്വംഫണ്ടു് മററു കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾക്കുംകൂടി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താമെന്ന് എക്കണോമിക്കു എൻക്വയറിക്കമ്മിററി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായിഅറിയാമൊ?

Mr. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI : പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പക്ഷേ അതു അവരുടെ അധികാരസീമയിൽ പെട്ടതല്ലെന്നു അവർ ധരിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരുന്നു. എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കെ. കെ. താമസ് അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു ദേവാലയഫണ്ടു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു കേവലം ഒരു നിർദ്ദേശം മാത്രമെഉള്ളു എന്നാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു വലിയ വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിന് ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. ദേവസ്വംഫണ്ടിൻെറ മററുതരത്തിലുള്ള വിനിയോഗ

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

ക്രമം ഗവണ്മെന്റു നിശ്ചയിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ആലോചനക്കു് വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ—മുമ്പുകൊല്ലത്തിൽ ൯൰·ലക്ഷമുണ്ടായിരുന്നതു് ഇപ്പോൾ ൧൪൰-ലക്ഷമായികാണുന്നു ഇനി ൯൪-ലക്ഷമാകും. മി. സ്ഥാത്താമിന്റെ നിർദ്ദേശമനുസരിച്ചു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കു് ചിലവാകട്ടെ എന്നു് പറയുന്നതിനു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു് യാതൊരു വിഷമവും കാണുകയില്ല. അതിനാൽ ദേവസ്വം ഫണ്ടു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്കു് വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നകാര്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ആലോചനക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. അതിനെ ഒരു ഹൈന്ദവസംഘടനക്കു് തന്നെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അവരാണു് അതിനുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : ഹൈന്ദവസംഘടനംഎന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ ഒരുപ്രത്യേക വിഭാഗത്തെ മാത്രം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണൊ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI : ഞാൻ സകലഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണു് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളെ കൂടി അതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI : എല്ലാഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കു് ദേവസ്വം ഭരണസമ്പ്രദായം കൊണ്ടു എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രയോജനം ഉണ്ടാകുമൊ?

MR KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI : സവർണ്ണാവർണ്ണഭേദം ഞാൻ കാണുന്നില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : അതു് പ്രായോഗികമാണൊ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI : പ്രായോഗികമായിവന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഏതു കാലത്തെങ്കിലും അങ്ങിനെ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: കാലക്രമം കൊണ്ടു വന്നു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: ഒരു ക്രസ്ത്യാനി മഹമ്മദ് നിബിയെ ആക്ഷേപിച്ചു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു രാജ്യത്തിൽ വലിയ ക്ഷോഭം ഉണ്ടാക്കി എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അതെ. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു പോലും അല്പം ഇളക്കം ഉണ്ടായി എന്നറിയാം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാൎക്കും പ്രവേശനം ഇല്ലാത്തതായി വല്ല സ്കൂളുകളും ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ചില സ്കൂളുകൾ ഉള്ളതായി അറിയാം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടയാവശ്യമുണ്ടോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്കൂളുകൾ ഗ്രാൻറു വാങ്ങുന്ന സ്കൂളുകളായിരിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: എല്ലാ സ്കൂളുകളിലും പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ കാരണമെന്താണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: മുമ്പിനാലെ ആ സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു ക്ഷേത്രസാമീപ്യം ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കണം എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാൎക്കും പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ആ വക ക്ഷേത്രങ്ങൾ ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ വകയല്ലേ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അതെ, ഹിന്ദുക്ഷേത്രങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാൎക്കും പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ഹിന്ദുക്കളും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

അതുകൊണ്ടു് ദേവസ്വം മുതൽ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു്വേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. മതസംബന്ധമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു് പ്രൈവററു് ഏജൻസിയെ ഏൾപ്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അവരുടെ ഉദ്ദേശം അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മാത്രമെ കൊടുക്കയുള്ളു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു് യാതൊരു അഭിപ്രായവും പറയുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വരുന്നതാണു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: പ്രൈവററു് ഏജൻസി സ്കൂളുകളിൽ മതസംബന്ധമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്തിവരുന്നതുകൊ

[Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran.]

ണ്ട് ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ ഒരു വിഭാഗമായ അവണ്ണരും അധഃകൃതരും അതു് മനസ്സിലാക്കണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ച് മതപരിവത്തനത്തിനാഗ്രഹിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെ സംഭവിച്ചു പോയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എങ്കിലും ഇക്കാലത്തെ അവണ്ണർ അത്രമാത്രം സ്ഥിരത ഇല്ലാതെ പരിവത്തനത്തിനു ആഗ്രഹിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: മിഷനറിസ്കൂളുകളിൽ മത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്തുമ്പോൾ മററുള്ളവർകൂടി അതിനു് ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു് മാനസാന്തരപ്പെട്ടിട്ടെങ്കിലും മതബോധം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചല്ലെ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെ മാനസാന്തരപ്പെട്ടുപോകാൻ ഇടകൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ഹിന്ദുസമുദായത്തിനു ഹാനികരമാണു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഹിന്ദുസമുദായമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു് ആരെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണു്?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഹിന്ദുക്കളെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണു് ഞാൻപറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഹിന്ദുമതസംബന്ധമായ വിവരങ്ങൾ മററുപ്രകാരത്തിൽ സിദ്ധിക്കാൻ ഇടയില്ലാത്തവരെക്കൂടി ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണൊ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അവരേയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ എല്ലാവക്കും അതു് ലഭിക്കാൻ സൗകര്യമുണ്ടു്. ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതായ എല്ലാകാരണങ്ങളാലും പ്രൈവററ ഏജൻസിക്കായി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻററൽ സ്കൂളുകളെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള മി. സ്റ്റാത്താമിൻെറ നിർദ്ദേശം അംഗീകരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സർ, വിവാഹിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു് ഇനിയും എനിക്കു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്. വിവാഹിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകളെ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാഎന്നും ഇപ്പോൾഉദ്യോഗത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന വിവാഹിതകളെ പിരിച്ചുവിടണമെന്നും റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർസർവീസ്റഗുലേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചു ഒരാൾ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ

പ്രവേശിച്ച് ൭ ൫ വയസ്സുവരെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലിരുന്നാൽ സ്ത്രീക്കൊ പുരുഷനൊ പകുതിശമ്പളം പെൻഷനായി കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന ബാഹ്യമായും ആന്തരാൎത്ഥമായും ഒരു കരാർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന വിവാഹിതയായ ഒരു സ്ത്രീ ന്യൂഹമായ എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രതിഫലം സ്വീകരിച്ചു ജോലിയിൽനിന്നും പിരിഞ്ഞുപൊയ്ക്കൊള്ളണമെന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുവാൻ എന്തു ന്യായമാണുള്ളത്?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പെൻഷൻ മൂന്നിലൊന്നായി കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്ന റെസല്യൂഷൻ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമൊ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അറിയാം.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറക്കണമെന്ന പ്രമേയം അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമൊ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അതും അറിയാം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്വത്തുക്കൾക്ക് അവകാശികളില്ലെങ്കിൽ അധഃകൃതരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി അതിനെ ചിലവാക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് തരക്കേടുണ്ടോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI : അവിവാഹിതകളായ സ്ത്രീകൾ സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നസ്വത്ത് പൊതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കണമെന്നുകൂടി പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കെങ്കിലും അതുകൊണ്ട് ഉപകാരപ്പെടുമായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. പ്രകൃതിനിയമത്തെ തടുക്കാൻ ആൎക്കും അധികാരമില്ല. ഒരു സ്ത്രീയായാൽ ഭൎത്താവുവേണം. സന്താനങ്ങൾ ജനിക്കണം. അതാണു പ്രകൃതിനിയമം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം ആവശ്യമില്ലെ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI : സന്താനനിയന്ത്രണം ആവശ്യമാവാം. സന്താനഹീനത്വമല്ല നമുക്കാവശ്യം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : വിവാഹം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സ്ത്രീകൾ അന്യഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ പ്രശസ്തമായവിധത്തിൽ ജോലി നിൎവഹിച്ചു വരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അതു് ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽതന്നെ നമുക്കഅറിയുവാൻകഴിയുന്നു. പരിശോധനാധികാരിയായ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സ് പരിശോധനയ്ക്കായി താമസസ്ഥലംവിട്ടു സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നകാലങ്ങളിലൊ അവരൊ സെക്കണ്ടറിസ്കൂളുകളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരോ മേലധികാരികളെ നേരിട്ടുകാണുവാൻ പോകേണ്ടതായി വരുന്ന സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലൊ അവരുടെ സഹായാർത്ഥം അവർ വിവാഹിതകളായിരുന്നാൽ അവരെ അനുഗമിക്കുന്നതിനുകൂടി ഭർത്താക്കന്മാരെകൊണ്ടു് ഉപയോഗമുണ്ടായി എന്നു വന്നേക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. അപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടായേക്കാവുന്ന സഹായത്തേക്കൂടി മിസ്റ്റർ സ്റ്റാത്തമിന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു് പ്രതിരോധിക്കയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു മി. സ്റ്റാത്താമിന്റെ ഈ നിർദ്ദേശത്തേയും ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായി പ്രതിഷേധിക്കുന്നു.

ഇനിയും പരിശോധനാധികാരികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് അല്പം പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. രണ്ടു ഡിവിഷൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരും, രണ്ടു് ഡിവിഷൻ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരും, ൨൨ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരും ൩ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സുകളും, ഒരു ഡയറക്ടരും, ഒരു ഡിപ്യൂട്ടിഡയറക്ടരും പരിശോധനക്കായി ഉണ്ടു്. ഒരു ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിൻേറയും അസിസ്റ്റൻറുചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിൻേറയും ആവശ്യം എന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. മിക്സഡ് സ്കൂൾകളും മിക്സഡ് സ്റ്റാഫും ആകാമെന്നു മി. സ്റ്റാത്താം അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു് ഏതാനും സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ പരിശോധനയ്ക്കു മാത്രമായി ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസൃഷ്ടി എന്തിനാണു്? ഈ രണ്ടു് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സുകൾക്കു എത്ര സ്കൂളുകളാണു പരിശോധിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളും മിഡിൽ സ്കൂളും ട്രയിനിംഗ് സ്കൂളുമാണു ഇവർ പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വകയായി രൊററ ഗറൽസ് ഹൈസ്കൂളും, നാലു ഗറൽസ് മിഡിൽസ്കൂളുകളും മാത്രമെ ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലൊള്ളു. ഇവയുടെ പരിശോധനക്കായി മാത്രം ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥകളെ വയ്ക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു എന്റെ നിർദ്ദേശം ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിനെ പിരിച്ചുവിടുകയും, അസിസ്റ്റൻറു് ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സ് എന്നൊരു സ്ഥാനം സൃഷ്ടിക്കാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു്.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറസ്സുകളുടെ നമ്പർ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു് റിട്രഞ്ചുമെൻറു കമ്മിററി ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അവരും ശുപാർശചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിത്തീരണമെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ചിലവിനെ കവിഞ്ഞ ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച സംഖ്യ ചിലവുവേണ്ടിവരുന്നതാണ്. നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ആ ചിലവുവഹിക്കുവാൻതക്ക പ്രാപ്തിയുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നില്ല. മിസ്റ്റർ സ്റ്റാത്താമിൻെറ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ചിലവു എന്തായിരിക്കുമെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണിക്കാത്തതു അദ്ദേഹം ബുദ്ധിപൂർവ്വം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. റിപ്പോർട്ടിൻെറ മഹനീയത എത്രതന്നെയായാലും മി. സ്റ്റാത്താം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ബോർഡിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം ഓരോ വിഷയത്തിലും അറിഞ്ഞു ആ ബോർഡിൽ പാസായശേഷം ഓരോ പദ്ധതിയും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താൻ പാടൊള്ളു എന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: The Report of the Education Reforms Committee has brought to light phenomenal waste in money and human material. It has disclosed laxity of control, lack of interest, indifference, corruption, dishonesty and a multitude of other evils in the administration of the Education Department. The revelations are startling in the extreme and my thanks are due to Mr. Statham for having brought to light all the defects that lay hidden in the administration of the department.

So far as this report is concerned, we are in a position of advantage in that the chief author of the report has undertaken the responsibility of eradicating the evils which his stupendous energy has unearthed and his sense of righteous indignation has condemned. Those who are called upon to discuss the report are however under a disadvantage in that they were not able to hear the other side of the question. The Education Department in Travancore has been subjected to blistering censure. A few other departments, including the Accounts Department have also been severely criticised. The Dewans of Travancore have not been held above blame. The disadvantage that I mentioned is that we are unable to know what those who have been so vehemently attacked had to say in their defence. There is also another disadvantage and that has reference to the form in which the proposals have come before this Council. The report entered the Assembly as the report of a committee and from the trend of events it is easily seen that the report left the Assembly in the form of an adopted progeny of Government without any ceremony. There is yet another disadvantage and that is that the motion relates to a specific issue out of a hundred that have been mentioned in the report. It therefore precludes the possibility of decisions being arrived at and made known by the Council on individual proposals.

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Then, Sir, before I proceed further, I should like to say—in that I think I am voicing the feelings of this portion of the House—that an assurance given to this Council was not kept. The assurance given to this Council during the last budget session was that no important measure contained in the report would be given effect to before the Council had had an opportunity of having its say on it. I refer to the appointment of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction in advance of the views of the Council. So far as I am aware, there was no justification and there was no necessity for hurrying up that appointment.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Was not that appointment necessitated by the creation of the appointment of a Director?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: It was not necessitated by anything of the kind. That is an important measure of administrative policy which was taken in advance of the views of the Council. I was about to say that I was not aware what disaster would have befallen the new Director of Public Instruction if, on his arrival in Trivandrum to take over charge of his responsible duties, a new Deputy Director was not seen seated by him. What measures of urgent public importance would have been left undone if between now and the creation of that appointment, this Deputy Director had not come into being, I am unable to see.

Then, Sir, going back for a minute to the appointment of the committee, I desire to mention that there was a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the nature of education imparted in our schools. The educated young men disdained manual labour and spurned the idea of acquiring manual dexterity. I should like to say that this was not a new phenomenon so far as this country was concerned. Reverence paid to learning from the earliest times was so great that a learned man was always allowed to regard himself as a super man. Even those people who were able to quote a few slokas in Sanskrit or even read the Puranas were given special treatment. They were welcomed everywhere. Influential and wealthy houses had attached to them a learned man and the village schools of old also used to absorb them. But conditions have changed with the enormous growth of our population. The number of educated people correspondingly increased and the difficulty for subsistence became greater and greater and the belief grew that the Government was bound to find employment for all its subjects whether they were willing to work or not. This question assumed great prominence and the literary character of the education was held accountable for all these evils. So, the committee was appointed with the object of devising a system of education which will suit the practical needs of life and they set about their work. They attempted genuinely to create a true inclination for manua labour in the minds of the young. What is their proposal? Their proposal is to introduce vocational training in middle schools leaving out the higher vocational studies to later stages. Well, Sir, it is desirable

to remember that the society we are living in is composed of different occupational groups and the vocational training given to children of all communities alike would result in particular occupational groups finding lack of employment.

I propose to apply myself to the consideration of the report in respect of this important thing. The high schools and colleges were, as the committee rightly pointed out, under the control of the University, and they were not therefore to be lightly tampered with by the committee. In regard to primary and middle school education they suggest that vocational bias should be introduced in the curricula of these schools. That is their proposal. Well, how far this is going to cure unemployment or take away men from literary studies is another matter. Again, an hour or two, or three or four hours in a week given to training in manual occupation to children below 10 years of age is not likely to induce unwilling children to take to manual occupation after leaving the schools.

The committee also proposes that the necessary mentality for an occupational life might be brought about by a series of prohibitions and inhibitions or preventions of some class of people from being admitted into schools or even by closing down schools and colleges. Sir, in this country, so far as artisans, carpenters or blacksmiths for instance, are concerned, they send their children to schools not with the object of improving their knowledge and skill in carpentry or smithery, but with the sole object of getting their children admitted into the ranks of officialdom which has been hitherto denied to them. If the children of what I may call the official classes are given occupational training, they will only endeavour to get employed as Inspectors of crafts or in some other post under Government in the technical or vocational bias schools proposed by the report. Sir, we have tried technical schools in our country; we had schools in forestry, we have agricultural and carpentry schools. But, none of the students trained in these schools seem to be inclined to start industries or to engage themselves in agriculture. They are out for Government jobs in the Agricultural Department or in the Industries Department. The report admits that from 1105, there has been a decline in the number of pupils seeking admission into our educational institutions. Any way, we may take that as a new orientation. We may conclude that the tide has turned in regard to literary education. The guidance that we can derive from this decline in the number of students seeking admission to schools is that we should not lightly interfere with the facilities now available for improving the mind and character of our young men and for inculcating in them habits of discipline and reverence for constituted authority. Let us consider for a moment whether we have so far gone entirely wrong with our educational system. I deny that. To say that our education has been devoid of any good is to turn ungratefully away from truth. It has enabled the people of this country to proceed steadily in the path of progress and to adopt themselves to the varied openings, commercial and industrial, that the resources of the

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country have enabled them to seek. Take, for instance, the rubber industry, the tea industry, the coir industry, the paper industry and a number of other industries that have been started in Travancore. All these came into existence before we ever thought of vocational bias schools. Buf I am prepared to concede that we have now reached a stage in our educational progress when in view of the enormous increase in our population and in the number of educated people, and in the limited number of markets for our indigenous products, we have to pause and look around and see what new and added impetus can be given to the people who are already in the field of enterprise of all kinds. Let us see how we were equipped in this matter. We now have a number of technical schools teaching all kinds of things. There are schools of agriculture. There are the carpentry school, the weaving school, the knitting school, embroidery, lacemaking and a host of other schools. Each one of these is under the control and management of an expert trained in advanced countries, like America and Europe. Instead of going in for expensive measures of the kind suggested in the Report, *viz.*, of providing hundreds of vocational bias schools in the country, let us see for a moment whether it would not be better for us to direct our efforts to improve, liberalise and expand the technical institutions already in existence, and get, for their management, such trained hands as are necessary if such hands are not already available here. Sir, there is one question that we have to ask ourselves. There are some proposals coming forward from an educationist of the eminence of Mr. Statham. His report unhesitatingly condemns several of the educational measures recently inaugurated in this country. Is it not possible that an equally competent authority will come into this unhappy country in the near future and tell us " that every thing has gone wrong "? The Report says that the bifurcation of the Maha Raja's College was a mistake. That statement embodies complete ignorance of the authors of the Report of the conditions that prevailed in the country at the time the present bifurcation was effected. There was a loud cry in the country on account of the want of accommodation in the college. Government were convinced of the difficulties experienced by the parents in educating their children in the college classes. Large numbers of our yonng men had to be sent outside Travancore for their collegiate studies. The complaint was so loud and insistent that some action had to be taken by Government. And, the educational advice then at the disposal of Government suggested the bifurcation of the college in the way it has been done. Mr. Statham now proposes another kind of bifurcation, a " horizontal " bifurcation as Mr. Tampi put it. The present proposal is to keep a set of university students in the mid-air as it were, or, in the language of the prison authorities, in a separate or cellular confinement. This does not seem to appeal to anybody ; and Miss Watts in her very able speech delivered a little while ago referred to the unwisdom of separation of that kind. I mention this fact to show that we must not hurry up matters of this kind. We must give such matters our very careful attention. What I would

therefore suggest is that we must be prepared to welcome a moderate amount of expenditure, a few thousands of rupees in improving and reforming and expanding the system of technical education that has already come to be established in this country.

I began by saying that Mr. Statham was responsible for bringing to light a large number of irregularities and defects in the system of administration of the Education Department. I am thankful to him for that. From the time the Directorship was instituted in Travancore—that was done at the instance of a British Resident—the appointment has been held by teachers, men of the educational profession. There never was a layman at the head of the Education Department. If even a tenth of the defects mentioned by Mr. Statham really exist, that leads to the only inference—I desire to lay great emphasis on that, and I do not mean any disparagement to anybody—that the teacher as an administrator has been a *colossal failure.* Mr. Statham has proved that the machinery of the Education Department has completely broken down. And, who is to blame, except the man at the head, and who was it but a teacher? If these defects have been tolerated by teachers holding the position of Director for several years, how can this Council say that a teacher is fit to be the Director of Public Instruction? I am prepared to concede, Sir, that, at the head of the Education Department, there is need for the liberal and enlightened outlook of a sound educationist. But that liberalised outlook must be joined with hardened administrative experience of a tried administrator. Otherwise there is no go but to anticipate that the defects now found to exist will continue to exist and will not be remedied. I therefore suggest, Sir, that, in the office of the Director, as a Deputy or by whatever name you may call him, there must be an officer trained in administrative work. I would suggest most earnestly for your consideration, Sir, an officer of the position of a Secretary to Government for that post in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, to carry on the administration of the department, leaving the Director to lay down educational policy or the principles of the science and technique of education. That officer ought not to be promoted as Director; he must get his promotion in the general administrative line.

Then again, Sir, there is an annual expenditure of about half a crore of rupees or an unknown amount from the Report; Mr. Statham himself says in his report that his figures are unreliable and that he had no means of getting correct figures regarding the Educational expenditure. If you are going to give the Director a Financial Assistant, he should be from the Account Office and should be an officer of the status of at least an Assistant Account Officer. Because, the amount involved is so large that the knowledge and experience required must be unexceptionable.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : May I know whether the member is suggesting, for the post of Financial Assistant to the Director, an officer, similar to the Treasury Officer, under the account control of the Account Officer and the departmental control of the Director of Public Instruction ?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I have no objection to such an arrangement. I am keen that his status must be that of an Assistant Account Officer. In the interests of efficiency he must look up for promotion as Account Officer.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): Sir, I have carefully gone through the report of the Travancore Education Reforms Committee; and I am very glad to note that it contains many valuable suggestions and commendable recommendations. Mr. Statham, the President of the committee, deserves special congratulation for the report which was prepared and submitted within such a short time.

The education which we have been receiving for the past few decades has already served its purpose. The huge sums of money spent on education every year have been found out to be a wastage. Though it was responsible for the productiou of a large number of eminent men both among the officials and among the non-officials, at present, it serves only to swell the number of unemployed among the educated. We have become quite disgusted and dissatisfied with the present system of education which is conducive neither to the growth of national aspirations nor to the material prosperity of the people Therefore, it is high time that a thorough over-hauling is made in the educational system.

Sir, the recommendations and suggestions made in the report are neither very drastic nor sufficiently revolutionary as they were expected to be. Before the Report had seen the light of day, there were rumours that the committee is going to topsy-survy the whole educational system. But when I went through the Report, I found it was very mild and moderate and even inadequate. Sir, while wholeheartedly supporting many of the recommendations, I beg to make a few observations with regard to some of the subjects in the Report which seem to me objectionable.

In regard to the appointment of the Director as Secretary to Government, many members on this side of the House have pointed out the inadvisability of making such a change in the administration of the Education Department. I also endorse their view. The functions of the Director and the Secretary to Government are quite different and a very good Director may prove a very bad Secretary. To check the vagaries of a Director, an independent officer in the Secretariat is necessary. In the matter of appointments we all know that very often, more than real merit or qualification, it is personal predilection that weighs with the Director. In this connection, I beg to point out that it is heard that the Director has recommended somebody as the Professor of Sanskrit and Dravidian Languages in the Arts College. I do not know whom the Director has recommended. But I doubt very much whether the Director has taken into consideration the comparative merits and qualifications of all the competent hands in the State for the post. With regard to the suggestion that the departmental schools

should be handed over to private agencies, I too share the views expressed by my friends. The idea is no doubt well and good but under the present circumstances, it is not safe to hand over the departmental schools to private agencies. At present, in case of private agencies, in the majority of them, the motive that impels them to conduct schools is not the noble idea of spreading literacy and education among the people. Their primary motive is to make profit; and in the case of missionary schools, religious propaganda is the driving force. Then, with regard to the suggestion in the Report that married women should not be entertained in schools, I am one with my friends.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: There were two views expressed with regard to that. Which is my friend's view?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: I endorse the view that they should not be prohibited from being entertained in service. Marriage should not be penalised. Experienced educationists are of opinion that married men and women are better teachers than unmarried men and women.

Then comes the knotty question of religious instruction in schools. Many non-official members are against it. You will be interested to know my view on the matter, since I belong to the most religious and conservative community. In my opinion religion being a controversial subject should not form part of the curricula of studies in schools. In fact nobody on the face of the globe knows what religion is. Even the greatest thinkers, both in the East and in the West, find it difficult to distinguish between superstition and religion. When such is the case how can religion devoid of superstition be taught? There is not even a hair's breadth that separates the rankest superstition from the highest philosophy. Therefore, it would be very difficult to separate the wheat from the chaff and it is safe to leave the question untouched. But instead of religious instruction, lessons on moral principles may be taught in primary schools. And, to satisfy the religious inclinations of students in the higher classes, a comparative study of religions may be made an optional subject.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Is the study of religion conducive to the development of the faculty of reasoning?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: It is not.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: May I know whether that is the view of his community?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: The majority, especially the younger generation, holds that view.

In this respect, I am supported by Right Honourable Bertland Russel, one of the greatest educationists and thinkers of the modern age. It is well and good that the committee proposes to convert the present schools into technical schools and vocational bias schools. But, how far it will be of practical utility as to help the students to eke out their existence, how far it will solve the problem of unemployment, is yet to

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be seen. Unless there exist industries to absorb the technically qualified men, the question of unemployment among the educated will remain, with the only difference that, among the unemployed, in future, instead of a large number of youths with literary qualifications we will have a large number of youths with technical qualifications With regard to co-education also, I like to say a few words. The committee recommends that co-education should be introduced in primary schools I am of opinion that co-education should be made compulsory in high schools and colleges. We know in which direction the wind is blowing in social matters. I am sure within a few years companionate marriage also will become quite common and co-education will only help the parties in the selection of their mates. Further, co-education will curb the sexual impulse among the students.

PRESIDENT: Are you reading from a manuscript?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: No, Sir.

I am glad to note that the committee is in favour of affording special facilities to Mahomedans and to the depressed classes in the matter of education. But, I beg to point out that such facilities should be given not only to Mahomedans and to the depressed classes but to all communities which are backward in modern education. In this connection, I am sure that nobody will deny the fact that the Namputiri community is backward in point of modern education.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I ask whether the Namputiries were in any way prohibited from admission to schools?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Their social customs stood in their way.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is it fair that the State exchequer should be held responsible for that?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: It is the duty of the State to help backward communities.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is it because of their views on marriage that the member says that they should be considered as depressed?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: I did not say that they are "depressed". They are *backward* in modern education.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is such backwardness in education the root cause of their opinions on marriage and other such matters?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: No.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Is it the opinion of the enlightened and advanced members of the community that the member is now expressing?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Yes.

Sir, to carry out the proposals, additional funds are necessary; and the committee has easily solved the problem by suggesting that Devaswom funds should be utilised. Since so many members have very vehimently opposed the suggestion, I do not want to add much. But, if the Devaswom fund is to be used, my humble suggestion is that all money unnecessarily hoarded up in churches and mosques and even by private individuals also should be utilised for educational purposes.

The only possible way to find out the necessary funds is to cut short the high salaries of the officials in the Education Department. The Retrenchment Committee has made a suggestion to that effect, and it has been shown that a saving of about three lakhs of rupees can be effected thereby. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR : (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Sir, I think that Mr. Statham and his colleagues in the Education Reforms Committee deserve our congratulations for completing their report so quickly and for thus saving the time and money of the general tax-payer. It is very unusual in Travancore for such committees to finish their work within the time prescribed.

As regards the recommendations I may say that I approve of almost all of them not because the committee has devoted a whole chapter for Mahomedan education, but because they have stated facts as they are. Muslim education is in a deplorable condition in Travancore.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : What is the member's personal view with regard to the creation of separate schools for Mahomedan girls, recommended by the committee ?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR ; Their social customs require Muslim girls to be educated separately.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Are they not attending public schools now ?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR : Yes, they are attending.

Where there are a large number of Mahomedan girls, special schools may be created for them so that the orthodox section may not object to their children being sent to other schools.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Are not Mahomedans sending their children to Madras for education ?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR : Yes.

In order that the Mahomedans may get education, this important community must have some sort of educational facilities. For that, one inducement that has been recommended by the committee is the starting of special schools for Muslim girls. After all, the point we have to consider is, that out of Rs. 45 lakhs set apart for education, only Rs. 98,000 is spent for education of backward communities. That shows that only two per cent. of the amount is spent for them. The population of the Mahomedans alone is 3 1/2 lakhs. Amongst communities backward in education, only a very small proportion is spent for their education.

[Mr. H. O. L. Marikar]

In the second chapter of the Report I find very regrettable things such as the financial management of the department, the incapability not only of this department but also of the Audit and Accounts Departments. That is, an amount of Rs. 45 lakhs, say nearly half a crore spent annually is not properly, checked or audited.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Is there any reference to that in the Report?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Not exactly in the same words as I spoke. But there are several references where in it is said that the Director himself is not in a position to know how far the funds are spent, in what directions they are expended or how the accounts are kept.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether it is not possible to have a proper system of out-auditting as we have at present?

MR. H. O L MARIKAR: But that is not done at present. We have got an Audit or an Account Department. But neither of them do work properly.

It is stated in the Report:—

> "From what evidence we have been able to gather, it would appear that the Account Office does not check the institutions and offices of the Education Department in the matter of under-expenditure, but contents itself with pointing out cases of excess-expenditure. The Director of Public Instruction himself is not in a position either to check under-expenditure or over expenditure or even to check irregular expenditure. It must be noted also that, while obviously the opportunities of our committee to examine in any detail the figures of the Account Office have been very limitted, the figures of the Account Office itself are in a number of cases, inaccurate, in the sense that educational expenditure has been debited to wrong heads of account"

(K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: *Hear, hear.*)

Apart from what is said in the Report and apart from matters connected with education, Government should look into the accounts so that the tax-payers' money may be taken care of.

Then coming to the details, I have very little to say. Unless primary education is made compulsory, if not in the whole State, but at least in municipal areas, communities backward in education will not get proper education.

About the State management or rather Goverenment handing over schools to certain other institutions, I would prefer those to be retained by Government; because Travancore is inhabited by different communities or in other words differences are ripe in the State. This is not the time at which such schools are to be handed over to any existing institutions. They will be either a Christian or a Hindu institution. However much they may try to do good for the people as a whole, communal differences in the country will make matters unpleasant.

Then a word about religious education. I think there was a time, while I was a school boy, when religious instruction was made optional,

Now it is not at all taught in schools. Almost all youths are seen now-a-days irreligious or far from what they were a couple of decades before. I think most of the parents regret that their children get such sort of education without religious instruction. But it has become beyond their control. So, it is better to give some sort of religious instruction. But how it is to be given in a State where there are three or four religions, is a difficult problem. I think it will take the time at the disposal of all the members and also the Director to solve this question. The Director may find it a difficult problem and so that question may be left over for the present.

Next I turn to the question of co-education. That may be encouraged in elementary classes. But so far as high school education is concerned, compulsory co-education is objectionable. In a town where there are a large number of boys and girls to attend schools there ought not to be separate schools for them. In such places where there are only boys' schools and girls are compelled to attend those schools, there co-education may be encouraged. So far as collegiate education is concerned, since our women prefer to enter public service and work alongside with men and wish to enter into all activities of men, they must be encouraged in that direction. The best way to do this is to have common colleges, both for men and women. By that time they come to the age of 16 or 17 and are no more mere boys and girls they will be able to realise their responsiblities. As collegiate education is meant to a great extent for service and culture and for social purposes, for encouraging co-education, even the Women's College may be abolished.

Coming to the question of employment of married women what we have to consider is whether we are to look to the interests of one woman or some thirty or forty children that are under her charge. Women must be given their place. Men must be chivalrous and give way to them wherever possible. That is all well and good. When women take up service under Government they can continue in service for 10, 15 or even 25 years at which they are compelled to retire. But if they decide to get married at any time during service they may be asked to retire. If they remain in service after they are married they fail in their ability to teach and almost all such women become subject to so many inconveniences especially during pregnancy. What we have to consider more is for the thirty or forty children under her care than for herself.

Another reason why married women should not be retained in service is the growing unemployment among women also. A large number of educated women are annually turned out from colleges. They must also find employment. This rule of enforcing compulsory retirement of women when married will give room for the unemployed—unmarried among them. A woman with L. T. qualification or a lady professor of some years' service getting Rs. 300 or so may generally like to marry a man in Government enployment. Such women will be well off if they are compelled to retire from service when they are married.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the man be under her protection or the woman under his protection?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Parents of educated girls find it difficult to get them married. Educated women without employment are feeling very great difficulty in getting husbands. So also it is necessary that as soon as women in service get married they should go out of service. Socially also it will be a very great help.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What about the high pension charges?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: That must be adjusted according to the period of their services. As soon as they are married they should retire from service. We ought to mention the scale of pension for serving five or ten years. I think there are pension rules to that effect. I do not think that people who have served for a limited number of years are entitled to the full pension.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member whether it would not be disadvantageous to have a floating staff? That is, when a woman gets married she will go out of service and another woman will come in her place and the same thing will be repeated?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: It is not for the purpose of employment or something like that alone that they get married; it is for certain other purposes. I do not exactly catch the members' question.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Will not the continuity of education be lost if women are relieved after five or ten years' service and fresh women placed in their posts? Is not benefiting the students the main idea in sending away married women?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Yes, that is an important thing.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: If after five or ten years these women are sent away will there be that continuity of education?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: This continuity is not to be broken every day. It will happen only once in ten years or so.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Does the member say there will be a 20 years' period in the case of every woman?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: After 20 years there will be the 10th year woman getting out. That will result in the floating staff.

Whenever a woman teacher wants to get herself married, she may be asked to give three months' notice so that another teacher may be appointed in her place.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether it is conducive to the health of women not to get themselves married?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: They must get married. They must be encouraged to marry. But they must then retire. Afterwards when they become mothers they are to take care of their children, thus removing the burden from their husbands rather than allowing their children being looked after by Ayas.

Another thing I have to point out is about birth control. The Census Commissioner has mentioned about this in his report and it would be a great help to unmarried women in service if they take the advice of the Commissioner.

With regard to residential institutions I would say it is not a necessity for colleges alone but a necessity for high school students also. Hostel accommodation on non-sectarian principles for high school girls are also wanting. I do not think that in Trivandrum there is a non-sectarian hostel. In Travancore there are boardings but almost all of them are sectarian. There is not a single non-sectarian boarding in Trivandrum or in any other important town as Kottayam or Nagercoil. Government should see that non-sectarian boardings are attached to high schools for girls in the State.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Sir, I wish to speak a few words in connection with the discussion of the Statham Committee's Report. In doing so, first of all I should most heartily congratulate Mr. Statham on the very able and instructive report which his committee has submitted before the Government. And secondly, I should confess that I was rather surprised to find, when I went through the report at first, that within such a short period Mr. Statham was able to explore the whole avenue of education in this State and place before us a very useful and suggestive report. But, Sir, one who has had the opportunity of going through the report of the Hartog Committee of which Mr. Statham himself was the Secretary, will not wonder at all how he was able to give us such an interesting and instructive report as is being discussed here. In the report of the Hartog Committee they say thus about Mr. Statham:—

> "Our warmest thanks are due to our Secretary Mr. R. M. Statham I. E. S. for the exceptional services which he has rendered to the committee and without which the accomplishment of their task would have been scarcely possible in the time allotted. His remarkable knowledge of the facts and figures of Indian educational administration and of the educational institutions, his gifts as a draftsman, his untiring activity and his devotion to his work have been invaluable".

I have nothing more to add to what has already been said by the Hartog Committee about the capacity of Mr. Statham.

Sir, coming to the subject, I wish to make a few observations on chapter X that is the chapter dealing with the education of the depressed classes. Unfortunately, in this House, though almost all the members have given expression to their views I am very sorry to find...

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Is it unfortunate?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Yes; it is unfortunate to find none of them have spoken anything about the deplorable condition of the depressed classes and the half-hearted way in which the educational facilities of that community has been suggested by

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the committee. Sir, it is no wonder to those who are quite conversant with the insincere ways and the state of affairs of our public men in Travancore that they take very little interest in the elevation and the amelioration of the depressed classes. Our leaders speak a lot of things about "Nationalism" and " Harijan up lifts" on platforms outside this House.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : May I know whether there was not a single member who referred to the condition of the depressed classes ?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : Certainly not. Sir, I think I can answer all questions in the course of my speech and I request the member to wait till I finish.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI; Does the member feel the inconvenience of interruption now ?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : No, not at all. I am perfectly willing and I have got stock enough to answer any member provided I am given sufficient time by the President.

Sir, the definition of the depressed classes has been given in a peculiar way in para I, chapter X, of the report. The depressed classes in British India have been defined in the report of the Census Commissioner for India very clearly and that method was directed to be adopted here in Travancore and they were duly described as such by our learned Census Commissioner. But strange enough our committee has safely left out Nadars and Ezhavas saying that they are not depressed for educational purposes. Sir, I have to point out that in Travancore all those classes who have no entry into temples, and who have been disallowed entrance into schools, I mean, all non-caste Hindus have to be considered as depressed classes for educational purposes.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know from the member which are the depressed classes in Travancore ?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : I refer the member to the chapter on depressed classes in the Travancore Census Report, Part 1.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Is it exhaustive ?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : Yes. At page 287 of his report Mr. Statham states that he is not unaware of the fact that as many as 12 schools in the State are still not open to the children of the depressed classes. These include Ezhavas and Nadars. I do not find any suggestion, as to within what period these schools are expected to be thrown open to all classes without distinction of caste or creed.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : May I know from the member whether on account of the existence of these 12 schools, there is actually any difficulty for the depressed classes to be educated because there are no other schools where these 12 schools exist?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : Yes. There is difficulty. These schools closed only to depressed classes are not without any pupil. They contain pupils belonging to privileged classes and they are having their education there. How is it, I ask, that you refuse that privilege to pupils of the depressed classes ? That is my point.

Then, of course, Mr. Statham makes certain recommendations as to the advancement of education among the depressed classes. But in the recommendations I do not find anything entirely new to what is already existing in the State. In addition to what has been existing in the State, he says that the depressed classes should be entrusted to the care of some Inspectors. That several of the Inspectors are not at all working for the welfare of the poor people now is a well-known fact. In strongest terms I have to bring to the notice of the Government, that if the present Director also thinks it advisable to leave the depressed classes under the protection of the existing Inspectors, their position will in no way improve. I think it would have been quite possible and quite useful if he had made any suggestion for the spread of education among the depressed classes by the Protector of depressed classes. The Director has also stated in the report that the present Protector of Depressed classes is not having any power with regard to their educational facilities and yet he does not seem to make any recommendation to extend the powers of the present Protector of depressed classes in these matters. Nor does he make any suggestion which would enable the present Co-operative Registrar even to do anything in that direction. Sir, what I have to bring to the notice of Government and this House is that the depressed classes who number only 6 lakhs according to the report of the Statham Committee actually number 20 lakhs. Even the Census Commissioner has left out some 4 lakhs who ought to be considered as depressed. I mean the Kammalas. They are not included. In Travancore, they are considered as untouchables and have no entry into temples. Even in the 12 schools which are not thrown open to the depressed classes, admission is refused not only to depressed classes but also to communities such as the Kammalas, Ezhavas and Nadars who, according to Mr. Statham, do not come within the category of depressed classes for purposes of education. Unfortunately, the Ezhavas and Nadars though they are not classified as depressed for purposes of education, suffer great and similar disabilities along with the depressed classes for educational purposes. Therefore what I want to bring to the notice of the Director is that in view of the disabilities that are at present existing in point of education among Ezhavas and Nadars they should also be classed as depressed classes for purposes of education.

Then I wish to make one or two suggestions which to my mind appear to be absolutely necessary and profitable to the depressed classes. Above all they have to be educated ; but their means are so very poor and as such I should make a suggestion that free residential hostels should be instituted for the boarding of the depressed class pupils. At present, even though in the sister State of Cochin and the

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Madras Presidency they have been provided ample facilities for their boarding and education, it is strange to see that no such provision is made in Travancore. It is only a year or two since a Protector of depressed classes has been appointed. He gets from Government including his pay and that of his staff only Rs. 6,000 per annum to be utilised for the amelioration of the depressed classes, whereas in Cochin they spend nearly a lakh. The education of the depressed classes here has been left uncared for for the last so many centuries. In the circumstances what I would appeal to Government and to this House is that as a matter of justice and in consideration of the injustice done to them in the past those communities which were purposely excluded and which were deliberately compelled to keep aloof from schools should be compelled to keep in schools, that is—they should be given compulsory education. Adequate facilities and liberal grants should be afforded by Government for that purpose. And I repeat most emphatically that I am firmly of the opinion that compulsory education should at any cost be introduced among depressed class communities.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Does the member speak against segregation of depressed class pupils?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: I don't quite catch the member. What I am at is, if you give ample facilities to depressed class pupils, they will come up along with the so-called privileged communities. That is why I say that there should be separate free boarding houses for depressed class pupils and education should be forced on them.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know whether the member is agreeable to throwing open of boarding institutions chiefly for depressed class communities or to all?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: I hardly think it is justifiable on our part to ask for free boarding for all communities alike. Depressed class communities should be given free boarding, free lodging, free clothing and all free.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member what will be the approximate cost of that scheme?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: I havenot got statistics with me. That is only the next step.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Will the paying applicants of other communities be admitted free to the boarding institutions?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: If Government so desire let those communities also be admitted. I have no objection.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Will not that make other communities also depressed?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: I do not wish to answer that question.

Thirdly, I wish to refer the Director of Public Instruction to the recommendation of the Hartog Committee for the education of women. In chapter VII, Para 24 of the report—they say thus :

> " Suggestions have been made, in some provinces both by officials and non-officials, that there should be in the districts "committee of management, which shall consist entirely of women members and will aim at placing the control of girls' schools under public management in the hands of women" or that special boards for girls' education, particularly secondary education should be established."

Such boards or committees *mutatis mutandis* may be instituted here also for the education of the depressed classes.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : Is the member aware that conditions here and in British India are dissimilar ? There is no observance of *purdah* in Travancore.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : I do not wish to answer this question either, it is quite irrelevant.

I wish to draw the pointed attention of the department to institute such boards and committees for the encouragement of education among the depressed class communities also. The Director of Public Instruction has now moved for a grant in connection with the Advisory Board. I do not know whether the Director of Public Instruction intends to appoint a board like the one suggested by me. Over and above the free residential boarding houses, compulsory education and special boards, I suggest that depressed class parents who send their children to school should be given stipends (*Laughter*). Sir, some o the members are laughing when I say that ; probably because they are in very affluent circumstances and they are not in a position to appreciate what I say. If young men are sent to school, poor parents may be deprived of the benefit of the wages that may be earned by their children. Therefore, it is I suggest that every pupil's parents should be given stipends. Or else, how do you expect a desirable percentage of literacy among the depressed classes, I ask. In the report it is stated that the general literacy of the State is 40 per cent. and only 40 per cent. are educated in a community like the Nairs who are so much advanced. The percentage of literacy among the depressed classes is only 5 or 6. When the report of the committee speaks about backward areas, I do not understand that. In Travancore, unlike British parts, we have a sort of mingled dwellings and we are not living in villages belonging to various communities. Since we do not have village system here we do not have backward areas in education. It is only the various communities not areas that are backward and depressed here.

The committee speaks of the need for a definite policy to be pursued in connection with the education of the depressed classes on page 292. I do not find anything encouraging in that policy. Within what period a fixed percentage of the population of the depressed classes will become literate one cannot see from that. No scheme to bring about such a state has been suggested. If a country is to be called educated all sections of the community, high and low, must be advanced in point of

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education. According to the Census Report, the population of the depressed classes is $17\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and their literacy is not more than 5 or 6 per cent. The Education Reforms Committee has not taken the trouble of finding out any solution for this illiteracy. I wish to ask Mr. Statham, whether he has any idea as to within what particular period, a fairly appreciable percentage of the depressed classes will become literate according to the suggestions made by him in the report. It appears no suggestion has been made in that direction. It may not be possible for the betterment of the depressed classes unless the Director of Public Instruction, who has a very high reputation in educational matters and in matters affecting the welfare and advancement of the people at large, find out some constructive method to increase the percentage of literacy among the depressed classes to a fairly desirable extent.

PRESIDENT: Your time is over.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: സർ, വളരെ വിശാലവും ഉപയോഗപ്രദവുമായ മി. സ്റ്റാത്താമിന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ ഞാൻ വളരെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കമ്മിററി എന്തിനാണു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി ആദ്യമായി ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സാഹിത്യപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംമാത്രമേ നടക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. തൊഴിൽപരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയും നടക്കുന്നില്ല. സാഹിത്യപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ കൂടുതൽകൊണ്ട് തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നെല്ലാം ജനങ്ങൾ മുറവിളികൂട്ടിയതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണ് ഈ കമ്മിററിയെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ കമ്മിററി ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയുടെ ദോഷകാരണങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിൽ വളരെ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നാണു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നത്. റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾക്കു പലരും ഭിന്നാഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കാമെന്നിരുന്നാലും കാരണങ്ങളെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിൽ കമ്മിററിക്കു വിജയം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. എന്നാൽ അതിലെ പല അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളോടും എനിക്കു യോജിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ആദ്യമായി എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ ആവശ്യമാണ് സ്വീകാര്യമല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നത്. കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും പഞ്ചാബിലെ കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അവിടെയാകട്ടെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണസമ്പ്രദായം നടക്കുന്ന ഒരു മിനിസ്റ്ററിയുടെ കീഴിലാണു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു ഇരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇവിടെ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള യാതൊരു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണവുമില്ല. ഇവിടെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു സെക്രിട്ടറി—അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് സെക്രിട്ടറി ആണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നുണ്ട്—ആ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സെക്രിട്ടറി പോര എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇവിടെ നല്ല ശേഷിയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിന് പരിചയവും ത്രാണിയുമ

മൂ ഒരാളെ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ മിനിസ്റ്ററായി ഇവിടെ സെക്രിട്ടറിക്കുപകരം നിയമിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടനുസരിച്ചു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരിഷ്കാരം നടപ്പിൽകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനുള്ള ധനം എവിടെ നിന്നും കിട്ടുമെന്നാണ് ഇനി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതു്. കമ്മിററി അതിലേക്കു രണ്ടു മൂന്നു വഴികൾ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു. എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻസെസ്സ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് അതിലൊന്നു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ പലതരം നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്നവരാണ്. പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള കരവും കൊടുത്തു കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളിൽ ഈ കരംകൂടി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു കമ്മിററി പറയുന്നതു് തീരെ ആലോചിക്കാതെയാണ്. ഭൂനികുതി, ആദായനികുതി, ഫീസ്, എക്സൈസ് എന്നീ പല ഇനങ്ങളിലായി ജനങ്ങളിൽ പണം പിഴിഞ്ഞെടുക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതു്. സിവിൽ കോടതികളിൽ കോർട്ടുഫീസു വകയായി വളരെപണം കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ പലവിധത്തിലും നികുതി ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഇതിലേക്ക് വീണ്ടും ഒരുനികുതിചുമത്തുന്നതു് ന്യായമല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഫീസു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ് മറെറാരു നിർദ്ദേശം. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഫീസ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. മുമ്പ് ഫീസു വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ വിദ്യാർത്ഥിബഹളം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ആ ഫീസുവർദ്ധനവ് സഹിക്കാൻപാടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അന്ന് ബഹളമുണ്ടാക്കിയതു്. അതിനെക്കാൾ ധനസംബന്ധമായ വിഷമം വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈകാലത്തു് ഫീസ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുകഎന്നുള്ള നയം ബുദ്ധിപൂർവ്വമാണോഎന്ന് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ലോക്കൽ ബാഡികൾക്കും പ്രൈവററ് മാനേജ്മെൻറുകൾക്കും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ സ്കൂളുകളെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് മറെറാരുനിർദ്ദേശം. ഇവിടെ ലോക്കൽബാഡിയായ പഞ്ചായത്തു് പലസ്ഥലത്തും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് വാസ്തവം തന്നെ. എന്നാൽ ആ പ്രസ്ഥാനം ഈ നാട്ടിൽ പ്രാരംഭദശയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളു. അവയ്ക്കു് എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിന് തക്ക ത്രാണിഇല്ല. ആ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ അത്രത്തോളം വളർന്നിട്ടുമില്ല. ഇനി മുൻസിപ്പാലിററികളുടെ കഥ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ സ്കൂളുകളെയും മററും ഏറെറടുത്തു് നടത്തത്തക്ക ധനസ്ഥിതി അവയ്ക്കില്ല. മുൻസിപ്പാലിററിക്ക് പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള കരം കൊടുത്തു ജനങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ വിഷമിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അതു

[Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

കൊണ്ട് ലോക്കൽബോഡികൾക്ക് വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും നിവൃത്തി ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. പ്രൈവററ ഏജൻസികൾക്ക് വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഇനിയൊരുനിർദ്ദേശം. പ്രൈവററ് ഏജൻസികൾക്ക് വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തെപ്പററി പലഅഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസങ്ങളും രണ്ടുസഭകളിലും ഞാൻ കേൾക്കുകയുണ്ടായി; അതിനാൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ വഴിയെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാം. ഇതിലേക്ക് ധനംഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിന് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന വലിയഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുവാനുള്ളത്. അതായത് അമ്പതുരൂപാക്ക് മേലുള്ളവരുടെ ശമ്പളം താരതമ്യേന കുറയ്ക്കണം. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂൾ അധ്യാപകന്മാർ, ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്റർ, ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ, പ്രൊഫസർ, അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് പ്രൊഫസർ, ഡയറക്ടർ എന്നിങ്ങനെ വലിയശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറച്ച് ഈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരിഷ്കാരത്തിനാവശ്യമുള്ളപണം ഉണ്ടാക്കണം. അല്ലാതെ ഫീസ് കൂട്ടുകയൊ സെസ്സ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ ധനസ്ഥിതി മോശമായിരിക്കുന്ന മുൻസിപ്പാലിററികളെ ഈ ഭാരമേറിയ ജോലി ഏല്പിക്കുകയൊ അല്ല വേണ്ടത്.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: ഈ രാജ്യത്തു എത്ര മുൻസിപ്പാലിററികൾക്ക് സ്കൂൾ എടുത്തു നടത്താൻ സൌകര്യമുണ്ട്?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: നിശ്ചയമില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: മലയാളംസ്കൂൾഅധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതല്ലെ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ജീവിതാവശ്യത്തിനു അത്യാവശ്യമായി വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന തുകയെങ്കിലും അവർക്കു ശമ്പളമായികൊടുക്കണം. പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂൾ അധ്യാപകന്മാരുടേയും പ്രൊഫസർമാരുടേയും ശമ്പളത്തിൻെറ അന്തരത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു സ്മരിക്കാൻപോലും നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അത്രമാത്രം വലുതായ അന്തരം അവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിലുണ്ട്.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി പറയുമ്പോൾ മതത്തെപ്പററി രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഏതാണ്ട് ൫൦ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾ അധിവസിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ചെറു നാട്ടുരാജ്യമാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ. ഭിന്നമതസ്ഥരായ ജനങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ ഇടതിങ്ങി അധിവസിക്കുന്നു. അവർ ധനസ്ഥിതിയിൽ വളരെ പിന്നോക്കമാണ്. മിക്കവാറും നിർദ്ധനരാണ്. ഇപ്രകാരം നിർദ്ധനരായ ഒരു ജനതതിക്ക് വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ അവർക്ക് അതെടുത്തു നടത്തു

ന്നതിന് തക്കധനസ്ഥിതിയില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ അവർ അവരുടെ മതസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലേക്കു ദൃഷ്ടിതിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ഒരു പ്രധാനമതത്തിന്റെ സ്വത്തുമുഴുവൻ ഗവൺമെന്റധീനത്തിൽ വച്ചിരിക്കയാണ്. ഞാൻ ഹിന്ദുമതത്തെപ്പററിയാണ് പറയുന്നത്. ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ മതസ്ഥാപനംവക സ്വത്തുക്കളെല്ലാം ഗവൺമെന്റു കൈവശം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു അതിനേയാണ് ദേവസ്വംഫണ്ട് എന്ന് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇപ്രകാരം ഗവൺമെന്റ് കൈവശംവച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സ്വത്തുക്കളെ ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്ക് പ്രത്യേകം വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഏററവും ശക്തിയായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ദേവസ്വം ഫണ്ട് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാര്യത്തിലേക്ക് ചിലവാക്കണമെന്ന് നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചതിനെ നിയമസഭയുടെ രണ്ടു മണ്ഡലങ്ങളുടേയും അതിരൂക്ഷമായ നിരൂപണങ്ങൾക്കിടയായിക്കാണുന്നു. അതു ആവക സ്വത്തുക്കളെ ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കായി പ്രത്യേകം വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കാതെ പൊതുവിൽ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. അതു ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കു മാത്രമായിവിട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ അവരുടെ സ്വന്തം സ്കൂളുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൌകര്യം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് സാധിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അവർക്കു ആ സൌകര്യം ഇല്ല. മററുമതങ്ങളിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ആ വക സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലെ സ്വത്തു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായി വിനിയോഗിക്കാൻ അവകാശമുണ്ട്. അവർ അപ്രകാരം വിനിയോഗിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ ഭയം സ്വാഭാവികമാണെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ഞാൻ ഒരുദാഹരണം പറയാം. രണ്ടുബാലന്മാരിൽ ഒരുത്തന്റെ കയ്യും കാലും വരിഞ്ഞുകെട്ടിവയ്ക്കയും മററവനെ വെറുതെവിടുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ട് ദൂരെഇരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു മാമ്പഴം ആദ്യം എടുക്കുന്നവന് സമ്മാനം കൊടുക്കാമെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൈകാൽ കെട്ടിഇട്ടവന് അതു് കിട്ടുകയില്ലെന്ന് നിശ്ചയമല്ലെ. അതിനാൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും സ്കൂളുകൾ വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ മററുമതസ്ഥന്മാർ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തുമെന്നുള്ള ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ സംശയം അടിസ്ഥാനരഹിതമല്ലെന്നു കാണുവാൻ കഴിയും. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് രണ്ടു സഭകളിലും കർശനമായി അതിനെ എതിർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ആ സ്വത്തു ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്ക് വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ ഇതിനൊക്കെ പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്ക് മാത്രമല്ല തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാജ്യത്തിന് പൊതുവെതന്നെ ശ്രേയസ്സ് ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നത്. ഗവൺമെന്റിനു ഒരുവമ്പിച്ചതുക വർഷംപ്രതി എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും മിച്ചം എടുക്കാ

[Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

നം സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസച്ചിലവ് നിർവ്വഹിക്കുവാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ശക്തിയില്ലെന്ന് കണ്ടതുകൊണ്ടാണല്ലോ സ്കൂളുകളെ പ്രൈവററ് ഏജൻസിക്ക് വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തണമെന്ന് ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ആത്മാർത്ഥമായ ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വീണ്ടും ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നത് ദേവസ്വം സ്വത്തു പ്രത്യേകമായി ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്ക് വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI : ആ ഫണ്ടിനെപ്പററിമാത്രമാണോ പറയുന്നത്, അതല്ല ദേവാലയങ്ങളുടെ ഭരണംകൂടിവിട്ടുതരണമെന്നാണോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഫണ്ടിനെപ്പററിമാത്രമേ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളു. ആ ഫണ്ട് ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കു വിട്ടുതരാത്ത കാലത്തോളം സ്കൂളുകളെ പ്രൈവററു ഏജൻസിക്ക് വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കാൻപാടില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ആ ഫണ്ടു കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു പ്രൈവററു മാനേജമെൻറുകളുടെ വീഴ്ചകൊണ്ടാണൊ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഗവൺമെൻറു കൈവശം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു തെററാണെന്നേ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളു.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH (*Changanachery cum Peermade*) : ഈ ഫണ്ടു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുവരെ പ്രൈവററ് ഏജൻസികളാൽ നടത്തപ്പെടുന്ന സ്കൂളുകൾ നടത്തരുതെന്നാണൊ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നത്?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI : എനിക്കപ്രകാരം അഭിപ്രായമില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നതു മാതിരി ചില വ്യവസ്ഥകളിന്മേൽ പ്രൈവററു ഏജൻസികളെ ഏല്പിക്കണമെന്ന് ശുപാർശചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI : ഒരു രാഷ്ട്രത്തെ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുവാനുതകുന്ന വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ എപ്പോഴും ഗവൺമെൻറധീനത്തിൽതന്നെയിരിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ആ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി എനിക്കുള്ള വ്യക്തിപരമായ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂളുകൾമാത്രം അങ്ങിനെ ഇരുന്നാൽപോരെ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI : പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂളുകൾ മാത്രമല്ല എല്ലാസ്കൂളുകളും ഗവണ്മെൻറധീനത്തിൽതന്നെയിരിക്കണം.

പ്രൈവററ് ഏജൻസികൾ നടത്തുന്നരീതി വളരെ മോശമാണെന്നു കമ്മിററിതന്നെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പ്രൈവററു ഏജൻസികളിൽനിന്നും അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന തുക ഇരുപതുശതമാനം അവർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഏല്പിക്കണം, ഗവണ്മെൻറു നേരിട്ടുതന്നെ പ്രൈവററുസ്കൂളദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു ശമ്പളംകൊടുക്കണം. അനധികൃതമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെയും മാനേജരന്മാരെയും ശിക്ഷാർഹരാക്കണം. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും നേരിട്ടുതന്നെ അവരുടെ നിയമനങ്ങൾനടത്തണം. അവരിൽനിന്നും ഒരുനിശ്ചിതശതമാനം ആളുകൾക്കു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഈ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളാണു എനിക്കു അതിനെപ്പററി ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ളതു്.

പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂളുകളെപ്പററി പറയുന്നതെല്ലാം വളരെ ശ്രദ്ധാർഹമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അഞ്ചുകൊല്ലം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനോടു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഇതൊക്കെ ശരിയാകണമെങ്കിൽ നിർബന്ധിതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വരണം, അല്ലാതെ ഇതൊന്നും സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. നിയമനിർമ്മാണംമൂലം ചെറുകുട്ടികളെ ഫാക്ടറി ജോലികൾക്കു അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനെ തടയണം. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ഓവർലാപ്പിംഗ് സ്കൂളുകൾ കമ്പൽസറിയായി പരീക്ഷണാർത്ഥം നടത്തണം. സെക്കൻററി എഡ്യൂക്കേഷനു മീഡിയംഓഫ് ഇൻസ്ട്രക്ഷൻ വർണാക്യുലർതന്നെയായിരിക്കണം. ബൈലിംഗ്വൽ ഏരിയാഒഴിച്ചുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വർണാക്യുലർതന്നെയായിരിക്കണം. അങ്ങനെചെയ്താൽ മലയാളം, തമിഴ്, എന്നീ സാഹിത്യങ്ങൾ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇപ്പോൾ മലയാളഭാഷ അധഃപതനാവസ്ഥയിലാണോ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI : ഭാഷയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു മാത്രമല്ല ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ഭാഷയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിമാത്രംപോരാ. മററു കാര്യങ്ങളിലുംകൂടി അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതാണ്.

സാഹിത്യപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെപ്പററി മുമ്പിലത്തെ നിയമസഭയിലും പ്രജാസഭയിലും പലതരത്തിലുള്ള എതിരഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാ

[Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

യിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു വൊക്കേഷണൽ ബയസ്‌സ്ക്കൂൾ നല്ലതുതന്നെ. ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം പോരാ. അവയെ പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ വരുത്തണം. അതിലാണ് സാമർത്ഥ്യം പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു്. കമ്മിററി പ്രസിഡൻറായ മിസ്റ്റർ സ്റ്റാത്താമിനെത്തന്നെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തുന്നതിനായി ഡയറക്ടരായി നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളെ നടപ്പിൽകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു അദ്ദേഹം ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടു ആത്മാർത്ഥമായി എഴുതിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിന്നനുസരണമായി അദ്ദേഹം അതു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകൂടി കാണിച്ചുതരേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: അതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടിയല്ലേ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ സെക്രിട്ടറിയാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതിനോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ദിവാൻജി വളരെ ചുമതലയേറിയതും ശ്രമാവഹവുമായ പല സംഗതികൾ ശ്രദ്ധിപ്പാനുണ്ടെന്നു സർ. പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ വിഷമകരമായ ജോലി നിർവഹിക്കുന്ന ദിവാൻജിയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ സമർപ്പിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന കടലാസുകളിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ശരിയായി ആലോചിച്ച് ഒരു തീരുമാനത്തിൽ എത്തിച്ചേരാൻ എപ്പോഴും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സാധിച്ചു എന്നു വരുന്നതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു സമർത്ഥനായ ഒരാളെ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമിനിസ്റ്റർ ആയി നിയമിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ശുപാർശകളെ സകലതും ഉടനടി നടപ്പിൽവരുത്താതെ അതിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വിഭാഗത്തെ പരീക്ഷണാർത്ഥം പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുനോക്കുന്നതു് നല്ലതല്ലേ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: പരീക്ഷണാർത്ഥം നോക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടൊന്നും യാതൊരു തരക്കേടുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ അത്യാവശ്യം വേണ്ടവ ഉടനെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up, Mr. Visvanatha Pillai.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I move that the question be now put.

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): I should have liked, Sir, in my reply, especially in view of the very friendly

attitude of the members of the House towards the proposals which Government have under consideration, to have avoided reference to the various personal insinuations which have crept into a few of the speeches made during the last two days. But there is one insinuation which I think I shall not be justified in passing over. I can, for example, afford to smile at the present Director of Public Instruction being called a missionary. I can even smile at the references of the members to the idea of the Chairman of the Education Reforms Committee proposing the Director of Public Instruction to be made Secretary to Government knowing that he was going to be appointed as the Director and thereby enhancing his position. I can discount the obviously incorrect statement that the report is merely a copy, paragraph by paragraph, of the Hartog Committee's Report. But there is one insinuation, and I think a most unfortunate one, which reflects personally on a member of this State Council. It has been suggested here that a member of this Council under pressure of the majority of the committee signed the report, or that he did so because it was known that the Chairman was going to be appointed as Director of Public Instruction. It is very unfortunate that the representative of the State Council in the committee has been very ill and has been unable to attend the Council session and personally contradict that charge. I would remind the Council that the report was unanimous and that there was no question of forcing a member to submit to the majority opinion in the committee. I would like to pay my tribute to that representative of the Council for the very great help which he gave in the formation of the report and for the very valuable suggestions which he contributed.

The discussion and the criticism in the Council has mainly turned round on the question of the handing over of control by Government to local bodies and also the question of religious institutions. I shall deal with these points within a few minutes.

I should like to repeat here what I have said in the Assembly that there is nothing whatever in the report or in the recommendation to Government to suggest that they should do anything to abrogate their control over all sections of education. In fact, in paragraph after paragraph, there is repeated recommendation to Government not to loosen but to tighten up their control more in future. There is much difference between control by Government and direct management by Government. It was, I think, Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai who criticised the recommendations of the Education Committee, because they were against the recommendations of the Hartog Committee. That committee never condemned the policy of local bodies managing schools, but only the policy of local bodies controlling inspections, grant-in-aid and recognition. The Education Reforms Committee in Travancore has only recommended that when local bodies are created they may be entrusted with school management. Government will not hand over charge to them either financial control, grant-in-aid or inspection, let alone power of recognition. I think the main idea of the recommendation of the committee has not been fully understood by at least some

[Mr. R. M. Statham.]

of the members. What the committee has recommended is this. First of all see if you can create local bodies in order to relieve Government of the direct management of a large number of schools. If the Government of Travancore is not able to create local bodies they should consider the question of handing over some of their institutions to private agencies. There is nothing illogical in that recommendation. The committee has pointed out that the condition of many of the private management was very bad and has made many recommendations by which Government should tighten up their control over those institutions and make them more efficient in future. If you can make these institutions conform to the standard set by Government and the conditions recommended by the committee then it will be possible to transfer the management of some schools to them. The committee's third point was that if you cannot find local bodies or aided institutions to conform to the condition laid down by Government then they should retain their departmental schools. The committee never wanted Government to give up their control over any grade of institutions.

Several criticisms were levelled against the report for not introducing immediate compulsion. Mr. Govindan wanted that. The position is this. While what Mr. Govindan said is true that there are a number of areas where compulsion can be experimented with successfully, the committee does not think that a wholesale introduction of compulsion throughout the State is justified at the present time. I am sure, as a result of the discussion in this Council and of the discussions in the Assembly, Government will consider experiments in compulsion in certain local areas where Government think that the conditions are ripe for the introduction of compulsion. I may say that the general conditions are not ripe throughout the State for the immediate introduction of compulsion.

Now a word about religious instruction. I may say with humility, since I am a newcomer to Travancore, that the members of the State Council are not really aware of what is happening in the State in regard to the imparting of religious instruction. The recommendations of the committee have made the prosletising tendency more difficult rather than easier. They have prohibited, which was not the rule before, the compulsory giving of religious instruction to pupils of other faiths. At the present moment there are a large number of institutions which, more or less, compulsorily give religious instruction to all the pupils in the institutions whether Christians, Hindus or Mahomedans. The report has clearly pointed out that the system of teaching the faith of one religion to pupils of another religion is objectionable. I think the remarks made on religious instruction by the members are based on entirely wrong misconceptions. There are certain sections of the State who believe that religious instruction is good. There are certain others who think it good to give religious instruction to the children of one community by members of the same religion. There are, for example, my Mahomedan friends, a large number of them, who believe that

religious instruction should form an essential part of the early stages of education for young Mahomedans. I do not think that those of us who do not believe in religious instruction will be prepared to deny giving Koranic instruction to Mahomedan students alone or Bible instruction to Christian students alone. What the report says is if a Hindu parent, for example, specially desires his son to attend Bible instruction he has to put it in writing and send it to the managing authorities. I do not think any member of the State Council is going to object such a procedure which is not likely to be of frequent occurrence.

MR. K. P NILAKANTA PILLAI: Apart from theory, may I know from Mr. Statham whether he can successfully introduce religious instruction which will satisfy all the communities in the State?

MR. R. M. STATHAM: There is no recommendation either in my opinion or in the pages of the report which suggests the introduction of religious instruction in all the schools of the State.

Opinions were expressed here that the recommendations of the committee would result in the reservation of higher education for the rich and its denial to the poor. Even in my opening speech I referred to the recommendation in the report that no student of any community should be denied education merely on account of poverty. What the committee has recommended is that every facility should be given to the poor and 10 students from backward communities for higher education by the provision of scholarships, fee concessions, etc.

Now I turn to the criticisms levelled against the recommendation about the entertainment of married women. I notice the extraordinary amount of opposition which this recommendation has given rise to. I would like to inform members of this Council that the total number of posts involved in this recommendation is only roughly seventy and out of these only thirty-five are held by married women at present. I do not think the question of the sanctity of marriage or of the increase or decrease in population is affected by this. I ask the members why these few posts should not be filled by ladies who do not like to get married and who are duly qualified.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Am I to understand that Mr. Statham took up that position out of chivalrous spirit towards married women?

MR. R. M. STATHAM: I am as equally chivalrous as the opposition members are.

There is no evidence of want of chivalry in the recommendation. One member questioned what was being done in other countries. Whatever be the practice in England or other countries which have different traditions at different times, that may not be acceptable for Travancore. But I may say with reference to Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai's question that in England this matter is left to the local authorities. But a very large number of local authorities are decidedly of opinion that married women should not be employed in the Education Department.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from Mr. Statham whether the Hartog Committee has recommended that married women shall not be entertained in the Education Department?

MR. R. M. STATHAM: The Hartog Committee did not recommend that married women should not be recruited. Nor has the Education Reforms Committee of Travancore recommended that married women should not be recruited to all posts. It is only with regard to the difficult posts particularly in the Inspectorate, College and High School that the committee considered that a sufficient number of unmarried women were available.

In the course of his speech one member asked whether the married women in service and those unmarried women in service who get themselves married hereafter should vacate office. In reply I must say that that is not the intention of Government nor the recommendation of the report. The recommendation in the report relates only to ladies recruited in future.

With regard to the Colleges Miss Watts in her speech, if I may say so, offered very valuable suggestions but probably the members who have read the report carefully will have realised how handicapped the members of the committee must have been because of the affiliation of the Travancore Colleges to the Madras University. Miss Watts' suggestion for example of the grouping of Colleges which may be an improvement on the suggestions of the committee, is almost impossible of acceptance at this moment because the University rules will not permit, for example, that a student who is on the rolls of the Science College should receive instruction in the Women's College. That is a point which has been discussed in relation to grouping of Colleges in other places such as Trichinopoly and Madura, and there are very many difficulties so long as we remain affiliated to the Madras University. I am sure that the Government will be fully prepared to consider the proposal which has been made that there should be no horizontal bifurcation. If Government get land and buildings they will be glad to see a complete residential system and be able to group all the colleges in one residential college.

With regard to mixed staff, I would like to suggest to the members of the State Council that we ought not to regard Travancore as a backward area in relation to women's education, co-education and mixed staffs. Whatever blistering criticisms, to use a member's phrase, the Education Reforms Committee may have made, it can never be denied that Travancore is very much advanced in education especially in women's education in comparison with other States or Provinces. We shall be stultifying ourselves if we say we cannot introduce a system here which has been introduced elsewhere and has been in existence for quite a long time outside Travancore. I would like to remind the members of the State Council that even to-day, for example, Madras has over 3,000 ladies teaching in Boys' schools, and 38 per cent. of the teachers in Girls' schools are men. In Burma the conditions are such that

practically in every village school and every secondary school you have got mixed staffs working side by side. Such being the practice elsewhere, I do not see why we in Travancore should be afraid, from whatever point of view, of introducing the system.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Are there instances in Madras or elsewhere of men teachers marrying their own pupils?

MR. R. M. STATHAM: I am afraid I have no information.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Is the member aware of any instance?

MR. R. M. STATHAM: I am not aware of any instance.

It has been suggested, Sir, that the reasons for the introduction of the women's Inspectorate were certain unpleasant happenings which occurred in the department. I have had the opportunity personally to see some of the records and I found that the reason why a separate Inspectorate for women was started was that the authorities thought, and properly and naturally thought, that if they had a separate Inspectorate it would be better for the advancement of women's education and I do not think that the proposals resulted from the fears which have been refered to. It was a change which came all over India, where the rights of women were more and more recognised and where the need for women in controlling authority over girls' courses of study and girls' schools were gradually recognised.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Will Mr. Statham kindly look up the proceedings of the S. M. P. A., the earlier reports, with regard to the subject?

MR. R. M. STATHAM: I am quite prepared to do so. But, after all, the suggestions made on the floor of the Assembly were not necessarily the reason why Government decided upon the establishment of a women's Inspectorate.

Then, Sir, it has been suggested that the recommendation regarding the alteration of the Vernacular middle schools has sounded the death knell of Vernacular education. I do not consider that the recommendations of the report as a whole have in any way sounded the death knell of Vernacular study and literature. On the other hand they suggest that in the future greater attention will be paid to the development and improvement of Vernacular literature generally. I would like to remind the members that the committee has recommended Vernacular as the medium of instruction right up to the end of the high school course. One member said and I agree with him that for improvement of Vernacular literature you must look to your English schools. You must look to the college classes and high school classes for the improvement of Vernacular studies and the advancement of Vernacular literature.

Just one word about technology. I merely want to say to those who have become nervous about technology being the penacea for all ills that the members of the committee were also equally nervous as to

[Mr. R. M. Statham.]

whether technology would completely cure unemployment. It is to be hoped, however, that the introduction of technology will to some extent help to solve the problem of unemployment. The instruction imparted in technology must however bear a close relation to the development of the industries in the country. It was Mr. Thomas who cautioned the Government not to lose sight of the fact that the older Universities of Oxford and Cambridge very largely stood for academic culture. Even the older Universities of Oxford and Cambridge who stood for long time against technology have, as a matter of fact, in the last 15 or 20 years changed their traditions and we see now both technical classes and industrial classes included in the syllabus of studies at Cambridge and Oxford.

In regard to primary schools, Mr. Arumukham Pillai said that little children, according to the committee's recommendation will be forced to walk very long distances. In reply to that argument I have to say that the recommendations of the committee regarding amalgamations have not included any schools which are more than 8 furlongs apart and the great majority of cases not more than 6 furlongs apart. Moreover isolated incomplete schools are not proposed to be abolished.

Mr. Sankaran referred to the education of the depressed classes and said that the authors of the report have not bestowed that amount of attention on it which they ought to have done. I may inform Mr. Sankaran that Government and the Director of Public Instruction are extremely anxious to see that the condition of education amongst the depressed classes is improved to a very large extent. I was sorry to hear Mr. Sankaran say that there was no recommendation in the report which made any new suggestion to help depressed class education. I do not want to go in detail into the recommendations made in the report. But at least 15 suggestions for the introduction of new methods for helping the depressed class education have been proposed. I can assure Mr. Sankaran that those recommendations will be considered soon and every possible means for helping forward depressed classes, backward classes and all educationally backward communities will be explored.

Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai criticised the members of the committee for not having dealt with adult education properly. I would like to remind him that the essential thing for Vernacular education is to make children literate so that eventually all adults will be literate. But the problem of adult education has also engaged the attention of the committee and it has recommended the establishment of village libraries, travelling librarians and the inauguration of village uplift improvement generally.

I would like to say before I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House, as already indicated in my opening speech, that Government are anxious to see that the Advisory Board to be appointed has a very fair representation from amongst the members of the State Council. I would also like to add that it is obvious that Government

will give very careful and anxious consideration to the suggestions which have been thrown out on the various recommendations of the report by the members of the State Council in the course of the discussion.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : What are the powers given to the members of the Advisory Board ?

MR R. M. STATHAM : The Board will be purely advisory in character.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Am I to understand that any recommendation, before it is accepted by Government, will be placed before the Advisory Board ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM : All the recommendations in the report will be placed before the Advisory Board.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : What will be the proportion of representation that is going to be given in the Board from the Assembly as well as the State Council ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM ; Approximately 50 per cent.

I was going to add, Sir, that obviously also as a result of these discussions Government will not take it to mean that the State Council has approved of every recommendation in the report.

It is open to Government to fully appreciate the criticisms of the State Council and the apprehensions they have felt in regard to certain recommendations, and further the Advisory Board will be giving Government further opportunity of knowing what non-official opinion has to say in detail about the recommendations of the Education Reforms Committee.

MR M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know whether the Advisory Board has to go about touring the country ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM : No, it will not have to go about touring.

I will make a passing reference in reply to Mr. Narayana Menon's observations in regard to private managements and their natural fears, if reforms are given effect to. The managements have indicated their desire personally to meet the Director of Public Instruction and I have already arranged to meet certain managements and discuss the difficulties and apprehensions they might have.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI : May I take it that a vote on this demand will not be taken to imply approval of all the recommendations of the committee ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM ; Government will not take the vote on this demand as an approval of the entire report of the committee.

One last word more Sir, and I have done. Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai thinks that I am very nervous to speak about the position of the Director of Public Instruction as Secretary to Government. I may tell him that I am not in the least nervous. Obviously, it is a proposal which will require the serious consideration of Government. It is a matter which affects the whole structure of the administration of the Department of Education and which may affect other departments of Government also. Nor will Government rapidly come to a decision on it. But I have to say this much. It is not a question of the Director

[Mr. R. M. Statham.]

of Public Instruction setting up as the only expert in the State,. If the committee's report is read carefully it will be seen that one of the reasons for such a recommendation is to avoid the considerable delay of affairs in the State, in the direction of framing of policy, laying down of Government orders and carrying out of policy. Merely to repeat the examination of detail which should already have been done thoroughly in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and to adopt a double system of noting in the Education Section of the Secretariat and in the office of the Director will internally cause delay. The proposal is not based either mainly or entirely on the idea of the Director of Public Instruction being an expert but very largely based on the necessity to get rid of, by some means, the great delays which occur. The Reforms Committee itself has pointed out that this proposal could equally be defended if the Director of Public Instruction, who is experienced in the technique of education, be made Secretary or Assistant Secretary or Sub-Assistant Secretary provided he works directly under the Dewan of the State in the Secretariat. The basic idea of the recommendation is to enable the Director of Public Instruction to get into much closer and personal contact with the officers of the Secretariat and the Head of the Administration. For instance, he can point out, "Here is my recommendation ; what have you to say about it ; what have you done on it, why cause delay, why can't Government orders be communicated, etc." So much so, if the Director of Public Instruction is in the same office and under the same control, delays and lack of decision to lay down, policy to carry out policy, etc , may not occur.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know whether there is anything which prevents the head of the Education Department to consult the Dewan directly?

MR. R. M. STATHAM : I do not think an answer to that question will offer any solution of the problem with which I am dealing. It is possible for the Director of Public Instruction to consult the Dewan as other departmental heads, at stated intervals. But that will not get over the difficulties which have been pointed out in the committee's report.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI : Why is it that the Director has made no mention of a Personal Assistant in his office even after the appointment of the Deputy Director ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM : The committee did make mention of the existence of a personal Assistant.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI : In the staff proposed, does the Director want him ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM; The member's statement was that the Education Reforms Committee made no mention of the Personal Assistant. Am I correct?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI : What I meant by my statement was, that it did not mention the Personal Assistant as being wanted.

MR. R. M. STATHAM: I presume the officers which have not been referred to are necessary. It does not mean that if the committee have not made mention of a particular officer; they do not want him.

I do not want to take up much of the time of the House. I will give an assurance that what the members have stated will all be considered. A fair proportion of seats will be reserved for State Council Members in the Advisory Board which will consider all the recommendations of the committee before Government takes action on them, either for acceptance or rejection.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: How will the member divide the proportion between the 2 Houses?

MR. R. M. STATHAM: That is a matter for Government to decide. I commend my grant for the acceptance of the House.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and adopted *nem con.*

FAREWELL TO THE PRESIDENT.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Sir, before we disperse, with your permission, I would like to say a few words. It is now certain that, in a few months hence or at least before we meet here again, you are leaving us to rejoin your own service in the Madras Presidency. I suppose I am correct. Sir, it is quite possible that you love your service more and that you are anxious to add to the achievements of the distinguished service of which you are a prominent member. Sir, when you came over to Travancore to assume the exalted position to which His Highness the Maha Raja was pleased to invite you, you did not come into our midst as a stranger. You were in Trivandrum as Assistant Resident and Mrs. Austin was practically one amongst us doing noble work in the alleviation of human suffering. You had the privilege of being at the Head of the Administration when the Constitutional Reforms were planned and carried into effect. You took responsibility for advising such a large and generous measure of reforms. Our thanks are due to you for that. You have had occasion to watch the proceedings of this Council and were in a position to know how the privileges conferred upon this House were exercised by us. I hope you are satisfied that the confidence reposed in us by His Highness the Maha Raja on your advice was justified.

Sir, it was only yesterday this House granted funds for the creation of a new department for irrigation. You were able to grasp the very great importance irrigation plays in the agricultural life of this country. By the organisation of a new Irrigation Department, I have no hesitation in saying that you have in a manner strengthened the foundations of the economic life of this country and gratitude of the people is due to you.

I do not wish to detain you long. Sir, as President of this Council, your attitude has been most praise-worthy. Your presidency of the Chair was characterised by dignity and impartiality. We are thankful

[Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai.]

to you for the great kindness and consideration that you have shown to us in the capacity of President of the Council. You have established conventions which will hold good for years. In the name of this Council I wish you farewell. When you came here, you received much cordiality and good wishes from the people of this country. I assure you, Sir, our good feelings will follow you wherever you go. Although we will be able to see you very often perhaps during the coming months in this town we are not likely to meet again in this hall. I take this opportunity of wishing you and Mrs. Austin farewell.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, on behalf of the trading and mercantile classes of the State, I have very great pleasure in associating myself with the noble sentiments expressed by my esteemed friend, Dr. Madhavan Pillai. Sir, to you goes the honour of inaugurating this House. We admire and appreciate the ability, tact, patience and courtesy with which you have been conducting our deliberations. Sir, the Legislature in Travancore has no chamber of its own for conducting its deliberations. To you, Sir, belongs the credit of taking practical steps to give us a house to conduct our deliberations. Sir, your name will ever be treasured in the minds of the people of Travancore in grateful recognition of the valuable service you have thus rendered. Parting, Sir, is indeed painful, and much more so it is in your case. The keen sympathy you have evinced during the recent floods, the constant visits you made to the stricken areas, the timely assistance you rendered to the homeless poor and the protection you afforded to the merchants of Trivandrum by placing at their disposal the buildings under your control are all acts which cannot be forgotten. Sir, on an occasion like this, I do not think it is possible to enumerate all that you have done for promoting the growth of commerce and industry in this State. Nevertheless I fear I will be failing in my duty if mention is not made of the fact that, by beginning the actual working of the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme, you have truly laid the foundation of the industrial progress of the State.

Once again, I assure you, Sir, that your name will ever be remembered by the people of this State. I pray God to bless Mrs. Austin and yourself with long life, health, wealth, all happiness and prosperity.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: സർ, താങ്കൾ ഈ കൌൺസിലിനോടു യാത്ര പറഞ്ഞു പിരിഞ്ഞു പോകുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയുന്നതു സമുചിതമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. മുപ്പതു വർഷങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പ് ഇവിടെ ദിവാൻജിയായിരുന്ന വി. പി. മാധവറാവു അവർകൾ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷകൂടാ

തെ തന്നെ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു ജനപ്രതിനിധി സ്ഥാപനമായ ശ്രീമൂലം പ്രജാസഭ ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തിത്തന്നു. ഞാൻ ഉൾപ്പടെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ കൌൺസിലിലുള്ള ഭൂരിപക്ഷം അംഗങ്ങളും ആ പ്രജാസഭയിൽ മെംബറന്മാരായിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളവരാണ്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷ അനുസരിച്ച് ശ്രീമൂലം പ്രജാസഭയുടെ രജതജൂബിലി മഹാമഹം അതിൻെറ സ്ഥാപകനായ വി. പി. മാധവറാവു അവർകളുടെ മഹനിയാദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ സാഘോഷം നിർവഹിക്കപ്പെട്ടു.

ഞങ്ങളുടെ അന്നദാതാവായ പൊന്നുതമ്പുരാൻ തിരുമനസ്സിലെ കിരീടധാരണമഹാമഹോത്സവാവസരത്തിൽ കല്പിച്ചരുളിയിട്ടുള്ള മഹാനുഗ്രഹങ്ങളിൽ പ്രഥമവും പ്രധാനവും ആയിട്ടുള്ളതു് പ്രതിനിധിസഭകളെ ഉടച്ചു വാൎത്തു കാലോചിതം പരിഷ്കരിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ കൃത്യം പ്രശസ്തമാംവണ്ണം നിർവഹിച്ചു പുതിയ പ്രതിനിധി സമിതികളെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയതു താങ്കളുടെ ശ്രമഫലമാണെന്നു വഞ്ചിരാജ്യവാസികളാകമാനം എന്നും കൃതജ്ഞതാപൂർവം സ്മരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ശ്രീമൂലം പ്രജാസഭയുടെ സ്ഥാപകനായ വി. പി. മാധവറാവു അവർകൾ അതിൻെറ രജതജൂബിലി മഹാമഹത്തിൽ സന്നിഹിതനായി ആ സുവൎണ്ണാവസരത്തെ മോടി പിടിപ്പിച്ചതു പോലെ ഈ കൌൺസിലിനെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയ താങ്കളുടെ മഹനീയാദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ ഇതിൻെറ രജതജൂബിലിമഹാമഹം കൊണ്ടാടുന്നതിനു സർവശക്തൻ സഹായിക്കട്ടെ.

സർ, ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ ദിവസം ഞാൻ താങ്കളെ കണ്ട അവസരത്തിൽ എന്നോടു പറഞ്ഞതിൽ ചില വാക്കുകൾ കൂടി കലൎത്തി ഇവിടെ ഉദ്ധരിക്കുന്നതു ഞങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും അവശ്യം ഒഴിച്ചു കൂടാത്തതാണ്. അവിടുന്ന് ഞങ്ങളെ വിട്ടു പിരിഞ്ഞു പോയാലും ഞങ്ങളേയും, ഞങ്ങളുടെ രാജ്യത്തേയും, ഞങ്ങളുടെ കൌൺസിലിനേയും മറന്നുകളയരുതെന്നും ഞങ്ങൾക്കു അപ്പഴപ്പോൾ വേണ്ട ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ നൾകിയും മററും താങ്കൾ സകലവിധ സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തു തരണമെന്നും വിനയാദരപൂർവം അഭ്യൎത്ഥിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

താങ്കൾ ആയുരാരോഗ്യസമ്പൽസൌഭാഗ്യസമേതനായി ഉത്തരോത്തരം ഉന്നമനത്തെ പ്രാപിച്ചു അനേകകാലം സസുഖം മേവുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ ജഗദീശ്വരനോടു പ്രാൎത്ഥിച്ചുംകൊണ്ടു എൻെറ വാക്കുകളെ ഉപസംഹരിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I also beg to associate myself with all the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers in regard to yourself and your administration and for what you have done as the President of this Council and the uniform kindness with which you have been treating all of us. But I would also add that you were a strict disciplinarian, that you have not been over kind in allowing us more than the fixed time. Whenever we strayed from strict relevancy your watchful eye checked us and recalled us to relevancy. (*Laughter*). What I admire most is the very few words that you actually employ in effectively maintaining the discipline of the House. With these words I bid you farewell, Sir, on behalf of this House and wish you all happiness and prosperity.

MR. S. ADAM SAIT: I heartily associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my learned friends and pray Allah to bless you with long life, happiness and prosperity.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I endorse all the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers and pray God to bless you with long life and prosperity.

PRESIDENT: Members of the Council, it has been a pleasure and a privilege to preside over your deliberations; and I can honestly say that, in my opinion, you have realised your duties and responsibilities as a Second Chamber. It is a sad thing to say good-bye to you, but I am glad that I am not saying good-bye to you personally and that I shall see you again before I leave. I thank you very much for the very kind things you have said about me and also about my wife and I wish you all the very best of luck.

The Council is adjourned *sine die*.

The Council adjourned *sine die* at 4-48 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,

Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME II—NUMBER 4.

SECOND SESSION—1933-34/1109.

Tuesday, the 29th May, 1934/16th Idavam, 1109.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, Mr. S. Adam Sait, one of the panel of Chairmen, presiding.

The President, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt., LL. D., Dewan of Travancore, first took the oath of office, signed the Rolls and then took the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members were then sworn in and they signed the Rolls:—

(1) Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, M. A. (Oxon), F. R. H. S., Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

(2) Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, M. A., B SC., Ph. D., Chief Secretary to Government.

(3) Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A., B. L., Financial Secretary to Government.

(4) Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai, B. A., B. L., Additional Head Sirkar Vakil.

(5) Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai, B. A., B. SC., F. C. S., Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(6) Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon, B. A., B. SC. (Hons.), London, etc., A. G. G. I. and D. I. C., A. M. I., Mech. E. A. M. I. E. (Ind.), Electrical Engineer to Government.

(7) Mr. James Simpson, M. B. Ch. B., Darbar Physician.

G. P. T. 1618. 350. 24-11-09. B

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Amendment of the Public Service Notification.

35. *MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil cum Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have issued any G. O. modifying or amending the Public Service Notification relating to the qualifications, etc., of Amins to be entertained in the Judicial Department of the State;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether they will lay on the table a copy of the latest G. O. issued and

(*c*) the reasons which weighed with them for sanctioning the amendment of the notification referred to in part (*a*)?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A copy of the G. O. is laid on the table.

(*c*) To bring into conformity the qualifications prescribed in the Civil Courts' Guide with those in the Public Service Notification for Amin's post.

G. O. re: amendment to Public Service Notification revising the qualification prescribed for Amins.

R. Dis. No. 2225 of 33/Judicial

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 29th August, 1933.

From

The Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Registrar, High Court.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 678/C. S. dated the 17th March 1933, I have the honour to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, Government sanction the following amendment being made to the Public Service Notification revised up to the 16th August 1921 and published under G. O. Dis. No. 1317 of 21/L. and L. G., dated the 27th August 1921, relating to the qualification prescribed for Amins in the Judicial Department, in the table under Rule 4:—

Qualification prescribed.	*Order sanctioning the same.*
(1) Qualifications prescribed in Rule 477 of the Civil Courts' Guide.	R. Dis. No. 2225 of 33/Judicial, dated the 29th August 1933.
(2) Survey Test.	High Court Circular No. 2 of 1084 as amended by Circular No. 13 of 1084.

2. The necessary Notification is being published in the Gazette.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) E. I. CHACKO,
For *Chief Secretary to Government.*

Fall in the price of paddy and cocoanuts.

36 *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Municipal Councils*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have made any investigation into the cause of the fall in the price of paddy and cocoanuts, and, if so, what; and

(*b*) whether they have made any attempt to find out markets for Travancore cocoanuts?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(*a*) The Economic Depression Enquiry Committee have, during the cource of their enquiry, made an investigation into the causes of the fall in the prices of cocoanuts and paddy, and their findings have been recorded in paragraphs 87 and 94 of their report.

(*b*) The matter is receiving consideration.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR (*Vaikam cum Shertallai*): May I know whether...............

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: On a point of order, Sir. I have got the first right to ask supplementary questions.

PRESIDENT: Of course, you have.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know what sort of consideration this question is receiving at the hands of Government?

MR K. GEORGE: There are various ways in which the prices of our products can be raised. One is by improving market facilities and by finding out new markets. Another is by finding out alternative crops or substitutes for our existing crops. Government are directing their attention towards such matters.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Have the Government taken any concrete steps?

MR. K. GEORGE: Government, as I said, are considering these matters. So far as I know, except perhaps in America, no Government has taken any concrete steps for the raising of prices.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to the paddy pest prevailing in South Travancore during the last two years?

MR. K. GEORGE: No.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a leading article on this subject which appeared very recently in a South Travancore Tamilian paper?

MR. K. GEORGE: My attention has not been drawn to it.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: The attention of Government?

MR. K. GEORGE: No.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Are the Government subscribing to that paper?

MR. K. GEORGE: I claim notice.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: My I know whether the Trade Agent at Bombay has found out new markets for Travancore products?

MR K. GEORGE: I claim notice.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): May I know whether the Government are maintaining a publicity bureau in the Huzur Secretariat?

MR. K. GEORGE: There is a Publicity Officer attached to the Secretariat.

MR. P. PADMANBHAN TAMPI: May I know the object of maintaining such an officer?

PRESIDENT: This is not the time for such a thorough dissection of the Publicity Officer or the publicity bureau. Time may come for it.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon* cum *Karunagapalli*): സിലോൺ ഗവൺമെൻറ് പ്രചരണജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നതായിട്ടറിയാമോ ?

MR. K. GEORGE: About what? The question must be more explicit.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: നാളികേരത്തിനു മാർക്കറ്റ് കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ സിലോൺ ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രചരണജോലി ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ ?

MR. K. GEORGE; Yes.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതുപോലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവൺമെൻറു വല്ലതും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

MR. K. GEORGE: Not at present.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെ എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ

MR. K. GEORGE: The matter is receiving consideration.

Circumstances under which Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai's application for Kuthakapattom lease was allowed.

37. *MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Survey No 5473, a tank bed in A Division, Neendakara pakuthi, was proclaimed for sale before receipt of Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai's application for grant of Kuthakapattom;

(*b*) how many times this tank-bed was proclaimed for sale;

(*c*) what the highest bid on each of those occasions was:

(*d*) whether the bidders deposited the amounts as required by the rules;

(*e*) whether these deposits were returned to the bidders before the lease was granted, on account of the sale proceeds being inadequate;

(*f*) whether any other circumstances stood in the way of the confirmation of these sales;

(*g*) whether they called for the opinion of the Land Revenue Commissioner or the Dewan Peishkar or the Tahsildar about the grant of the Kuthakapattom to Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai and whether their opinions were favourable to the same?

(*h*) whether they will lay a copy of their opinions on the table and

(*i*) if no such opinion was received, why they did not invite the opinion of these officers?

MR. K. GEORGE: (*a*) Yes. An extent of 27 acres and 36½ cents out of the tank-bed.

(*b*) Three times.

(*c*) In the 1st auction—Rs. 45,100

In the 2nd auction—Rs. 29,320

In the 3rd auction—Rs. 25,180. This was the bid for 6 blocks, there being no bidders for the 7th block. The extent of 27 acres and 36½ cents proclaimed for sale was split up into 7 blocks, and each block was put up to auction separately.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) There were some irregularities in the conduct of the 1st two auction sales, which were therefore set aside by the Land Revenue Commissioner. The third auction was not confirmed in view of the low bids offered.

(*g*) No.

(*h*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*g*).

(*i*) The Government did not consider it necessary.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member what the irregularities were with respect to the first auction in which the property was sold for Rs. 45,000?

PRESIDENT: That is answered in part (*f*).

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the third bid was confirmed on account of the low price?

PRESIDENT. That also has been answered already.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know who ordered the land in question being given on Kuthakapattom?

MR. K. GEORGE: Government.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know who is the authority, in ordinary cases, to give such lands on Kuthakapattom and to decide whether such lands should be given on Kuthakapattom or not?

PRESIDENT: Will the member please define what he means by the word 'ordinary'?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I want to know who, according to the Regulations and Rules regarding the working of the Land Revenue Department, is the authority competent to deal with such questions as lands being given on Kuthakapattom?

MR. K. GEORGE: Ordinary cases of Kuthakapattom are dealt with and disposed of by the officers of the department. Important cases like the one now in question go up to Government.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What are the special features in this case which make it important enough to be disposed of only by Government and not by the officers of the department who are empowered to deal with such cases?

MR. K. GEORGE: Government received a petition, an application from the lessee.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Am I to understand that applications to Government, by lessees, would divest Tahsildars and Dewan Peishkars of their powers to deal with such cases?

MR. K. GEORGE: The powers of these officers are always subject to the powers of Government.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the Government can supersede the authority of these officers without consulting them?

MR. K. GEORGE; Certainly they can.

PRESIDENT: It is the *prerogative* of Government, as they call it.

Certain details re: the Kuthakapattom lease granted to Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai.

38. *MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the Kuthakapattom lease fixed on Survey No. 5473, a tank-bed in A Division, Neendakara pakuthi, granted to Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai;

(b) the extent and the nature of the said survey number and the nature of the cultivation made thereon after the grant of the lease, and the amount of the annual yield that the lessee now gets therefrom;

(c) whether the lessee is using Kodayar water for cultivation and whether the lease imposes the water cess on this leasehold,

(d) under what head of receipt of the Kodayar Project the above lease amount is credited;

(e) if the water cess is not imposed on the abovesaid land and the lease amount is not credited under the Kodayar Project item, whether it is not against the declared policy of Government;

(*f*) whether the Government, on the recommendations of the Minor Irrigation Committee, passed an order, dated 3rd September 1930, (R. Dis. 871 of 30 Rev.,) that tank-beds would not be disposed of by way of registry, auction or lease to any private individual till the final disposal of the Irrigation Committee report; and

(*g*) whether there was in existence any circumstance for the grant of the lease which induced the Government to make the departure contemplated in the abovesaid order and, if so, what was the special circumstance?

MR. K. GEORGE: (*a*) An annual *pattom* of Rs. 253-10-11.

(*b*) The total extent of this Survey number is 37 acres and 51 cents. This was originally a tank poramboke, out of which an extent of 31 acres and 9½ cents was converted into *tharisu* in 1103. The area covered by the lease is only 27 acres and 36½ cents. The major portion of the area leased out is cultivated with paddy and the rest is garden land. The lessee may, by proper cultivation, get an annual income of Rs. 1,000 excluding the lease amount fixed for the land.

(*c*) Kodayar water is being used for cultivation. No separate water cess is being levied from the lessee except the annual *pattom* fixed.

(*d*) The lease amount is credited under Land Revenue-Kuthakapattom I A (ii) (*a*).

(*e*) Water cess is usually levied only on registered lands and not on Government lands leased on Kuthakapattom.

(*f*) Yes.

(*g*) The area covered by the lease was sanctioned by Government to be disposed of in auction and it was, for that purpose, converted into *tharisu* in 1103. The land was put up to auction thrice, but the sales were not confirmed owing to the low bids secured, and it was ordered that a fresh auction need not be held, until the economic condition of the ryots improves. In the meantime, Government thought it advantageous to lease out the area on Kuthakapattom, as that would enable them to secure some amount every year by way of rent.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir, whether the land involving the lease in question contains only that portion which has been converted into *tharisu* and does not include any portion which is not converted into *tharisu*?

MR. K. GEORGE: The answer is there. Only *tharisu*.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the conditions of the lease enable the lessee now to effect improvements on the lands?

MR. K. GEORGE: The lessee cannot make permanent improvements on the land. He can make only such improvements as are required for cultivation and no value of improvements will be given to the lessee.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether in regard to the garden portion of the land covered by this lease the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that it has been planted by cocoanut palms?

MR. K. GEORGE: I claim notice.

Agreement executed by Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai re: the Kuthakapattom lease granted to him.

39. *MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai has executed the agreement as contemplated in the rules and whether the grant of the lease on Survey No. 5473, a tank-bed in A Division, Neendakara pakuthi, was brought to the notice of the Government as contemplated in the order dated 3rd September 1930 (R. Dis. 871 of 30/Rev.) when the lease agreement was executed, and whether they will lay a copy of the agreement on the table?

MR. K. GEORGE: Yes. The Government were aware of the G. O. referred to by the member, when the agreement was executed. A copy of the agreement is laid on the table.

Copy of the agreement executed by Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai.

മുദ്രവില രൂപാ ൩.

൧൧൦൮-ാമാണ്ടു കുംഭമാസം ൨-ാം൹ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സക്കാരിലേക്കു വേണ്ടി അഗസ്തീശ്വരം താലൂക്കു തഹശീൽദാർ അവർകൾപേക്കു കല്ക്കുളം താലൂക്കു കല്ക്കുളം പകുതിയിൽ പത്മനാഭപുരം കോട്ടയ്ക്കകത്തു ബംഗ്ളാവീട്ടിൽ മക്കവഴി വെള്ളാളൻ കൃഷി കണക്കു ശിവതാണുപിള്ള മകൻ ൩൪ വയസ്സുള്ള സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യപിള്ള എഴുതിക്കൊടുത്ത കുത്തകപ്പാട്ട ഉടമ്പടിയാവിതു (൧) താഴെ എ. പട്ടികയിൽ പറയുന്ന വസ്തുവിനെ ൧൧൦൮-ാമാണ്ടു ചിങ്ങമാസം മുതൽ ൧൧൧൭-ാമാണ്ടു കക്കിടകമാസം അവസാനംവരെ പത്തു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കു കുത്തകപ്പാട്ടത്തിനു ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഗവർമ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും ൧൯൩൨ ഫെബ്രുവരിമാസം ൧൬-ാം൹ ഉണ്ടായ ഡിസ്സ് ൨൦൧/൩൨-ാംനമ്പരിലും അതിനെ തുടർന്നു ൧൯൩൨ മാർച്ച് ൨൬-ാം൹ ഉണ്ടായ ഡിസ്സ് ൩൮൬/൩൨-ാംനമ്പരിലും വീണ്ടും ൧൯൩൨ ജൂൺ ൩൦-ാം൹ ഉണ്ടായ ഡിസ്സ ൧൦൩൪/൩൨-ാംനമ്പരിലും വീണ്ടും ൧൯൩൨ ഡിസംബർ ൨൩-ാം൹ ഉണ്ടായ ഡിസ്സ് ൨൦൭൦/൩൨ റവന്യൂനമ്പരിലും വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരവുകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു ആണ്ടൊന്നുക്കു ൨൭൩ സക്കാർരൂപാ ൧൦ ചക്രം ൧൧ കാശു വീതം പാട്ടം തരുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ ഏല്പെട്ടുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതനുസരിച്ചു ഒരാണ്ടത്തെ പാട്ടത്തുകയായ ൨൭൩ സക്കാർരൂപാ ൧൦ ചക്രം

൧൧ കാശു ഡേമണിവകക്കായി ൧൧൦൭-ാമാണ്ടു കുംഭമാസം ൨൯-ാന്നു-യിലും ൧൬൫-ാംനമ്പർ ചെല്ലാൻപ്രകാരവും ൧൧൦൮ മകരം ൨൪-ാന്നു- ൯൪൫-ാംനമ്പർ ചെല്ലാൻപ്രകാരവും ട്രഷറിയിൽ ഞാൻ ഒടുക്കി ഡിപ്പാസിററു വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. (൨) ഈ ഉടമ്പടിയിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾക്കുൾപ്പെട്ടു ഞാൻ നടക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു ഉറപ്പിനു വേണ്ടി ഞാൻ ഡേമണി വച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു. (൩) ഓരോ ആണ്ടത്തേക്കും ഞാൻ ഒടുക്കുവാനുള്ള പാട്ടസംഖ്യ നേർപകുതിവീതം അതാതാണ്ടു് വൃശ്ചികം മേടം ഈ മാസങ്ങളിൽ ൧൫-ാനുക്കകം നീണ്ടകര ഏ ഡിവിഷൻ പകുതി പാർവ്വത്യകാററെ ഏൾപ്പിച്ചു മുറക്കു രസീതു വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം. അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യാതെ വീഴ്ചവരുത്തിയാൽ എന്നിൽനിന്നും എൻെറവക മററു സ്വത്തുക്കളിൽനിന്നും കരക്കുടിശ്ശിഖറഗുലേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചും എൻെറ ഡേമണിയിൽനിന്നും ആവക സംഖ്യ ഈടാക്കുന്നതുകൂടാതെ സക്കാരിലെ യുക്തംപോലെ എന്നിൽനിന്നും പാട്ടം വിടുർത്തി വേറെ ആളെ ഏൾപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഞാൻ സമ്മതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനു ശേഷവും ഞാൻ തന്നെ പാട്ടം നടക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവദിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഡേമണിയിൽ നിന്നും ഈടാക്കിയ സംഖ്യയോ മുഴുവൻ ഡേമണിയോ ആവത്തിച്ചു ഹാജരാക്കി ഒടുക്കിക്കൊള്ളാം. (൪) ഏ പട്ടികവസ്തുവിനെ ഞാൻ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതിൽ സക്കാർകായ്യങ്ങൾക്കൊ ആളുകൾക്കൊ ഉപദ്രവം നേരിടത്തക്കവിധം യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യുന്നതല്ല. (൫) സക്കാരിൽനിന്നും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയൊ ഒഴിപ്പിക്കയൊ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അല്ലാതെ പാട്ടക്കാലാവധി കഴിയുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു് ഞാൻ പാട്ടത്തിൽനിന്നു പിൻമാറുന്നതല്ലാ. (൬) പാട്ടക്കാലാവധിക്കകം എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും വസ്തു ഒഴിഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ടിയാർ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ യാതൊരു തടസ്ഥവും പറയാതെ ഒഴിഞ്ഞുതന്നുകൊള്ളാം. (൭) എനിക്കു ഏ പട്ടിക വസ്തുക്കളിൽ ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പാട്ടാവകാശം ടിയാരുടെ അനുമതികൂടാതെ വേറെ ആൾക്കു ഞാൻ കൈമാററം ചെയ്യുന്നതല്ലാത്തതും ഇതിനു വിപരീതമായി ചെയ്യുന്ന കൈമാററം സാധുവല്ലാത്തതുമാകുന്നു. (൮) കാലാവധി കഴിയുന്ന മുറക്കു ഉടനെ പാട്ടം ഒഴിഞ്ഞു തന്നുകൊള്ളാം. പാട്ടം ഒഴിയുന്ന സമയം എന്നിൽ നിന്നും സക്കാരിലേക്കു വല്ല സംഖ്യയും ഈടാകുവാനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ സംഖ്യയും പാട്ടക്കുടിശ്ശിഖവകയിലൊ പാട്ട ഏടപാട്ടിൽ ഞാൻമൂലം സക്കാരിലേക്കുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള മററു ഏതെങ്കിലും നഷ്ടംവകയിലൊ ഉള്ള സംഖ്യയും കഴിച്ചു ഡേമണിവകയിൽ എനിക്കുവരുവാനുള്ള തുക തിരിച്ചു വാങ്ങിച്ചു കൊള്ളാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. (൯) പട്ടികവസ്തുവി

ന്റെ രൂപഭേദപ്പെടുത്താതെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം. പട്ടികവസ്തുവിൽ ഞാൻ നൂതനമായി കെട്ടിടം, കിണർ, തോടു, വഴി മുതലായതുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതല്ലാ. (൧൦) ഏതു പട്ടിക വസ്തുവിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഉള്ള വേലകൾ മാത്രം ചെയ്യുന്നതല്ലാതെ അതിൽ വേറെ വിധത്തിൽ യാതൊരു പ്രവൃത്തിയും ചെയ്യുന്നതല്ലാ. (൧൧) വസ്തുവെ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനൊ ആദായം എടുക്കുന്നവകയ്ക്കൊ ആവശ്യമെന്നുകാണുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും പുരകൾ എന്റെ സ്വന്തചിലവിന്മേൽ അതിൽ കെട്ടിയ്ക്കയല്ലാതെ വസ്തുവിൽ യാതൊരുത്തരേയും സ്ഥിരമായി താമസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്തതുമാകുന്നു. (൧൨) ഈ ആധാരത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾക്കു വിപരീതമായി ഞാൻ ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കയൊ എന്നിൽനിന്നും പാട്ടം വിടുർത്തത്തക്കവിധം എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും എന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും വീഴ്ചകാണപ്പെടുകയൊ ചെയ്താൽ ഞാൻ നടന്ന കാലത്തേക്കുള്ള പാട്ടം എന്നിൽ നിന്നു ഈടാക്കുന്നതിനും പാട്ടം വിടുർത്തി ലേലം ചെയ്തൊ മറ്റൊ വേറെ ആളെ ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതിനും അങ്ങനെ എന്നിൽനിന്നും എടുത്തു വേറെ ആളെ ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതിൽവച്ചു സർക്കാരിലേക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന നഷ്ടവും എന്റെ ഉപേക്ഷനിമിത്തം വേറെ വിധത്തിൽ നശിക്കുകയൊ ദോഷപ്പെടുകയൊ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കു ടിയാർ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന വിലയും എന്റെവക സ്വത്തുക്കളിൽനിന്നും കരക്കുടിശ്ശിഖ റഗുലേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചൊ എന്റെ ധേമണിയിൽനിന്നൊ ഈടാക്കുന്നതിനും ഞാൻ സമ്മതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. പട്ടികവസ്തുവിനെ വേറെ ആളെ ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതിൽനിന്നും ലാഭമുണ്ടായാൽ ഞാൻ അവകാശപ്പെടുന്നതല്ലെന്നും സമ്മതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. (൧൩) പാട്ടവസ്തുക്കളിൽ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ കിണറുകൾ യാതൊന്നും ഇല്ലാ. (൧൪) പട്ടിക വസ്തുവിനു തന്നാണ്ടായ ൧൧൦൮-ാമാണ്ടത്തെ പാട്ടത്തുക സർക്കാർരൂപാ ൨൫൨ ചക്രം ൧൦ കാശു ൧൧-ൽ ൨൯൦ രൂപാ ഈ കന്നിമാസം ൮-ാം- ൩൩൭-ാം നമ്പർ ചെല്ലാൻപ്രകാരവും ൩ രൂപാ ൧൦ ചക്രം ൧൧ കാശു ൧൦൮ മകരം ൨൪-ാം- ൯൭൪-ാം നമ്പർ ചെല്ലാൻപ്രകാരവും ഈ താലൂക്കിൽ ഒടുക്കീട്ടുണ്ടു്. (൧൫) പട്ടികവസ്തു തിരുവനന്തപുരം ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിലും ആളൂർ സബ്‌ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിലും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതാകുന്നു (൧൬) ഡിപ്പാസിറവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ സർക്കാർരൂപാ ൨൫൨ ചക്രം ൧൦ കാശു ൧൧—ം കാലാവധികഴിയുന്നതായ ൧൧൧൦-ാമാണ്ടത്തെ പാട്ടത്തിൽവകവച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

ഏ. പട്ടിക.

വസ്തുവിവരം.

താലൂക്ക്	പകുതി	സർവെ നമ്പർ	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം	എല്ലുക			
				വടക്ക	കിഴക്ക	തെക്ക	പടിഞ്ഞാറ
അഗസ്തീശ്വരം	ശീങ്കര ഷി ഡിവിഷൻ	൨൪൧൯-ൽ ൪-ാമതു ലക്കത്തിൽ ൯-ം, ൪൦-ം സബ്ഡിവിഷൻ ഷീഷ്യ ശേഷം സബ്ഡിവിഷനുകളിൽപെട്ട	ഇരുപത്തി ഏഴ ഏക്കർ മുപ്പത്തി ആറെസെന്റ് സ്ഥലം	സർവെ ൨൪൪൪, ൨൪൨൧, ൨൪൨൯, ൨൨൦ൻ.	സർവെ ൨൪൨൫-ൽ ന	സർവെ ൨൪൨൫-ൽ ൯-ം, ൪൦-ം സബ്ഡിവിഷനുകൾ	സർവെ ൨൪൨൧, ൨൪൧൩, ൨൪൨൨

ബി, പട്ടിക. വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ യാതൊന്നും ഇല്ലാ.

ഇപ്രകാരം സമ്മതിച്ചു ഈ ഉടമ്പടി എഴുതിക്കൊടുത്ത കണക്ക ശിവതാണുപിള്ള മകൻ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യപിള്ള (ഒപ്പ്) ൨-൧-൧൦൮൨ വ.

സാക്ഷികൾ. രാജാക്കമംഗലം പിടാകയിൽ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യപിള്ള ഉത്തരമാടൻപിള്ള (ഒപ്പ്). ആളൂർ സി. എസ്സ്. വി. പി. വിലാസം ബംഗ്ലാവീട്ടിൽ കുമാരപിള്ളയുടെ അനന്തിരവൻ കുമാരപിള്ള (ഒപ്പ്) എഴുതിയ വേമ്പനൂർ പിടാകയിൽ പെരിയവിളാകത്തു വീട്ടിൽ കണക്ക അയ്യപ്പൻപിള്ള ഗോപാലൻ തമ്പി (ഒപ്പ്) ഇതിൽ ൨-ാം വശം ന ാം വരിയിൽ ആ കഴിഞ്ഞു ണ്ടൊന്നുക്ക വെട്ടും ര-ാം വശം ൧൨ ാം വരിയിൽ ം കഴിഞ്ഞു ഞാൻ തിരുത്തും ഉണ്ട്. ന-ാം പത്രം വെണ്ടർ വാചകത്തിൽ ൨-ാം വരിയിൽ അഞ്ചു വെട്ടി നാലര തിരുത്തും ഉണ്ടു.

സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യപിള്ള (ഒപ്പ്) ൨-൧-൧൦൮൨

നമ്പർ. ൧൯൦൯ / ൮൯-൩-൧൦൯	രണ്ടു രൂപാ കുമാരപിള്ള ആള്ളർ വെണ്ടർ എം. മുത്തുക്കുമാരസ്വാമിപ്പിള്ള (ഒപ്പു്)
നമ്പർ. ൧൯൧൯ / ൮൯ ൩-൧൦൯	ഒന്നര രൂപാ കുമാരപിള്ള ആള്ളർ വെണ്ടർ എം. മുത്തുക്കുമാരസ്വാമിപ്പിള്ള (ഒപ്പു്)
നമ്പർ. ൧൯൧൦ / ൮൯-൩-൧൦൯	ഒരു രൂപാ കുമാരപിള്ള ആള്ളർ വെണ്ടർ എം. മുത്തുക്കുമാരസ്വാമിപ്പിള്ള (ഒപ്പു്). നാലര രൂപാക്കു ഇതോടുകൂടി ൧൯൦൯, ൧൯൧൯ നമ്പർ മുദ്രപത്രം ചേർത്തു് കൊടുത്തു. ആള്ളർ വെണ്ടർ എം. മുത്തുക്കുമാരസ്വാമിപ്പിള്ള (ഒപ്പു്)
നമ്പർ. ൧൩൮൯ / ർ൩ ൧൧൦൯	ഒന്നര രൂപാ ചെന്നപ്പിള്ള ആള്ളർ വെണ്ടർ എം. മുത്തുക്കുമാരസ്വാമിപ്പിള്ള (ഒപ്പു)

൧൧൦൯ കുംഭം ൮-നു- പകൽ ൧൮ മണിക്കു ആള്ളർ സബ്‌രജിസ്ത്രാർ ആഫീസിൽ ഹാജരാക്കിയ ബംഗ്ലാവീട്ടിൽ കണക്കു ശിവതാണുപിള്ള മകൻ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യപിള്ള (ഒപ്പു്) ൮-൭ ൧൧൦൯ ൧൧൦൯ കുംഭം ൮-ാംനു- സബ് രജിസ്ത്രാർ വി. വേലായുധൻ (ഒപ്പു്)

എഴുതിക്കൊടുത്തതിനെ സമ്മതിച്ച ബംഗ്ലാവീട്ടിൽ കണക്കു ശിവതാണുപിള്ള മകൻ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യപിള്ള (ഒപ്പു്) ൮-൭ ൧൧൦൯

വെള്ളാളൻ കൃഷി പത്മനാഭപുരം കോട്ടയ്ക്കകത്തു കണക്കു ശിവതാണുപിള്ള മകൻ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യപിള്ളയെ എനിക്കു നേരിട്ടറിയാം. ൧൧൦൯ കുംഭം ൮-നു- സബ് രജിസ്ത്രാർ വി. വേലായുധൻ (ഒപ്പു്) ൧൧൦൯-ാമാണ്ടു വക ൧-ാം പുസ്തകം ൧൭ ാം വാല്യം ൯൩ മുതൽ ൯൭ വരെ വശങ്ങളിൽ ൧൩൦൩ ാം നമ്പരായി രജിസ്ത്രർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

അഞ്ചുതാൾ

ഫീസു രൂപാ ൭.

൧൧൦൯ കുംഭം ൮-നു- ആള്ളർ സബ്‌രജിസ്ത്രാർ വി. വേലായുധൻ (ഒപ്പു്)

സബ് രജിസ്ത്രർ ആഫീസ് മുദ്ര.

അധികൃതൻ നാടാൻ കുട്ടിനാടാർ വൈരവനാഥനാടാക്കു നാളതു കൊടുത്തു.

(ശരിപകർപ്പു്)

(Sd) Tahsildar

Applications other than from Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai for registry or Kuthakapattom.

40. *MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received other applications either for registry or for Kuthakapattom of Survey No. 5473, a tank-bed in A Division, Neendakara pakuthi, before the application of Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai and what action they have taken on them?

MR. K. GEORGE Yes. Applications were received by Government from Mr. S. M. Fernando and others for the registry of the land in the names of the members of the Latin Catholic Community. Mr. R. C. Sivathanu Pillai of Bungalow House, Fort, Padmanabhapuram, also applied to Government for an extent of 25 acres of the land comprised in the Survey number being leased out to him. These applications were rejected by Government.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state whether to a petition dated 2-4-1930 an endorsement was given by the Land Revenue Commissioner stating that the land was available and the same would be granted to those people when applied for?

PRESIDENT: What year is it?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: 1930.

MR. K. GEORGE: I have no information, Sir.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state whether on the 20th April 1931 Mr. Fernando and others applied for the registry of the land and an endorsement dated the 27th April 1931 was given to them stating that the proper course will be—

PRESIDENT: If in the course of supplementary questions it is the intention of the member to draw the attention of the Government member to any particular document which is read, it is right and fair that the attention of the Government member had been drawn to it earlier so that he may come prepared to answer any supplementary questions. For the member to draw suddenly the attention of the Government member to any particular document of a given date and a given year and ask supplementary question on it is not fair.

Application for registry or lease of tank-beds other than Survey No. 5473 in the Neendakara pakuthi.

41. *MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai has applied for registry or lease of any tank-bed other than Survey No. 5473 in a Division, Neendakara pakuthi, in the Kodayar area in Kalkulam or Agastisvaram taluks; if so, the name, Survey No. and area of the tank, what action has been taken on Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai's application; and whether there is any other applicant for that tank?

MR. K. GEORGE: No.

Grant of Kuthakapattom lease to Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai, Ex-Member, Legislative Council.

42. *MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when Survey No. 5473, a tank-bed in A Division, Neendakara pakuthi, was given on Kuthakapattom to Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai, Ex-Member, Legislative Council;

(*b*) when they received the application from Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai:

(*c*) whether the application was for registry or for Kuthakapattom; and

(*d*) whether they will lay a copy of his application on the table?

MR. K GEORGE: (*a*) In February 1932.

(*b*) On 8-2-32.

(*c*) For Kuthakapattom.

(*d*) A copy of the application is placed on the table.

Copy of the Application received from Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai.

From

R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai,
Bungalow House, Fort, Padmanabhapuram.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Trivandrum.

Sir,

I beg to submit the following few lines for your kind consideration and favourable disposal.

An area of 37 acres 51 cents constituting S. No. 1/5473, in Neendakara A Division Pakuthy, Agasthisvaram taluk, Trivandrum Division has been lying waste for the past several years. This is a mere waste land fetching no income to Government and could not also be put to use for any public purposes. Hence the Government sanctioned its sale in public auction but as no proper bidders were forthcoming, it was ordered that the land might be left as such. But if this area were to be leased out on Kuthagapattom, it would not only be a source of revenue to the Government but also a boon to bonafide and enterprising agriculturists. I understand that both the Revenue and the Irrigation authorities have recorded their opinion that the land in question could not be made use of for any public purposes and that it might well be disposed of by public auction or given away on Kuthakapattom.

In view of the above facts, I pray that the Government may be pleased to sanction at least 27 acres of land in the said area being leased out to me on Kuthakapattom at the rate of Rs. 250 per annum, a rate quite commensurate with the value of the land.

I have etc.,
(Sd). R. S. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member to whom the application was made by Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai?

MR. K. GEORGE: To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Travancore.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether it is in vogue that applications for Kuthakapattom are directly made to the Chief Secretary?

MR. K. GEORGE: That depends upon the pleasure of the applicant.

PRESIDENT: Rather 'mentality'.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know on what date orders were passed granting the application by the Government?

MR. K. GEORGE: 16th February 1932.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether any reference regarding the application was made to the Land Revenue authorities?

MR. K. GEORGE: I have already answered that to a previous question. No.

Compensation for improvements on Survey No. 5473, Neendakara Pakuthi.

43. *MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they contemplate the award of compensation for improvements, if any, on Survey No. 5473, a tank-bed in A Division, Neendakara pakuthi, on the expiry of its lease period of ten years and

(b) if it comes to pay the compensation for the improvements, whether it is to be met from the capital expenditure of the Kodayar Project?

MR. K. GEORGE: (a) No.

(b) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

Issue of commission orders by Civil Courts.

44. *MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether Civil Courts take the suggestion of the vakils when issuing commission orders as provided by the rules?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The Member is referred to Rule 138 of the Civil Courts' Guide.

Statement of flood damages in Neyyattinkara and certain pakuthies of the Nedumangad taluk.

45. *MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara cum Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have prepared a statement of the losses on account of the recent floods in the Neyyattinkara taluk and in the pakuthies of Kulathummel, Veeranakavu, Perumkulam, Uzhamalakal and Vellanad in the Nedumangad taluk;

(b) whether they will lay it on the table; and

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai]

(c) the action taken in the matter and the amount spent therefor ?

MR. K. GEORGE : (a) & (b) It is reported that in the Neyyattinkara taluk, 1203 houses were partly or wholly destroyed ; that paddy cultivation over an area of 992 acres and 19½ cents was damaged and that an area of 428 acres and 15 1/3 cents was silted up with sand. A statement of the losses on account of the floods in the 5 pakuthies of the Nedumangad taluk referred to is laid on the table.

(c) The flood-stricken people in the Neyyattinkara taluk whose houses were damaged or destroyed and who were rendered houseless were each supplied with 2 teak saplings, and 8 bamboos for reconstructing their houses in deserving cases. A sum of Rs. 298-26-0 was also spent in that taluk for the distribution of rice to the people at several places in the flood affected area, and for erecting temporary sheds for thosewho were rendered homeless. A sum of Rs. 42 was disbursed to 14 deserving persons in the 5 pakuthies of the Nedumangad taluk, who were rendered homeless and found to deserve help.

Statement of losses caused by the floods in the following five pakuthies of the Nedumangad Taluk.

Serial No.	Name of Pakuthi	Losses caused on account of		
		Buildings destroyed. Rs.	Crops damaged. Rs	Lands silted up Rs.
1	Kulathummel	189	1,312	4,424
2	Veeranakavu	220	2,025	817
3	Perumkulam	1,385	675	1,038
4	Uzhamalakal	1,378	1,312	357
5	Vellanad	61	1,575	439

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether as a matter of fact any house was constructed with the two teak saplings, and eight bamboos given by the Government?

MR. K. GEORGE : I claim notice.

Registry of lands in the Cardamom area.

46. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have issued any order in or about the year 1089 prohibiting the registry of lands in the Cardamom Hills of Devicolam Division except to Travancoreans and, if so, whether that order is still kept in force :

(b) whether there is a subsequent order of Government in 1096 prohibiting the registry of lands in that area to any individual ;

(c) whether any lands have been registered in the name of any person after that date, and if so, who those registry holders are ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that many of the Travancoreans who were in possession and occupation of lands in that area, were evicted by the taluk authorities in pursuance of Government orders and that such lands are now being allowed to be in the occupation of foreigners or outsiders and that the taluk authorities do not take any steps against the latter for eviction ?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI : (*Secretary to Government*) :

(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. Since the issue of G. O. Dis. No. 441/21/Rev., dated 20-4-1921, an extent of 2791·47 acres has been brought under registry, 720·40 acres in the names of Travancoreans and 2071·07 acres in the names of Non-Travancoreans and

(d) No.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know for what purpose the lands were registered ?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI : For cardamom cultivation.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know whether any duty is imposed upon cardamom cultivation by Government ?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI : I claim notice.

Grants for the maintenance of stud bulls.

47. MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON (*Kottayam*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have adopted any principle in giving grants for the maintenance of stud bulls ;

(b) the number of applications received, granted and rejected last year ; and

(c) the number of applications received and the number granted this year ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : (a) Yes. Only such bulls as are declared fit for purposes of breeding by a competent Veterinary Officer are given grants.

(b) 47, 15 and 32.

(c) 63 and 15.

Enquiry regarding the proceedings of the Managing Board of the Nagercoil People's Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

48. *MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

[Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai.]

(a) whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies went on tour to Nagercoil to enquire into a reference made in connection with the proceedings of the Managing Board of the Nagercoil People's Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 386;

(b) whether the subject matter of the enquiry was referred to the Managing Board for their remarks;

(c) whether without the report of the Board he passed an ex-parte order;

(d) whether as a result of such order all except three resigned as a mark of their protest;

(e) whether a special general body meeting was called for to consider the matter:

(f) whether the general body reinstated all those who resigned; and

(g) whether the Registrar proposes to take any further action on the matter?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) to (f) Yes.

(g) The matter has been satisfactorily settled.

Muslims and the Education Department.

49. *MR. S. ADAM SAIT (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the previous representation made at the 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Sessions of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly (*vide* Subjects Nos. 160, 148, 143, 156 and 145, respectively) to appoint qualified Mahomedans as teachers in the Vernacular and English High Schools of the State to popularise education among the Muslims;

(b) how many appointments since then were made in the Education Department and how many of them are Mahomedans

(c) whether they are aware that the additional leisure hour granted on Friday to Mahomedan students in the Government High, Schools and Colleges as per para 9 of G. O. 1989, dated 31st May 1919 and Government letter No. E. 2690/349 of 14, dated the 2nd July 1920, has not been loyally observed by the Education Department; and if so, what action they have taken in the matter?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Deputy Director of Public Instruction*):

(a) Qualified Mahomedans have been preferred for appointment in the department whenever possible.

(b) Statement is laid on the table.

(c) Government understand that the concession has been freely granted in all institutions whenever the Mahomedan pupils ask for it.

Statement showing the number of appointments made in the Education Department and the number of Mahomedans among them.

Name of institution.	No. of appointments made.	No. of Mahomedans appointed.	Period to which the appointment relates.
Training College	5	...	...
English Branch	245	11	Last 10 years
Vernacular Branch	217	4	Last 12 years
Girls' Branch	1,206	6	Last 18 years
Reformatory School	45	2	Last 21 years

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member how the appointment of Mahomedan teachers in schools will help to popularise education among Mahomedans?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I think it will be a source of encouragement to the Mahomedan community.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order. In answer to part (b) it is stated that a statement is laid on the table. We are not able to ask any supplementary questions on that.

PRESIDENT: Yes, that point of order was raised in the other House also and I have promised them to consider the relevancy of that and give my ruling when the House meets next time. Two or three other points were also brought to my notice and I have promised to study them and give a ruling. This is one of the points.

Education Advisory Board.

60. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) who made the selection of the members of the Education Advisory Board;

(b) whether that Board has met, and, if so, how many times and the duration of each sitting; and

(c) whether they have received any recommendations from the Board, and, if so, whether they will place them on the table together with the minutes of the sittings of the same for the information of the Council?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: (a) The Government.

(b) Yes, once, for one day.

(c) The Board does not make recommendations direct to Government. A summary of its proceedings is laid on the table.

Minutes of the first meeting of the Advisory Education Board held in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum, on Wednesday the 20th December 1933 at 11 a. m.

Present. R. M. Statham Esquire., M. A., I. E. S., C. I. E., Director of Public Instruction, Chairman (Ex-officio).

Miss Alexander	Member.
Mr. P. Balakrishnan Tampi, B. A., B. L.	do.
Rev. Bishop Chulaparamabil, D. D.	do.
Mr. M. Govindan, B. A., B. L.	do
Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri,	do.
Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla, M. A., B. D.	do.
Rev. A. H. Legg, M. A.	do.
Mr. K. Mahomed, B. A.	do.
Fr. Mattam, M. R. A. S., F. R. A. S, (London)	do.
Miss Meager,	do.
Mr. Pakode Narayana, Pillai,	do.
Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L.	do.
Sry. T. Narayani Amma, B. A.	do.
Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai,	do.
Mr. U. Ramakrishna Kukillaya, B. A., L. T.	do.
Mr. K. Sankaran, B. A., B. L.	do.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, M. A. (Oxon) Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Secretary (Ex-Officio).

Messrs Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai, K. Sivarama Panickar and A. Thanu Pillai regretted their inability to attend the meeting. Mr. C. M. Joseph was also absent.

The Director welcomed the members of the Board and expressed the hope that, with the co-operation of the Board, the Department would be able to do its best for the advancement of education in Travancore.

2. After some discussion, it was agreed that the proceedings of the Board be conducted, as informally as possible, and that specific rules for the conduct of business need not be framed, unless they are found to be necessary.

3. The Chairman stated that the Board would advise the Department on matters placed before them by the Director. Other matters may also be brought up by the members with the permission of the Chairman.

4. The proposed reorganisation of the Inspectorate was then taken up for discussion. Mr. Kukillaya was of opinion that two Divisional Inspectors might not be sufficient. He suggested that there should be four Divisional Inspectors and no Assistant Divisional Inspectors.

Mr. Pakode Narayana Pillai asked why the Chief Inspectress should not be assigned the same functions and powers as the Divisional Inspectors.

Mr. Kuruvilla raised the question of subject inspection and desired that the importance of subject inspection should be borne in mind.

Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi was in favour of Mr. Kukillaya's suggestion of four Divisional Inspectors.

Sry. Narayani Amma expressed the view that Primary Education should be entirely in the hands of women and that Assistant Inspectresses should not be made to work under men.

Miss Alexander did not see any objection to the proposals for the reorganisation. She desired that the girls in boys' Middle Schools and High Schools should also be looked after by the Chief Inspectress and her Assistants.

Mr. K. Mahomed desired that the Mahomedan Inspector of Schools should work directly under the Director or the Deputy Director.

At the close of the discussion, the Board agreed to the general proposals for the reorganisation of the Inspectorate.

5. The next item on the agenda was the adoption of the system of Mixed Primary Schools.

Mr. Legg was of opinion that there could be no objection to mixed staffs. He pointed out that mixed staffs do now exist in aided schools.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kottayam and Fr. Mattam were of opinion that co-education in Class V of Primary Schools, and mixed staffs should not be made compulsory and that managements should be free to open separate divisions in Class V for girl pupils.

The Chairman assured them that there would be no compulsion in this matter. He explained, however, that girls should not be refused admission in boys' schools in future, unless there was another school available for girls in the same locality.

The Board agreed to the adoption of the system of Mixed Primary Schools.

6. The extension of the Primary course to five years was then discussed.

Mr. Kukillaya desired that the Primary course should be extended to seven years.

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

His Lordship the Bishop of Kottayam desired to know whether managements would get sufficient time for providing accommodation in their schools for the V class.

Mr. Kuruvilla feared that, if the preparatory class were abolished in English schools, as the result of the extension of the Primary course, the standard of English in English schools might be lowered.

Mr. Pakode Narayana Pillai asked whether fees would be charged in the V class. He was assured that no fees would be charged.

The Board finally agreed that the duration of the Primary Course should be not less than five years and that it might be raised to seven years.

7. The question of recognition of primary classes attached to English schools, including Kindergarten and Nursery Schools was then discussed. The Board accepted the recommendation contained in the Education Reforms Committee Report.

With regard to the rate of fees to be charged, Mr. Kukillaya desired that the Department should fix standard rates.

In discussing this recommendation, some members raised the question whether English should be a compulsory or an optional subect in Class V of Primary Schools.

Miss Meager was of opinion that English should be a compulsory subject.

Fr. Mattam desired that English should be only an optional subject.

The Secretary suggested that the question might be left open and that the Department would look into the matter further and put up a definite proposal.

Mr. Govindan was against compulsory English, as it would involve additional expenditure.

The Board was generally of opinion that English should not be compulsory in class V of Primary Schools.

8. The gradual closure of the Vernacular Middle Schools and the stoppage of the V. S. L. Examination.

Mr. Kukillaya objected to the closure of Vernacular Middle Schools and he was of opinion that the efficiency of the Vernacular Middle Schools, if unsatisfactory, should be improved.

Mr. Pakode Narayana Pillai was of opinion that this recommendation, if given effect to, would result in a setback to Vernacular education.

Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi stated that the objection to the closure of Vernacular Middle Schools was largely sentimental and that the recommendations of the Education Reforms Committee Report should be given effect to. If necessary, the name Vernacular Middle Schools may be retained instead of the proposed name of Vocational Bias Schools, but the new curricula proposed should be adopted.

Fr. Mattam agreed with the Report that the standard of Malayalam in Vernacular Middle Schools was very low.

Mr. Govindan feared that the diffusion of Vernacular Education would be affected by the closure of even some of the Vernacular Middle Schools. If the number of Vernacular Middle Schools is to be reduced to any large extent, there will be a grievance.

The Secretary pointed out that the problem of unemployment was most acute among V. S. L. C's and that reform of the Vernacular Middle School was absolutely necessary. He also pointed out that, as the Board agreed, the Primary course would, in course of time, and when funds permit, be extended to seven years. About nine lakhs are spent annually on Vernacular Middle Schools without any special benefit. Even a portion of this money can be more usefully spent for the development and cultivation of Malayalam Language and Literature by means of Honours Courses in Colleges, Fellowships and Studentships for Malayalam Studies, and by the establishment of a Malayalam Academy.

Mr. Sankaran desired that at least a few select Vernacular High Schools should be retained.

Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai summed up the arguments for and against. He was of opinion that there was a real danger that Vernacular Education might suffer as the result of these proposals. He, however, welcomed the idea of giving a vocational bias in the Vernacular Middle Schools as proposed in the Report.

The Chairman pointed out that a considerable number of Vernacular Middle Schools would have to be closed, in any case, on account of overlapping and superfluous provision.

The Board finally agreed to the gradual conversion of Vernacular Middle Schools into Vocational Bias Schools.

Mr. Pakode Narayana Pillai desired that a few select Vernacular High Schools should be retained.

As regards the future of the V. S. L. Examination, the Chairman suggested that this question might lie over for the present and that he would place concrete proposals before the Board at its next meeting. This was agreed to.

The Board adjourned for lunch at 1-30 P. M.

The afternoon session began at 2-30 P. M.

9. The main recommendations of the Education Reforms Committee Report regarding Collegiate Education were then considered. After a very brief discussion, the Board agreed to the reduction of the Women's College to the Second Grade and to the establishment of a residential system. As regards the amalgamation of the Arts and Science Colleges, several members were opposed to the proposals that there should be a separate Second Grade College. The Board was generally in favour of a complete amalgamation of the two Colleges, as

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

a matter of principle and policy. Some members were, however, doubtful whether suitable accommodation would be available and whether our present financial conditions were favourable for the large reforms proposed. There was however, general agreement that the Department and the Government might go ahead with the consideration of the proposals for amalgamation.

With regard to the residential system, some members were opposed to rigid compulsion being enforced. The Board agreed, however, that a compulsory residential life is desirable as a matter of general principle, provided that adequate provision is made for exemptions for hard cases. With regard to the recommendation for the avoidance of duplication in the Colleges in Travancore by the elimination in Government Colleges of certain pass courses, which may be provided elsewhere, the Board was of opinion that the proposal was vague and indefinite. It was agreed that the question should lie over for the present and that the Board would consider any concrete proposals in this regard which may be placed before it.

10. The introduction of optional subjects in the E. S. L. C. Course and the introduction of special subjects for girls, High Schools. Mr. Kuruvilla complained of the overloading of the E. S. L. C. curriculum.

Miss Meager was of opinion that such vocational subjects as were proposed in the Report would be a welcome change and diversion to the pupils.

The Secretary pointed out that the E. S. L. C. Syllabuses Revision Committee had also recommended the introduction of vocational subjects in the E. S. L. C. Course.

The proposal was generally acceptable to the Board.

The introduction of Domestic Science in girls' High Schools to be compulsory up to the IV Form was unanimously agreed to.

Sry. Narayani Amma desired that more optional subjects suitable for girl pupils should be provided.

The Secretary suggested that girls studying in boys' High Schools should also be provided for.

11. The undertaking by Government of an industrial survey.

That Government should undertake an industrial survey immediately on the lines and with the objects suggested in the Education Reforms Committee Report was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Kuruvilla was of opinion that the various recommendations about Technical Education, contained in the Report, require co-ordination.

12. The abolition of the existing waiting lists.

The Board was unanimously of opinion that the existing waiting lists have created a good deal of trouble in the matter of recruitments and that they should not be an obstacle to fresh recruitment of well qualified men whose names may not be in the lists.

13. The employment of married women in certain posts in the Department.

At the outset, the Chairman explained that the recommendation made in the Report will not be given a retrospective effect and that it would only affect fresh recruits to the Department. He also pointed out that the recommendation applied altogether to only seventy posts in the Women's College, in the girls' High School and in the Inspectorate. Most of the members spoke for or against on this question, and it was generally desired that a vote should be taken. As the result of the voting, ten voted for the recommendation in the Report, six against, and one was neutral.

14. The adjustment of school hours in Vernacular Schools.

The Board was in favour of the adjustment of school hour for Vernacular schools as recommended in the Report. It was suggested that the matter should be investigated for English schools also.

15. The appointment of Local Attendance Committees for Primary Schools.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kottayam stated that the value of such committees would vary from region to region.

The Chairman explained the functions of the proposed committees. The Board agreed to this recommendation.

16. The adoption of the Vernacular as the medium of instruction in English schools.

Some members desired that this should be made compulsory, while others were strongly of opinion that it should be optional.

The Secretary pointed out that the opinions of the Head mistresses of English High Schools had been received and that the general concensus of opinion among them was in favour of the optional use of the vernaculars and against compulsion.

The Board was of the opinion that it might be optional in the initial stages, but it should be made compulsory as soon as practicable.

17. The proposals in the Report regarding religious instruction.

Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai was opposed to religious instruction altogether within school hours.

Mr. Legg took a strong objection to the recommendations in the Report. He pointed out that there was no reason why there should be a departure from the existing practice. That the written consent of parents or guardians should be obtained before religious instruction is given to Hindu boys in Christian schools is quite unnecessary and inconvenient. He believed that all education ought to have a religious basis.

Miss Meager was also of the same opinion,

Mr. Kuruvilla also agreed and he desired that the Department should help aided schools in giving religious instruction to all their pupils. He pointed out that in his school he had tried to give religious instruction to Hindu boys in the Hindu faith, but his experiment was not successful.

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

Sry. Narayani Amma opposed religious instruction being given in schools.

Miss Alexander accepted the recommendations of the Report.

Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi also accepted the recommendations of the Report.

Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai was of opinion that no religious instruction should be given in schools.

Mr. Pakode Narayana Pillai was also against religious instruction in schools.

Mr. Kesavan Sastri was in favour of the Report.

Fr. Mattam was also in favour of the Report. He stated that there was no objection to provide religious instruction in their own faith to Hindu boys reading in Christian schools.

Mr. Kukillaya was opposed to religious instruction within school hours.

Mr. Govindan was opposed to all religious instruction in schools. He was, however, in favour of the recommendations in the Report, if religious instruction cannot be totally abolished.

Mr. Sankaran was also against all religious instruction in schools.

Mr. Mahomed said that religious instruction was necessary and it should be given within school hours. He supported the Report.

The Bishop of Kottayam was in favour of the Report. He also agreed that provision might be made for religious instruction for Hindu boys in Catholic schools.

The Board, as a whole, was of opinion that moral instruction and civics should be taught in schools.

18. Compulsory manual work in English schools.

The Board was unanimously in favour of this proposal.

19. The raising of standards for admission to Colleges.

After some discussion, it was agreed that academic standards required for admission to Colleges should be raised.

The whole agenda having been got through, the meeting was dissolved at 5-30 P. M.

(Sd) R. M. STATHAM,
(*Chairman.*)

(Sd) C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN,
Secretary.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member how many recommendations were considered by the Board on that particular day when it sat?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: The summary of the proceedings is laid on the table.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: My question was how many recommendations were considered by the Board on that particular day?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: About 7 or 8 major recommendations.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member how many subsidiary questions were considered on that day?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: About 6 or 7 subsidiary questions. But, I cannot be sure. It is only approximate.

Touring work of the Director of Public Instruction, the Deputy Director and the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

51. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of travelling allowance that has been drawn by the Director of Public Instruction, Deputy Director of Public Instruction and the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools during the current year up to the end of Kumbhom;

(b) the centres, if any, visited by them either jointly or separately, and the purpose of each of such visits;

(c) the number of visits, if any, made by them to Kottayam during the year either jointly or separately; the dates of such visits and their purpose; and

(d) the number of schools visited by them jointly or separately; how many of them are situated in towns and within a range of three miles from the towns, and how many are in the interior?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN:

	Rs.	Chs.	C.
(a) Director of Public Instruction ...	466	0	10
Deputy Director	175	23	13
Inspector of Vernacular Schools ...	792	21	13

(b) It is not understood what the member means by "the centres, if any, visited".

(c) & (d) Detailed statements containing the information asked for, are laid on the table.

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

(c) Visits to Kottayam.

Officers.	No. of visits to Kottayam during the year 1109.	Whether jointly or separately.	Dates of visit.	Purpose of visits.
1. Director of Public Instruction	3	First visit jointly with Deputy Director of Public Instruction and Inspector of Vernacular Schools.	24-2-1109	Conference of Inspecting Officers.
		2nd & 3rd visits separately.	1-5-1109 13-7-1109	Inspection, &c.
2. Deputy Director of Public Instruction	2	First visit jointly with Director of Public Instruction and Inspector of Vernacular Schools.	24-2-1109	Conference, &c.
		Second visit. Separately.	18-7-1109	Inspection of E. H. Schools.
. Inspector of Vernacular Schools	3	First visit jointly with Director of Public Instruction and Deputy Director of Public Instruction.	23-2-1109 to 25-2-1109	Conference and Inspection.
		Second & third visits separately.	15-4-1109 19-4-1109	In connection with the visit of H. E. the Viceroy.

(*d*) Schools visited.

	Director of Public Instruction.	Deputy Director of Public Instruction.	Inspector of Vernacular Schools.
No. of schools visited ...	132	24	41
Do. jointly ...	10	10	...
Do. separately ...	122	14	41
No. of schools in towns and within 3 miles from towns ...	30	8	2
No. in the interior ...	102	16	39

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member how many times the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Director of Public Instruction jointly visited Kottayam during this period?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: On a point of order, Sir. That is given in the statement laid on the table.

PRESIDENT: A statement is laid on the table, and that is a disputable point. If that is not a correct procedure the President must rule it. But in the meantime the question has been made whether the Director and the Deputy Director visited a particular locality. Well, if the member has got that information at his fingers' ends he may furnish it, or, if he has not, he has got the right to call for notice.

May I know from the member the question?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: My question was how many times the Director and the Deputy Director visited Kottayam during this period jointly and separately.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: The Director visited Kottayam three times and the Deputy Director visited Kottayam twice and together they visited once.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Am I to understand that during this period all the schools at Kottayam were visited by the Director and the Deputy Director jointly and separately?

PRESIDENT: Well, that has been answered. You need not emphasise that.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What was the purpose for which the visit was undertaken?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: In the first visit they went to attend a conference of the inspecting officers. The Director visited Kottayam next for inspection of schools. The Deputy Director visited Kottayam for the inspection of English Schools.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know how many schools were inspected?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: That is given in the statement, Sir.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I want to know from the member how many schools the Director and the Deputy Director visited in Kottayam?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: About 6 or 7.

Casual leave allowed to the employees of the Education Department,

52. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have reduced the number of days of casual leave allowed to the employees in the Education Department on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction and if so, what is the reduction and the reason therefor;

(b) whether this reduction will apply to both men and women teachers equally; and

(c) whether the women teachers had at any time more than 14 days' casual leave for an year; and, if so, on what ground?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: (a) No.

(b) This question does not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

(c) Yes: for reasons of health.

Reduction of holidays for the Education Department.

53. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have reduced the number of holidays for schools on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction; if so, the number of holidays so reduced; and how many of them are Hindu holidays, how many Christian holidays and how many Mahomedan holidays; and

(b) the basis on which the reduction was proposed and sanctioned?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: (a) Yes: 26 days: 13 Hindu holidays and 13 Christian holidays. The Mahomedan holidays were not reduced.

(b) In order that schools should maintain the minimum number of working days prescribed by the Education Code.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether, in calculating those days, he has taken into consideration the Sundays during the midsummer holidays and Christmas holidays?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Yes.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know how many Sundays have been taken into consideration in considering the question of reduction of holidays?

PRESIDENT: All the Sundays of the year, undoubtedly. You can have them from the statement.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI. I want personal explanation, Sir. I do not think that the Director has taken into consisideration the Sundays that fall during the midsummer and Christmas holidays. That I think is a miscalculation.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: There has been no miscalculation, Sir. The calculation is substantially accurate.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether any Hindu Officer has been consulted in the matter?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I claim notice.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What were the Hindu holidays that were reduced?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: The Onam holidays were reduced from 13 to 10 days and the Newmoon holidays were abolished

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Are not the Onam holiday national holidays?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What is the minimum number of working days fixed now?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: 175 days for English Schools and 170 days for Vernacular Schools.

Motor cars maintained at Bhaktivilas during 1108 and 1109.

54. * MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of motor cars set apart at Bhaktivilas for the personal use of the Dewan, his family and his office during 1108 and 1109;

(*b*) the cost of maintenance and upkeep, etc., of these cars during 1108 and in 1109 (till the end of Makaram);

(*c*) whether there is a separate mechanic employed at Bhaktivilas;

(*d*) what is the cost of maintenance, etc., per annum for each car as compared with similar expenditure per car in the Royal Stables; and

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai]

(*e*) whether there is a proposal to place the cars now at Bhaktivilas under the control of the Kariakar of the Royal Stables; and what will be the gain, if such a proposal is accepted?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: (*a*) Two cars were set apart for the Dewan's use and none for his family or office.

(*b*) Cost of maintenance for 1108 comes to Rs. 5,622-17-1. Cost up to the end of Makarom 1109 is Rs. 3,281-7-4.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The cost of maintenance will depend upon the use to which the cars are put and the actual wear and tear sustained. As such, a comparison of the cost of maintenance of cars in the Royal Stables and Bhaktivilas will not serve any useful purpose.

(*e*) The answer to the first part of the question is 'No.' In view of this answer, the second part does not arise.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether any State Cars have been used during this period for transporting goods to the Ooty Sales Depot?

PRESIDENT: Well, that does not arise. The question was whether any cars were utilised for the use of the Dewan and his family.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Under 54 (*b*) [this question arises, Sir. With regard to the maintenance and up-keep of the cars, I want to know whether the Government member has included the cost of using the cars for transporting the goods from Trivandrum to Ooty?

PRESIDENT: Order, order. If the member by putting the question had that intention in mind, he ought to have made the question explicit by also including whether the Dewan has used the cars for transporting his goods so that the Government member shall answer both the questions. Now the member is introducing a new matter which is not quite germane to this interpellation.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member what are the items in fixing the cost of maintenance which he has taken into consideration?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The cost of running the car, such as petrol, oil, repair, renewal of parts and other items which ordinarily make up the maintenance of cars.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know the cost of petrol used in Travancore alone and in outside Travancore?

RAO SAHIB DR N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Does the member mean the petrol used in running the car?

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Appointment of students passed from the Sri Mulam Technical School, Trivandrum, in the Industries and the P. W. D. Departments.

23. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) how many students have passed from the Sri Mulam Technical School, Trivandrum;

(b) how many of them are still (11-3-1109) unemployed;

(c) whether the Director of Industries and the Chief Engineer have rendered any assistance to the passed students in obtaining employment as they are directed to do by Rule 37 of the Rules relating to the constitution and working of the Sri Mulam Technical School, Trivandrum, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 22nd June 1920;

(d) how many of such passed students are employed in the Electrical Department;

(e) whether those appointments were made in accordance with seniority:

(f) how many of the passed students have applied for appointment in the Electrical Department during 1108 and 1109; and

(g) whether there are, among such applicants, any who have also passed the Madras Government Technical Examination?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*):

(a) 241.

(b) Information is not available.

(c) As far as possible the passed students are being entertained in the P. W. D. The Director of Industries gives preference to the passed students whenever suitable vacancies arise in his department. He also recommends their applications to the heads of other departments both in and outside the State.

(d) 29 are said to be employed in the Electrical Department.

(e) As far as possible.

(f) 47 in 1108 and 11 in 1109 are said to have applied.

(g) Some are said to have passed the Madras Government Technical Examination.

Restoration of the road near the Mamom Bridge.

24. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state when the road near the Mamom Bridge on the Trivandrum-Quilon road was washed away and what action has been taken towards the restoration of the road?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): The road near the bridge was washed away in the floods of Edavam 1108. An estimate for Rs. 51,340 has been sanctioned by Government and the work started.

Breaches caused by the recent floods in the Kurumathoor Ela.

25. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether breaches caused by the recent floods in the Kurumathoor Ela, Vilavankod taluk, have been repaired;

(b) whether the people of the locality petitioned the Dewan, while on circuit to Kuzhithura; and

(c) what steps they have taken for repairing the breaches?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) An estimate has been sanctioned for the work.

Breaches caused by recent floods in Amsi Ela.

26. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the breaches caused by the recent floods in Amsi Ela, Vilvankod taluk, have been repaired?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: An estimate for repairing the breaches referred to is under consideration.

Preparation of artificial manure by the Agricultural Department.

27. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Department has taken necessary action for making artificial manures in Travancore;

(b) the quantity of bone that is being exported from Travancore every year

(c) whether the Agricultural Department has made any provision for the collection and conversion of bones into bone-meal on scientific lines; and

(d) whether the Agricultural Department has gone into the question of converting night-soil obtained from the Municipalities of the State into artificial manure?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (a) No.

(b) It varies from year to year. According to official statistics the figures for 1105, 1106 and 1107 are 4,618 cwts., 4,900 cwts., and 1,612 cwts. respectively.

(c) No.

(d) Yes. A few large scale experiments have been conducted at Quilon.

Expenditure on the Public Offices Gardens.

28. MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the expenditure per year incurred on account of the Public Offices Gardens during 1106, 1107 and 1108 M. E.?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The required statement is laid on the table.

		Rs.	Ch.	C.
1106	...	1656	22	13
1107	...	1670	13	7
1108	...	1559	8	12

Namputiris in the Judicial Department.

29. MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any Namputiri either

(*a*) as a Sirkar Vakil; or

(*b*) as a Munsiff; or

(*c*) holding any post drawing a salary of Rs. 100 or more, or Rs. 50 or more; or

(*d*) holding any post in the Judicial Department of the State?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). The answer is in the negative.

(*d*) Yes.

E. S. L. C. trained teachers in Malayalam Schools.

30. MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of E. S. L. C. trained teachers in the Malayalam Schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: 105.

Report re Sales Depot in Ooty.

31. MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a detailed report regarding the Sales Depot at Ooty?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: A detailed report is laid on the table.

Report.

Government in their letter R. O. C. No. 1596/33/Devpt. dated 22nd March 1933, sanctioned the opening of a Sales Depot at Ooty for a period of six months. The Depot was opened early in April 1933, the beginning of the season at Ooty. The main reason for opening a Depot there temporarily was to find a market for the articles collected for the Chicago Exhibition. Many private firms and institutions also participated in the Depot. A list of these institutions is laid on the table. The Depot continued throughout the season and was closed on the 30th September 1933. During the period of six months articles to the value of Rs. 6,745-9-5 were sold. The total expenditure on account of T. A., transport charges, establishment pay, etc., was Rs. 2,598-8-15 and the loss sustained thereby was Rs. 1,465-5-8. A copy of the profit and loss statement prepared for the Depot is also laid on the table. The loss sustained is to be treated as expenditure incurred by Government on account of the advertisement charges and also to sell the articles produced for the Chicago Exhibition. As a

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

result of the opening of the Depot at Ooty, the Travancore products were well advertised since people from different parts of India visited the Depot. We are still getting orders for various articles.

List of institutions who have supplied articles to the Sales Depot, Ootacamund.

1. P. R. D'Couth, Alleppey.
2. Alleppey Co., Ltd., Alleppey.
3. Hindu Mahila Mandiram, Trivandrum.
4. Harrisons and Crossfield Ltd., Quilon.
5. A. P. Tampi, Alleppey.
6. Wm. Goodacre & Sons, Ltd., Alleppey.
7. Mahendragiri Tea Estate, Trivandrum.
8. Kochuvelu Asari, Trivandrum.
9. Kochuraman Asari, Trivandrum.
10. Antony, Trivandrum.
11. S. I. M. F. Ltd., Tenmalai.
12. Krishna Sait, Quilon.
13. Government Sales Depot, Trivandrum.
14. S. K. V. Industrial Works, Alleppey.
15. Sri Mulam Fine Arts, Trivandrum.
16. Infant Jesus Orphanage, Mulagumood.
17. L. M. S. Embroidery Industry, Trivandrum.
18. Ivory Art Emporium, Trivandrum.
19. Y. M. C. A., Marthandam.
20. K. Venkataraghavan, Alleppey.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OF THE SALES DEPOT.

OOTACAMUND.

Debt Head Account.

No.	Amounts drawn.	S. Rs.	Ch.	C.	No.	Amounts remitted.	S Rs.	Ch.	C.
1	Meenom 1108 .	435	14	7	1	Remitted into the Imperial Bank, Ooty, till 10th October 33 B. Rs. 6,174-10-10 of which only B. Rs. 6,162-15-10 credited to Government .	6,273	1	4
2	Edavam 1108 .	51	18	6					
3	Mithunam 1108 .	21	10	8					
		1,048	11	0					
4	Amounts drawn by the Superintendent, School of Arts in 12/08 for labour charges .	100	0	5	2	Bank Commission .	11	25	1
5	Value of raw materials used by the Superintendent, School of Arts, for manufacture of articles including supervision charges .	158	9	6	3	Amount remitted in the Trivandrum Divisional Treasury .	103	7	0
6	Chingom 1109 .	225	9	3					
7	Kanni 1109 .	435	4	1	4	Outstanding to be realised B. Rs. 350-14-0 .	357	3	15
8	Vrischikam 1109 .	41	27	10					
9	By Balance to be drawn and adjusted as detailed below :-				5	Value of articles (unsold) returned to the Superintendent, School of Arts .	166	2	14
	Rs. Ch. C.								
	i. Amount to be credited to Rattan and Basket making Section for 1108 . 251-26- 1	..	..	..	6	Value of articles in hand purchased out of the Debt Head Advance for the Depot .	486	4	4
	ii. Amount to be credited to Chicago Exn. account . 1,449- 6-10	..	..	..					
	iii. Amount to be drawn and paid to private parties and also amount to be adjusted for sale of articles of Government Institutions . 2,245-12- 6	..	..	..					
	iv. Commission and Profit . 933- 6- 7	4,879	22	8					
		7,397	16	6			7,397	16	6

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OF THE SALES DEPOT.

OOTAÇAMUND.

Service Head Account.

No.	Expenditure.		S. Rs.	Ch.	C.	No.	Receipts.	S. Rs.	Ch.	C.
	Establishment		906	16	0		Profit and Commission for Debt Head account above	933	6	7
	Travelling Allowance		39	5	2		Furniture and equipment in stock	199	25	0
	Working expenses		12	6	14		Net Loss	1,465	5	8
	Rent		244	8	0					
	Furniture and Equipment	91-17-0	..	..	..					
		81-12-0	..	..	..					
		26-24-0	199	25	0					
	Transport and Mis.	418-16-0	..	..	..					
		25-11-0	..	..	..					
		200- 0-0	..	..	..					
		85-21 2	729	20	12					
	Bank Commission		11	25	1					
	Amount to be drawn and paid		454	14	2					
			2,598	8	15			2,598	8	15

Expenditue incurred in the improvement and upkeep of the Valiathurai Pier.

32. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure actually incurred for improving and keeping in good repair the Valiathurai Pier for the last six years?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN: A statement containing the information required by the member is placed on the table.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the improvement and upkeep of the Valiathurai Pier for the last six years.

Year.	*Improvements.*	*Maintenance or repairs.*
1103	5,445-12- 2	5,181-24- 5
1104	109-15-14	5,057-23- 0
1105	...	6,132-26- 4
1106	5,074-18- 4	4,331-13- 2
1107	609- 8- 1	5,188-27-14
1108	4,418-25-15	5,469-20-15

Development of the Valiathurai Pier.

33. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any representation regarding the necessity of further developing the Valiathurai Pier, in Trivandrum, and, if so, what action has been taken on the representation?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes. The improvements proposed are—

(1) Extension of the Valiathurai Pier. This is considered not necessary at present.

(2) The installation of a seven ton electric crane on the pier.

The resisting power of the pier is reported to be only two tons and hence it is impossible to instal a seven ton crane on the pier.

(3) Construction of a goods shed.

In addition to the three open godowns, one closed godown is under construction and is nearing completion.

(4) Appointment of an officer of higher status as Port Conservator.

It is considered unnecessary to appoint an officer of higher status with special traffic experience as Port Conservator as the work at present is done satisfactorily.

Acquisition of land for the Kottayam-Kumarakam road.

34. MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when proceedings for the acquisition of land for the Kottayam-Kumarakam road was started:

(*b*) at what stage it is now (18-8-1109);

(*c*) the amount sanctioned for the said road in the Budget for the current year;

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.]

(*d*) the amount expended from the amount sanctioned; and

(*e*) whether they propose to expend the balance, if any, this year itself?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT:

(*a*) 24-6-1933.

(*b*) The valuation statements are being verified.

(*c*) The original allotment was Rs. 5,000, but it has subsequently been reduced to Rs. 4,000.

(*d*) Rs. 820-16-11.

(*e*) Yes, if the land acquisition proceedings are completed and the lands handed over.

WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, on this the first occasion when you preside over the Sri Chitra State Council, may I, Sir, with your permission, offer you on behalf of my non-official colleagues on this side of the House a cordial and respectful welcome? We are really proud that a statesman of your eminence and a leader of renown is our President. You have been at the head of the Administration for some time now and, to whichever part of the country, public business took you in the meanwhile, the local people received you with great respect and cordiality and showered encomiums on your past achievements. Constant references to your achievement, it would seem, have begun to embarrass you. But, Sir, it is pardonable, if in the discerning eyes of the intelligent Travancorean, these achievements appear in new and heightened colours. However, Sir, I resist the temptation to dwell on those achievements and I may proceed to say at once that we in this House consider ourselves to be in a position of distinct advantage in that, we have been enabled to know your views regarding some of the major problems that confront the State and also your attitude towards the legislative bodies in this country and towards the representative institutions generally. Sir, in your address at the Sri Mulam Assembly, you made it known that it is your desire and your determination to make the legislature, over which you preside, a model of what all of us ardently desire it should be. It is really very heartening, Sir, to us who are sensitive about our rights and privileges, your assurances that you will uphold the dignity and prestige of the Council are most welcome. You have also, Sir, anticipated our wishes, when you declared that the gaps that may be found existing in the Rules and Standing Orders would be filled by the establishment of healthy conventions on progressive and democratic lines. Sir, a second Chamber, is unknown either in an Indian State or in a Provincial Administration. We assure you, Sir, that we realise fully the responsibilities of a revising Chamber. Our past record, brief as it is, is proof that we have imposed healthy restraints upon ourselves in order that we may avoid dead-locks arising, we have tried to transcend all barriers of caste and creed and have worked with a view to promote the

interests of the country as a whole. Sir, I must assure you that we do not form an opposition to Government. The very constitution of this Council makes such a proposition impossible. The non-officials on this side of the House address ourselves to the task of representing as ably, as faithfully and as efficiently as we can, the orthodox non-official view-point and to show to the Government that there is more than one side to a question, and we also feel that our task will be lightened by the fact that even under the weight of the responsibilities of high office, you remain at heart a chastened non-official. We are therefore confident that our view-point will receive greater and more sympathetic consideration at your hands. Once more, Sir, I offer you a hearty welcome.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI Sir, I also request permission to say a few words on this occasion. It is but common courtesy that we, the members of the Sri Chitra State Council, should welcome you, Sir, into our midst as our new Dewan-President. From what we have known of your past through the press and also from you personally through your speeches, we have every reason to place high hopes on you. How far your experiences in the representative institutions in British India and elsewhere are going to be utilised to the advantage of this Council is a matter on which every one of us here is greatly anxious about.

I believe, I will not be misunderstood when I say that it is premature now on our part to hazard any opinion about our Dewan-President before he has had time enough to translate his high ideals into accomplished facts. Sir, you have, yourself, rightly said on many an occasion and particularly in your reply to the welcome given to you by the Huzur Secretariat Association that the success or otherwise of your administration of this country will be judged by you only from what the people here have to say of you on the eve of your laying down the office, for it is only then that a genuine and unalloyed appreciation is given expression to without considerations of personal benefits. Sir, I am tempted to believe that that statement of yours is the outcome of your close study of Travancore and its people from outside. Sir, there cannot be any grace or propriety in praising a man to the skies all on a sudden soon after his arrival into our midst and then throwing mud at him just when his departure is announced or even rumoured. Unlike this practice usually, but unfortunately, obtained in this country, I hope that in your case the occasion will only arise when every one of the sentiments expressed here by my friend Mr. Madhavan Pillai would be reiterated. From the experience you have gained during your recent tour in this country and also from the Assembly you must have, by this time, been impressed with the fact that it is after all nothing difficult for you to win the approbation of the people when you have around you men always waiting in readiness only for opportunities to co-operate with Government in all their endeavours. With these words, Sir, I join in the felicitations offered by my friend Mr. Madhavan Pillai.

MR. S. ADAM SAIT (*Nominated*): Sir, I fully support the sentiments expressed by my learned friends and pray Allah to make our united endeavours most successful and beneficial to the people of the State.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Madhavan Pillai and brother members of the House: I feel myself in a somewhat embarrassing position having sat here these few minutes to listen to the high encomiums that have been showered upon me by the speakers who have referred to my past record of achievement in British India; and to the high hopes which they have expressed as a result of my past knowledge and experience in other fields. This is neither the time nor the occasion to refer to those incidents in my life. However, the only assurance that I can give you at the present moment will be that I shall in consonance with the oath that I have just now taken, faithfully discharge the duties upon which I have entered. I think it is only right that I should on this occasion assure you that I feel greatly thankful to you for the welcome which you have accorded to me and for the generous terms in which you have spoken about me. It was my intention that when I addressed the Assembly the other day, I should also have the pleasure of inviting the members of the State Council and address them jointly, but since there was an interval of about a week between the commencement of the two sessions, I refrained from doing so, for I realised that it would be highly inconvenient to the members of this House to assemble in Trivandrum a week before their work actually began. Those of you who have read the address which I delivered to the members of the Assembly—and others perhaps will have an opportunity of reading it in print when the proceedings of the House are circulated—must have formed their judgment as to the intentions of your present President. I do not wish to cover the same ground again, but I would merely say that the sentiments I then expressed, the co-operation from the House which I then sought, the promises which I made to bring up the discussions of the two Houses to a high level of efficiency and the few words of advise which I ventured to give to the other House all apply with equal force to the members of this House. I shall reiterate one remark in view of what has fallen from Mr. Madhavan Pillai. I will jealously guard the dignity and the independence of this House so long as I am your President. I shall, at the same time, give you every help that you may seek from me for the purpose of creating, as I then said, healthy conventions-which go a great way in all the Legislatures in the land-for the purpose of smoothening and facilitating the work before the House. I shall not, therefore, say anything more except to give you the assurance once again that I feel greatly honoured by the welcome which you have accorded to me and I shall end with the fervent hope that our relations during the period that I shall have the honour to preside will be cordial.

STATMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*):
Sir, under Rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 32 of Regulation II 1108.

Demand.	Amount.	Particulars.
XXIII. Miscellaneous.	(For 1108) 10,797	For Flood Relief charges of 1108.
I. Land Revenue.	(For 1109) 2,100	For expenditure under Taluk Cutcherries, Law Charges.
V. Education.	203	On account of the appointment of three additional peons in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.
	1,200	For the appointment of the Financial Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.
	1,503	On account of the pay of the clerical staff and contingencies of the re-constituted Text Book Committee.
	3,563	To pay off the claims of the Madras Government on account of the reservation of seats in the Medical College, Madras.
VI. Medical, Public Health and Sanitation—Medical.	500	For the supply of furniture to the temporary shed in the General Hospital in connection with the outbreak of typhoid epidemic.
	1,000	For the construction of a temporary shed in the General Hospital premises for the admission of typhoid cases.
	40	For petty construction and repairs to the buildings and premises of the General Medical Stores.

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

Demand.	Amount.	Particulars.
	264	For the entertainment of a temporary additional staff of 2 trained Nurses, 2 Warders and 2 Scavengers in the General Hospital in connection with the outbreak of typhoid epidemic in the Trivandrum Town.
	1,500	For the maintenance of X-Ray in the General Hospital and of the pumping plant in the Women and Children's Hospital.
VIII. Medical Public Health and Sanitation — Public Health and Sanitation.	745	For the continuance of the Mosquito control work in the Public Health Department to the end of the year.
IX. Police.	500	Under District Police contingencies—special rewards.
X. Buildings, communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Protective Irrigation, Irrigation Capital Account, Productive Irrigation Working expenses, and Trivan drum Water supply-Working expenses.	13,000	On account of repairs to the Vaikam-Udayamperoor road.
	6,740	On account of repairs to the Alwaye-Parur Road.
	14,900	For special repairs to the Main Southern Road, etc.
	650	For painting the roof of the Public Offices on the Southern portion of the Durbar Hall.

Demand.	Amount.	Particulars.
	3,170	For remetalling the 2nd mile of the Main Southern Road.
	7,950	For providing additional *Junghars* at Poothotta and Murinjapuzha and putting up jetties at Alwaye and Periyar crossings.
	2,750	For repairs to the 8th mile, Quilon-Shencottah Road.
	3,695	For remetalling the approach road from Central Railway Station to the Main Road.
	830	For the reconstruction of the fallen compound wall on the northernside of the Law College.
	3,000	For re-surfacing and gravelling the sides of the Trivandrum-Quilon Road from Chief Engineer's Office to Pattom Palace.
	810	Special repairs to the Quilon Travellers' Bungalow in connection with the Visit of H. E. the Viceroy.
	1,860	Repairs to Katchani-Aruvikara Road.
	1,960	Remetalling the road from southern gate of the Residency to Chalai.
	410	For repairs to the Fort walls and gate.
	640	For repairs to the Lyndhurst Bungalow.
	1,720	For constructing an aviary in the Government Museum and Public Gardens.
	1,890	For special repairs to the Women and Children's Hospital in connection with the Visit of H. E the Viceroy.

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

Demand.	Amount.	Particulars.
	2,950	For erection and decoration of the *pandal*, the presentation of the silver trowel and set etc., in connection with the laying of the Foundation Stone of the new Council Chamber by H. E. the Viceroy.
	1,040	For certain special repairs to the Durbar Hall.
	25,000	For the work of providing additional accommodation for the major carnivora in the Zoo.
	375	For providing planked walling with glazed windows to the eastern verandah of the Account Office.
	2,580	For remetalling the road from Pazhavangadi Fort gate to West Fort gate in connection with the Pallikettu Ceremony.
	1,420	For the construction of a Septic Ward in the District Hospital, Shertala.
	3,340	For providing a compound wall with iron railings in front of the Collegiate Hostel.
	2,141	On account of lands acquired for the construction of a bridge over Manimala River at Mallapally crossing.
	2,500	For renewing the worn out girders in the Valiathurai Pier.
	6,045	For payment of compensation for the lands acquired in connection with the proposed improvements to the road from General Hospital to Vanchiyoor School.
	2,443	For rebuilding the two over-bridges at either end of the Alwaye Railway station.

Demand.	Amount.	Particulars.
	29,000	For the conversion of the Mascot Bungalow into a Hotel.
	3,000	For running the Mascot Hotel departmentally.
	970	For certain special repairs to the Kottayam Travellers' Bungalow and Camp-shed in connection with the Visit of H. E. the Viceroy.
	2,760	For improving the trace from 12th mile Devicolam-Bodimettu road to Santhanpara *via* Vylakudi-Manalar road.
XII. Administration of Justice.	4,296	On account of the pay of the staff and contingencies of the newly appointed European Judge of the High Court.
XVI. Forest.	4,000	For the staff for the investigation of the *eatta* growth in Neriamangalam-Pallivasal area in connection with the starting of an up-to-date Pulp and Paper Mill somewhere near Alwaye.
XXII. Ports.	1,050	For repairs to the boiler at the Alleppey Pier.
XXVI. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—other than the Co-operative Department.	400	For effecting certain improvements to the compound of the Public Library and for the temporary appointment of a gardener for 2 months.
	6,000	For the purchase of two cow giraffes for the Government Museum and Public Gardens.
	75	For meeting the remuneration of clerks engaged for proof correction in the Public Service Recruitment Committee's office.
	16,190	For the acquisition of 4½ acres of land adjoining the premises of the Trivandrum Central Station.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE TRAVANCORE (MATCHES) EXCISE DUTY BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I move that the Bill to provide for the imposition and collection of Excise duty on matches, as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly, be taken into consideration. Sir, the main purpose of the Bill is to impose an Excise duty on matches manufactured in Travancore. The rates of duty are laid down in clause 4 of the Bill and it is fixed per gross of match boxes having regard to the content of each box. If the content of each box is forty or less, the rate of duty per gross of box will be Bh. Re. 1. If the content is between 40 and 60 the rate of duty will be Bh. Re. 1 annas 8 and if the average number in a box is over 60 it will be Bh. Rs. 2. This works out at nearly 3 cash per match box if the content of a box is 40. Thus, the main purpose of the Bill is, imposition or levy of an Excise duty on matches manufactured in Travancore.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know the total quantity of matches manufactured in Travancore in a year?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: It is reported that in 1108 about 2 lakhs gross of boxes have been manufactured in Travancore.

Clauses 7 to 9 of this Bill provide for the procedure and the machinery for the efficient imposition and efficient collection of the duty.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know the purpose for which the Bill is introduced?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I will give it presently.

Clauses 5 and 10 to 16 provide for penalty for the evasion of duty and the violation of the various rules of procedure laid down for the collection of duty. Clause 18 is the general rule making power. The immediate occasion for the introduction of the Bill in the Assembly and for the passing a measure of this kind is—I frankly say—the imposition of a similar duty in British India. The duty imposed in British India is exactly the same as that proposed in this Bill. The rules regarding procedure and machinery proposed in this Bill are similar to those enacted in British India. In fact this Bill is an adaptation of the corresponding Act passed in British India. The question then arises what is the reason for this Bill here. It is this. I said that the Government of India, introduced this Excise duty on matches in British India; it was introduced for revenue purposes and they have asked the co-operation of the Indian States including Travancore so that the scheme in British India may work successfully. It is well known to the House that the match is a small article and the machinery required for making it is small and light and that it can be easily transferred from one part of the country to another. If duty is imposed in British India and a corresponding duty is not imposed

in the States, what will happen is that there will firstly be an unfair competition between the industry. And, secondly, this is more importtant, there would be an undue transference of the match industry from British India to the States in view of the small and handy size of the article and the easy facilities for transportation of match boxes.........

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether match is smaller than diamond?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Having regard to the nature of the match box and their transportability, there will be easy facility for smuggling matches from one part of the country to another. If such smuggling takes place, then too, the intention of the Government of India to increase their revenues will be defeated. We are all members of the same Indian Empire and it seems to me that it is necessary that we should not take such an attitude as would entirely defeat the scheme adopted by British India. So that British Government may reasonably work out their scheme they have asked the co-operation of Travancore along with other States. Most of the Indian States have already agreed to co-operate with British India and to impose a similar duty in their State also. Travancore also feels that such a duty should be imposed. That is the chief reason for the bringing in of the Bill. But, Sir, the terms on which we are asked to co-operate are also attractive. They do not want for themselves the duty imposed here. Their proposal is that the proceeds of the duty on matches manufactured in Travancore and the proceeds from British India and elsewhere will be brought into a common pool divided on population basis *i. e.*, in proportion to the population of the sharing States and Provinces. Although our main purpose is to co-operate with British India, there is also the revenue side of the question which cannot be overlooked. We expect to get Rs. 3,00,000 or thereabout in the division of the common pool. This fact should not be ignored. Every State now wants to increase revenues and we also want to increase our revenue. An income of about Rs. 3,00,000 is not a negligible factor and that has also to be taken into consideration in considering the acceptance of the Bill.

But none-the-less I frankly say that the immediate purpose of the bringing of this Bill in the Council is the desire of the Travancore Government to co-operate with the British Government in the scheme which they have adopted. Therefore I request this Chamber to accept my motion.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know what will be the price of the match for which three cash duty will be imposed?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The information has not been collected. It will be, I think, about six cash, if it is Swadesi make and 8 cash if foreign.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: I want to know the price of the match manufactured in Travancore?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Some matches are manufacured in Travancore. But the bulk of them are exported from Travancore. It seems Travancoreans have a partiality for foreign matches, I mean British Indian matches, and they do not take kindly to Travancore made matches as they do to British Indian matches.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether Government have made any investigation as to why it is so?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That is the fact.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know the price of the Travancore match box?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Perhaps six cash per box.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know, the price of the Swadesi match box?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: They are hardly found in Travancore. Probably the price may be about six cash.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Are they not sold outside Travancore?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I do not know.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I ask the Law Member the price of the Swadesi match, if he has any information now?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am informed it is fourteen annas per gross of boxes.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Kunnathnad cum Parur*): May I know whether the matches manufactured in Travancore are sufficient for the needs of the State?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I have no definite statistics as to the number of matches consumed in Travancore. But on a rough calculation it is presumed that the matches manufactured are not sufficient for Travancore.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Am I correct in understanding that the duty sought to be imposed by this legislation will be rupee one and annas eight per gross?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That is so.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: I mean the existing excise duty is Re. 1/8 to 14 annas?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: That is double the price of the match-box?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May be. With these few words I move the Bill for the acceptance of this House.

MR. R. DHANUKOTTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I second it.

PRESIDENT: Moved and seconded that the Travancore (Matches) Excise Duty Bill, as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly, be taken up for consideration.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The Bill, as passed by the Assembly, was given to us only a couple of days back. We had not enough time to send in our amendments as required by the Rules. Therefore I wish to know whether we are at liberty in moving amendments on the floor of the House?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I gave notice of my motion on Saturday.

PRESIDENT: Well, I am told that the Bill was circulated on Saturday and to-day is Tuesday. Therefore sufficient time has been granted.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: So far as I am concerned I got notice of the motion on Saturday at 6 P. M. Sunday was a holiday. My friend Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai says that he received it only yesterday.

PRESIDENT: Probably he might have come only yesterday.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I too rise to a point of order. Before the motion is taken up, I think the members have a right to discuss the general principles of the Bill under Rule 39.

PRESIDENT: All these necessarily arise only if the House wishes to continue the discussion of the Bill. Your motion is that it should be referred to a Select Committee.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I oppose the motion of the Law Member and move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. It is stated by the Law Member that an Excise duty on matches has been introduced in British India by the (Matches) Excise Duty Act of 1934 and that he has also stated that it is in a spirit of co-operation with the British Government that this measure is now being piloted through our Legislature. I do not for a moment urge that this spirit of co-operation is bad, but all that I wish to say is that co-operation should never be a unilateral act. It should be reciprocal. As a matter of fact we do not find any spirit of co-operation on the part of the Government of India. The people of Travancore have been from one end of the country to the other suffering for the past several years from severe economic depression chiefly on account of the fall in the price of cocoanut products. This fall in the price of cocoanut products has been due to the systematic reduction carried on by the Government

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

of India in the tariff rates and in the import duty on cocoanut products as a measure of concession shown to the Ceylon cultivators. In spite of our repeated requests the Government of India do not seem to have as yet budged an inch to afford any adequate support and protection to our cocoanut industry. Is this co-operation, Sir? Then again, for the past several years, we have been continuously agitating for the revision of the Interportal Convention. The volume of trade has, after 1040—in which year the Convention was entered into—increased enormously and beyond all proportion and owing to the absence of a revision in its terms our State has been losing heavily. It has by this time lost crores of rupees. Is this the sort of co-operation that the Law Member has in contemplation? If so, consistent with our self-respect and self-interest, we have to desist from it. I think it would be better in this connection, for our Government, to inform the Government of India that the proposed measure is not only detrimental to the interests of our people, but it is calculated to bring about a premature or early ruin of the match industry of our country.

PRESIDENT: The motion is not that the House do pass this Bill. If the motion was that, all the arguments which the member is now advancing are quite relevant. Whether the Government of India have co-operated with us or whether they have any sympathy for the Travancore cocoanut grower, or whether the Ceylon cocoanut is allowed to be dumped into India as a result of the Government of India's refusal to co-operate with us, all these have nothing to do with the motion before the House. The motion before the House is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Therefore whether there is any need to refer the Bill to a Select Committee is only the point at issue. That *alone* should be discussed.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: All that I was attempting to do by this argument was to meet the argument of the Law Member who was stating that it is in a spirit of co-operation with the British Government that our Government have brought this measure.

PRESIDENT: Please follow the procedure as I lay down.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes, Sir. Coming to the merits of the Bill, I have to strongly and most emphatically denounce the principle underlying this legislation. It has violated all canons and principles to be kept in view in the matter of levying Excise duty on any commodity. Generally import duty is levied as a measure of protection for the indigenous industries in a country and export duty, either on finished manufactured goods or on raw materials, is imposed only when such articles are able to compete with other similar articles in the world market. Applying this general principle, I ask the Law Member, whether in his opinion, our match industry is in a position to stand on its own legs and whether it is able to bear any burden of an Excise duty. If the intention of the Law Member was only to co-operate with the Government of India, I strenuously contend that an export duty on matches would alone have been sufficient and not an

Excise duty on matches manufactured in Travancore. The introduction of this Bill, in my humble view, has the effect of smothering our infant match industry. Since there is no Excise duty at present and since there is already a duty imposed in British India, I think it will be an incentive for our manufacturers to resort to large scale production and thus develop our industry. If the intention is to co-operate, that object can be easily achieved by the levy of an exorbitant export duty alone so as to prevent our matches being exported into British India in such large quantities as to flood their markets. But the intention, as disclosed by some of the provisions of the Bill, appears to be far from co-operation.

I also vehemently oppose some of the provisions of the Bill. Clause 3 of the Bill gives retrospective effect to the imposition of the Excise duty on matches. Such a provision, I contend, is contrary to all principles of beneficent legislation. In a taxing or fiscal measure, it is very seldom that we find any provision for retrospective effect. There is also no morality in such a piece of legislation. So long as the provision is allowed to remain in the Statute Book, it becomes incumbent on the manufacturer even if he stops his business now, to pay the duty for the past, from the 1st of April 1934, *i. e.*, for a period for which he did not even dream that he would be called upon to pay an Excise duty. If he knew that, most probably he would not have even started his business concern. It is certainly taking the manufacturers and producers unawares.

PRESIDENT: That is not an argument for referring the Bill to a Select Committee although the House has got the power. I only want to know from you the arguments which you offer so as to induce the House to accept your views in the matter of taking up the Bill to a Select Committee. If the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, what are the benefits that will derive from it or what are the disadvantages that will result if it is not referred to it—this is the only issue before the House.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: My answer to that is the Bill as it is framed and placed before the House is for levying an Excise duty. But if it is referred to a Select Committee, that committee will be able to take away some of the objectionable provisions such as the provision for the imposition of the Excise duty and the provision for the application of the Revenue Recovery Regulation. I think an export duty alone is sufficient for the purposes mentioned by the Law Member. As I understood the Law Member, the main object of the Bill is to offer co-operation with the British Government.

PRESIDENT: Will the Law Member please explain whether he hinges his argument in favour of the Bill merely on the plea that we want to co-operate with the Government of India.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That is one of our main purposes. There is also the question of revenue. We expect to get about three lakhs of rupees as revenue.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Then it is for the House to consider whether this is a fit time to increase the financial burden of the people by fresh or additional taxation. If this imposition of duty is necessitated by a similar duty in British India, I ask you, Sir, in all earnestness whether the Government are prepared, in order to render corresponding relief to the people, to make a further remission in the land tax or some other tax at least to the extent that could be realised by the proposed Excise duty on matches? That certainly will show the bonafides and good faith of our Government.

PRESIDENT: You are not yourself asking to refuse sanction to the passing of the Bill. You are merely asked to say whether the Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee. You dont ask for the Bill being thrown out, I believe?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What I contend is that if the defects pointed out by me are not cured, the Bill be thrown out by this House.

With regard to the pooling, it was stated by the Law Member that we will be allowed a portion of the collection in the common pool on the population basis. Excuse me, Sir, when I say that in this common pool we will only be befooled, for aught I know we will not be allowed to look into the accounts. Are we now allowed to look into and scrutinise the Railway and Harbour accounts? Certainly not—Such being the case, I do not think we will be considerably benefited by this arrangement of pooling. For these reasons I earnestly appeal to the honourable members of this House to agree with me in referring this Bill to a Select Committee so that some of these important points may be considered there and the Bill be re-drafted with the necessary modifications before it is brought up for discussion here. We would certainly not be justified in passing this Bill in such haste and speed as others have done.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, what will be the effect, if the Bill is passed, from the consumers' point of view.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: It will certainly increase the price of matches and that means the consumers will have to pay from their pockets.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I second Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai's motion.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The main argument advanced by Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai is that the Travancore Government will not be justified in imposing an Excise duty on matches. But, on the other hand, he thinks that they can, if necessary, impose an export duty on the matches manufactured in Travancore. Now, Sir, as my friend Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai pointed out, practically all the matches manufactured in Travancore are exported and for our own consumption matches manufactured outside Travancore are imported. Now the question whether an export duty is preferable to an excise duty has to be considered first by the manufacturers. Government have not yet had any representation from the local match manufacturers that they would rather have an *export* duty on their matches

than an *excise* duty. The reason is obvious. Most of the matches manufactured here are consumed outside so that whether it is export duty or excise duty our manufacturers will have to pay it. Therefore, Sir, in the absence of any request from the manufacturers themselves, it seems to me that the point raised by Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai does not deserve our serious consideration.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether Government made any investigation in this matter, whether any conference of the manufacturers was held?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, I am sure the manufacturers know their interests much better than the Government or anybody else,. If they really thought that an export duty was better than an excise duty they would certainly not have waited for the Government to hold a conference but would have moved in the matter on their own accord. They have not done so. On the other hand, so far as I have been able to gather, there is no serious complaint from the manufacturers against this proposed excise duty.

Another point has been raised by Mr. Nilakanta Pillai's question to Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai and that relates to the consumers point of view. As I pointed out in the Lower House in the course of the discussion on this Bill there, the consumer is not going to be benefited if the Travancore Government are magnanimous enough not to levy this excise duty. All of us know, Sir, that, since the Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly, the local merchants have raised the price of matches. Now it is being sold at a much higher price than it used to be sold till about a few months back. Therefore, whether the Travancore Government impose an excise duty or not, the consumer has to pay a higher price than before.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; Is it not because our Government published this Bill in the Gazette?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI; No; our Bill was published only recently, long after the prices were raised as a result of the introduction of the Bill in the Indian Legislative Assembly.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know why the merchants have increased the price?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Naturally they anticipated the imposition of the duty.

As I was submitting, Sir, whether we impose this duty or not, the consumer will have to pay more. I am really surpised to find that honourable members seriously put forth the argument that when all round Travancore matches are sold at a certain price it will be sold at a lower price within her borders alone. The merchants and manufacturers in Travancore know their interests better than others and they will certainly raise the price of matches here also, especially because practically the whole of the matches manufactured here is consumed outside the State.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVNRAN PILLAI: May I know why it is so?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The manufacturers must answer that question.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the Industries Department has made any investigation in the matter?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: There was no necessity for that; the manufacturers know best how to protect their interests. They find better sales for their matches in British India than in Travancore.

The consumers therefore are not going to be benefited even if we do not impose the excise duty here. On the other hand, if the duty is imposed we expect to gain an additional annual revenue of about Rs.3 lakhs, without, as I have already explained, in any way sacrificing the interests of the consumer Sir, in these hard days an annual revenue of Rs. 3 lakhs is not a small matter.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; May I ask whether the hard days are for the Government alone and not for the people?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I have already explained, Sir, that the people have to pay more whether we impose this duty or not.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are the Government prepared to make a remission of other taxes?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI That does not arise now.

The fact remains that whether we levy this excise duty or not we will have to pay more for our matches hereafter.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: How does the member assert like that?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Any one who usually buys matches knows that even before the Bill was passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly, the price of matches in the local bazaars went up. My statement is based on actual experience. If the member thinks other-wise it is open to him to do so.

It was argued, Sir, that the match industry is in its infant stage in Travancore and that its development must be encouraged. The match industry is in its infancy not only in Travancore but even in British India. It is not very many years since the people all over India directed their attention to the development of the match industry.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI; Is the member aware that in Madras, Bombay, Punjab and United Provinces this Bill was opposed?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: They first opposed it, but finally agreed to it.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know approximately the quantity of matches consumed in Travancore in a year?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The Law Member said that we were importing about Rs. 2 lakhs worth of matches every year. I have not got figures of the quantity imported.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: May I know the price per gross of matches?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I am sorry I have not got the information.

I was saying, Sir, that the match industry is in its infancy not only in Travancore but even in British India. If we do not levy this duty it will benefit perhaps a few capitalists who have come from outside and invested their money in the match factories here. I may point out to the Honse that after all very few Travancoreans have invested money in our match factories. Therefore, we will be helping only a few foreign capitalists by affording the so-called protection to the match industry by not levying this excise duty. The price of matches will naturally go up and the increase in the price which the consumer pays will go to swell the pockets of the few foreign capitalists who have invested the lion's share of the capital in our match factories. Is it really advisable, I ask, to favour a few of these foreign capitalists at the sacrifice of a revenue of about three lakhs of rupees per annum? That is the main point that I would request the House to consider. Of course, there is the question of co-operation with the Government of India but I do not want to stress that point. Purely from the financial point of view I think it is desirable that we should enact this measure and I would therefore request the honourable members to pass it.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: After hearing the learned Chief Secretary, I am afraid there seems to be some misconception on the part of the Government with regard to the revenue we may receive if we impose our own excise or export duty and keep it ourselves and not join the pool of the Government of India. I heard the Law Member say that the price per gross of match boxes is about 14 as. The duty proposed in the Bill is Re. 1-8 as. per gross. From the statistics, unfortunately, no copy of the Volume of Statistics published by Government is now avilable here for reference-available I find that we have been exporting match boxes last year to the tune of six hundred thousand grosses, five lakhs of grosses in 1106, four lakhs in 1105, three lakhs in 1104, about 1,60,000 in 1103, and one lakh in 1102. These figures clearly show that the match industry in Travancore is steadily growing and deserves enouragement at the hands of Government. Apart from that, Sir, the duty on the six lakhs of grosses exported in 1107, according to the rate of duty proposed in this Bill, comes to about Rs. 12 lakhs. If I remember right, the Chief Secretary and the Law Member estimated that our income on account of this duty is likely to be about Rs. 3 lakhs. Sir, why should we impose a duty which is likely to kill the local match industry, and at the same time not get all that we are entitled or likely to get? Is it for the mere name of co-operation with the British Government? After all, this is only a fiscal measure. So far as political matters are concerned nobody can deny that we are co-operating fully with the British Government. There is no doubt that this is purely a fiscal measure. There seems to be absolutely no reason why, for the mere name of co-operation with the Government of India and that in a fiscal

[Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.]

measure, we should, after almost killing the local thriving and improving match industry, also lose a portion, a substantial portion, of what we are likely to get. The Chief Secretary's fear seems to be that if we impose an export duty it would only be a percentage of the *ad valorem* price of matches, say, a few annas per gross. Further, Sir, as has been pointed out by the Dewan in one of his replies to the addresses presented to him, by the Alleppey Chamber of Commerce I believe, what is the sort of co-operation that we get from the Government of India in regard to *our* cocoanut products, for instance? Our loud cry in that matter is not audible to them, whereas even a whisper at Simla has roused us to the extent of this important measure being passed by our Assembly in just two and a half hours. And, *we* are now asked to pass it too. Sir, whether we pass it or not, it will be passed by Government under the powers reserved by them.

PRESIDENT: It *will* be passed by Government or *may* be passed?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: It may be passed, Sir.

I shall conclude by pointing out to this House that this Bill, if carried, is harmful not only to the country at large, but to the consumers, to the industry and also to the revenue legitimately due to our Government.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: May I correct some mistakes in the figures just now quoted by Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai?

PRESIDENT: Yes.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai said that if we do not join the pool, we could realise about Rs. 12 lakhs per annum as excise duty on matches.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLI: My statement is based on a calculation of the export figures available.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, I have calculated the probable income we may get if we keep the whole of the duty we levy without joining the common pool. In 1106, on the basis of the output of that year, we would have, if we had the duty then, got Rs. 4,00,000. In 1107, we would have got Rs. 7,75 000. But, in 1108 it would have gone down to about Rs. 2,93,000. Hereafter, the consumption of matches may be less because of the duty and naturally the output will also become correspondingly less. If we join the pool, on the other hand, we may get about Rs. 3 lakhs now. The match industry in British India is fast developing and it is very likely that their receipts may increase and then our share from the common pool will also increase. It may therefore be advantageous to us to join the pool and take our share on the basis of the population.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know the total value of export of matches manufactured in 1107?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I have not got the figures. My figures are those furnished by the Director of Industries.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Whatever might be the reasons that prompted the Government to introduce this measure, one point is clear, namely, that the match industry in Travancore is in its infancy. That fact has been admitted by the Chief Secretary.

It may not be the same in British India. Neither the Law Member nor any other Government member is in a position to give us the exact figures we stand to gain or lose by the introduction or the non-introduction of this Bill. But we know, as a matter of fact, besides the revenue that may be fetched, the industry in this country helps so many of our unemployed young men roaming about in the country at present. We are by this industry trying to find work for them. But as at present, although there is only one match factory which may be claimed by the people of the country, yet when the export duty is imposed there will be more match factories coming in to compete and thereby giving job to a large many of our young men. As such, I believe the introduction of a Bill of this kind may do harm to the people of the country. I, therefore, request the Law Member and others concerned, if possible, to withdraw the Bill or I request my colleagues to see that the Bill is not supported in any way.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member how it will adversely affect the manufacturer if an excise duty is imposed which will indirectly enable the manufacturer also to raise the price of matches proportionately?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: I do not understand the question.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member how it will adversely affect the manufacturer if an excise duty is imposed which will indirectly enable the manufacturer also to raise the price of matches proportionately?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: I do not still catch the question.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, it has been pointed out already by Dr. Kunjan Pillai that the consumer is not in any way affected by the imposition of the duty. If the gain does not go to the consumer, the only question to be considered is whether it shall go to the manufacturer or to the State. That is one of the questions that has to be considered by the House. Between the two the profit must go to the State. Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai said that we will be getting about Rs. 12 lakhs if we impose an excise duty and take it to ourselves. From the figures in my hands it is not supported.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know the figures for 1108?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am coming to that.

The number of matches manufactured in 1108 was 1,95,941; 1107, 5,17,000; 1106, 3,26,000; 1105, 2,79,600; and 1104 3,67,000 so that practically the duty comes to 2 and 3 lakhs of rupees on an average.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know the value of the matches that were sold?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The number of grosses of matches that were manufactured in Travancore is......

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: It is the price that has to be taken into consideration and not the number of matches.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The duty is per gross of boxes and not *ad valorem* grosses. If we put the duty at 4½ cash per box on the average it will be seen that on the average we can get only Rs. 3 lakhs. I think it is my duty to supply these actual figures to the House so that it may not be misled. It will be seen thus that on the average Government can get only about 3 lakhs of rupees if they were to levy excise duty and take it themselves. Is it not better then that we impose the duty along with British India and in the manner it is imposed in British India and go in for a pool?

The real motion at present before the House is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and not to convert the proposed excise duty into an export duty. For imposing an export duty we do not want any Bill at all. For that, there is already a statute. If it is only for imposing an export duty there is no need to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, and that is the only ground on which Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai purported to rest his motion. I think that the motion cannot be accepted at all.

PRESIDENT: The question before the House is that the Travancore (Matches) Excise Duty Bill be referred to a Select Committee. I have to put that motion to the House. However, in the course of the discussion of that motion, in spite of the attempts I have made more than once to confine the discussion to the real question at issue, the House has wandered into other questions as well which I am not prepared to say are thoroughly irrelevant. Before putting this motion to the vote of the House I wish to make a few observations for elucidating the matter so that the House may know what it is really voting upon.

It seems to me that there are only three parties to be kept in mind before we decide whether this particular measure before the House is good or bad. The three parties are, the consumers, the manufacturers and the Government. It has been tried to be shown that the consumer will be hit hard if this Excise duty is levied. On the side of Government it was tried to be shown that the consumer will, on no circumstances, be benefited even if we do not levy any Excise duty on the matches manufactured in Travancore. The manufacturers know how to regulate their prices according to the prices ruling in other markets. It is rather difficult to believe that the manufacturers in Travancore will be guided merely by a spirit of patriotism to sell matches to the people within Travancore at prices far less than the prices that may be ruling outside Travancore. It is rather difficult to believe that any manufacturer will persuade himself to sell matches within Travancore at a price far less than what obtains on the borders of Travancore. So, with

every sympathy for the consumer, the position is that he cannot escape an increase in price whether we levy this duty or whether we do not levy it.

Then there is the *manufacturer* to be kept in mind. I heard some observations that by the levy of the Excise duty this industry will be killed. On the other hand it seems to me that the industry will thrive better. If the Excise duty is levied, it will induce the manufacturer to pull himself up to the level of efficiency and perfection in British India and that will enable him to compete with the manufacturers outside. Honourable members who have watched the working of the match factories in Travancore do know that even those that exist are struggling for existence. Assuming that they are exempted from the payment of the duty will they again, as I said, issue a self-denying ordinance on themselves and keep the price low compared with the prices outside Travancore? We will be putting more money into the pockets of the manufacturer although the quality may not improve and the Government will get nothing.

Then there is the question of the *Government*. If all other Governments outside British India, including Indian States, have decided to levy this Excise duty should Travancore, of all States, stand aside? It seems to me, at any rate, that it would be a fiscal policy which the whole of India has to adopt, for, although we, native States, might manage our own affairs, all the same, we form part and parcel of the whole federation of India. We are a unit fiscally, politically, and otherwise as well. If that is so why should we stand along in this matter alone: and for whose benefit? That is the question that we have to ask to ourselves. We do not benefit the manufacturer; we do not benefit the consumer. Is the Government benefited? No.

Then, another aspect which I want the honourable members to bear in mind, is that, assuming that we do not levy the duty, assuming we give the freedom to the manufacturers here to continue on their old lines and not to pay any duty, will not others engaged in similar trade find Travancore a heaven on earth, into which they can transfer their business? And, what would be the result? The result will be that they will come and settle themselves down in Travancore, foreigners, of course, outside manufacturers. They will come and settle themselves for cut-throat competition. What will practically begin and go on is that people from outside Travancore will come into Travancore for the reason that there is no Excise duty here while there is Excise duty every where else outside the barrier. Will our manufacturers be able to stand such a warfare? Inevitably the result will be that even the one good match factory, which exists in the country at present, may be killed, prices may go on increasing and others, who do not belong to Travancore, may come and settle down here. I do not think that that is the intention of the House. I think it is desirable that the House should clarify the position before I put the motion to the vote of the House.

The motion before the House is that the Travancore (Matches) Excise Duty Bill, as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly, be referred to a Select Committee of the Council.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and lost.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—3.

1 Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi
2 ,, M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai
3 ,, A. N. Visvanatha Pillai

NOES—26.

1	Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai	15	,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
2	,, Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi	16	,, K. P. Padmanabha Menon
3	,, C. V. Chandrasekharan	17	,, K. Padmanabha Panickar
4	,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai	18	,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
5	,, M. Govindan	19	,, K. Padmanabha Pillai
6	,, M. Govinda Pillai	20	,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
7	,, J. John Kattakayam	21	,, K. Sankaralingam Pillai
8	,, C. M. Joseph	22	,, Komilezhathu Sankaran
9	,, K. N. Kesavan Namputiri-pad	23	,, James Simpson
10	,, A. Kumara Pillai	24	,, Kattiyattu Sivarama Panickar
11	Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	25	K. K. Thomas
12	Mr. L. A. Lampard	26	Miss. D. H. Watts
13	,, K. Madhavan Pillai		
14	,, K. P. Nilakanta Pillai		

NEUTRALS—7.

1	Mr. S. Adam Sait	5	Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon
2	,, Jacob Hassan Sait	6	,, S. Piraviperumal Pillai
3	,, H. O. L. Marikar	7	,, K. Rama Varma Raja
4	,, G. Narayana Aiyar		

The motion was declared lost.

Then, the original motion, that the Bill be taken into consideration was put to vote and carried.

PRESIDENT: Now, I find Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai has given notice of a number of amendments which do not now arise in view of the Bill, now before the House, being an amended Bill. I take it that these amendments relate to the original Bill as it was presented to the Assembly; but, in the Assembly, it has been modified.

Clauses 1 and 2.

The question that Clauses 1 and 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and carried

The Clauses were added to the Bill.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: In Clause (2), some land-holders,—

PRESIDENT We are discussing the unfortunate Match Bill. We have not yet come to the Edavagai Bill.

Clause 3.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli cum Kunnattur*): I beg to move the following amendment to Clause 3 as a proviso:

"Provided that no duty shall be leviable on matches manufactured before the 1st of June in any manufactory in Travancore, whose daily output does not exceed on hundred gross of matches".

This proviso is intended, Sir, to protect the small manufacturers of matches. Manufacture of matches is carried on as a cottage industry in our land. According to Clause 3, retrospective effect is given to this Bill. I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that if retrospective effect is given to this Bill, some poor manufacturers who carry on the manufacture of matches as a cottage industry would be hard hit. I would make it plain by a concrete example. Now, suppose there is a manufactory or factory whose output is only 50 gross of matches and the Chief Secretary to Government said that the price of matches would be only 14 annas a gross (or the Law Member, to be more correct.). Now he has sold away all the matches in the intervening period between April and June and when the Bill becomes a Regulation, he will have to pay, in a lump all that he got as price and something more. Suppose the factory, whose total output is only 50 gross of matches, had worked for 20 days. The output will be for about Rs. 1,000, and he has sold it for less than Rs. 1,000. Now he will have to pay a much bigger sum as excise duty. Therefore, my object in moving this proviso is that as far as the cottage industries are concerned, or in the case of small manufactories, no retrospective effect be given to this Bill.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether after the 1st June these small manufacturers are going to stop their business?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: No, they will continue and it is only in fairness they may be asked to pay excise duty from that date.

PRESIDENT: Please address the Chair.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Yes, Sir, I am addressing the Chair but facing the member. (*Laughter.*)

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I second the amendment. In cases where vested rights of persons are to be affected by a Regulation, the Regulation ought to be passed in such a manner that it may affect them only in future. It should not have any retrospective effect. To pass a legislative measure which infringes on the rights of parties who have already secured vested interests is certainly opposed to principle. So, I support the amendment that "no duty shall be leviable on matches manufactured before the 1st of June in any manufactory in Travancore whose total output does not exceed 100 gross of matches". The amendment must be accepted.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Sir, I am afraid that I cannot accept the amendment. The chief reason is, assuming that all the things said to-day are correct, of course, I am not admitting them to be correct, it is quite necessary that we should fall into line with British India. It was stated already that we are entitled to share in the division of the pool. If so, we must follow exactly the provisions adopted in British India, with regard to this duty.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : May I know whether any concession is shown to small manufacturers?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Please ask me a little later. It has been urged that the small manufacturers will be prejudicially affected by the duty. Although the duty comes into force from April 1934, it was announced, early in March that a duty on matches will be imposed, and the British Indian Bill was published on the 17th March, so that all manufacturers knew early enough that a duty was going to be imposed on all matches, and it was stated in the statement of objects and reasons that Indian States would also be called to co-operate in regard to this matter. So, every reasonable man must have known that a duty will be imposed. Assuming that matches have been manufactured in Travancore during the period and sold in British India the trader will have taken into account the duty which was going to be imposed, so that he would not suffer in the end. And even in Travancore, it was known that a duty is going to be imposed and every manufacturer would have taken this into account, when he sold his matches. So, Sir, no real hardship will be caused by the duty being imposed with effect from 1st April.

Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai asked me whether any concession is to be shown to small manufacturers. There is some provision later on, in Clause 19 for rebate of duty.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know whether any manufacturer who has stopped to manufacture after that date has to pay this tax?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Duty will have to be paid on all matches issued from any manufactory from and after the 1st April.

The motion *viz.*, "provided that no duty shall be leviable on matches manufactured before the 1st of June in any manufactory in Travancore whose daily output does not exceed one hundred gross of matches", be added after clause 3 was put to vote and lost.

The question that Clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and carried. The Clause was added to the Bill.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1-3 P. M. and met again at 1-45 P. M., Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, one of the panel of Chairmen, presiding.

Clauses 4 to 9.

The question that clauses 4 to 9 do stand part of the Bill was put and carried. The Clauses were added to the Bill.

Clause 10.

CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment to Clause 10.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): I rise to a point of order. There is one amendment by Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai which runs as follows:

> Add the words "on conviction" between the words 'punishable' and 'with' occurring in line 1 Clause 10 of the Bill.

CHAIRMAN: That member is not now there to move it. Therefore, under the rules, the amendment cannot be taken into consideration. It is not permissible, under the rules, for any other member to move it on behalf of the member who has sent it. There is therefore no amendment to Clause 10 before the House.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether any other member can move it as an independent amendment?

CHAIRMAN: If I remember right, a ruling has been passed in this House that amendments should be given notice of before a particular time. As no amendment has been sent up till now, members are not at liberty, at this stage, to claim, as a matter of right, the opportunity to move amendments.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I submit, Sir, that the Law Member may be requested to say whether he accepts the amendment or not.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I rise to a point of order. I want to know whether Mr. Govindan can raise the question after the ruling from the Chair on the matter.

CHAIRMAN: The Law Member knows his position. If he wants to move the amendment he can do so at the third reading of the Bill also. As he has not come forward now, it is presumed that the Law Member is not very particular about any changes in the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 19.

The question that Clauses 10 to 19 do stand part of the Bill was then put and carried. The Clauses were added to the Bill.

CHAIRMAN: Does the House agree to the title and preamble of the Bill being passed as they are?

The House unanimously agreed, and the title and preamble of the Bill were added to the Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I move that the Bill to provide for the imposition and collection of Excise duty on matches be passed.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I second it.

The motion was then put to the vote of the House and carried, Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai alone being against it.

THE TRAVANCORE EDAVAGAI BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I move that the Bill to provide for the settlement and better administration of certain Edavagais, as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly, be taken into consideration. The Bill is designed......

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: A point of order, Sir. Am I entitled to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

CHAIRMAN: The rules of procedure are clear on the point. The Law Member is bound to explain the general principles of the Bill. After the Bill is seconded, it is open to the member to move the opposition by a comment or speech afterwards.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The Bill is designed to provide for the settlement and better administration of certain Edavagais in the State. An Edavagai as defined in the Bill, as passed by the Assembly, and it is as follows :—

> "Any tract or area recognised as such in Our Government accounts, the whole or any portion of which is exempt from the payment of land revenue to Our Government".

The distinguishing feature of an Edavagai is that the holdings in the Edavagai are exempt from payment of any tax to Government. They may pay a tax or something like a tax to the proprietor of the Edavagai but they do not pay anything to Government, and therefore as regards the rent of the holdings and the nature of the various tenure within the Edavagai they are not brought into settlement by Government when they conducted the settlement in regard to Sirkar lands. There are four tracts of this sort, four Edavagais, which are brought within the purview of this Bill. They are the Poonjar Koikkal, Vanjipuzha Matom, Kilimanur Kottaram and Edapalli Swarupom. Of these, Kilimanur and Edapalli have already been settled under the provisions of the Revenue Settlement Proclamation of 1061 and as regards the administration of these Edavagais and the holdings within these Edavagais there is also a Statute, *viz.*, the Estate Rent Recovery Regulation, IV of 1068. In regard to the Poonjar and Vanjipuzha Edavagais, they have not been settled as yet and one of the main purposes of the present Bill is to bring the holdings of these Edavagais and the tenures within these Edavagais to settlement. The main design of this settlement is that the holdings should be settled exactly in the same manner as Sirkar lands were settled, subject to certain exceptions. The main payment which the landholder owes to the Chief is to pay rent in respect of his holdings. In regard to this rent what is proposed in this Bill is to fix such an amount as rent as would be equivalent to Sirkar Pandarapattom on the same kind of land; that is to say, the amount that the land holder has to pay to the Chief should be exactly what the tenant would have been obliged to pay if that had been Government land, and it is also proposed that the holders should be given permanent occupancy rights in the same manner as holders of land under Government are given.

At present, the Edavagai land is considered to be the property of the Chief. Whatever holdings are there, they are liable to be redeemed by the Chief so that the actual holder, the person who cultivates and enjoys the land, has no permanency of occupancy and he may be evicted out of the land at the expiry of the term, if any, for which the land had

been demised to him. Thus, a tenant has now two disabilities, namely, one that he has no fixity of tenure and two, that the rent is liable to be fixed at any amount, very likely, much higher than the amount that the holding would have had to pay if that had been Government land. It is the purpose of this Bill to give a permanency of occupancy to the holder and to regulate the rent that he may have to pay and bring it on to a level with the tax payable to Government in respect of Government lands. One important provision of this Bill then is as regards the rules for settlement, which are set out in Clause 5 of the Bill. The general scheme is that the lands in the Edavagai should be settled subject to the rules applicable to the settlement of Government lands. Certain exceptions are made and they are laid down in Clause 5 of the Bill and I shall briefly explain what those exceptions are. As I said already, the lands are liable to be redeemed by the Edavagai Chief, a fact which must be recognised throughout. It is open to him to go to a court of law and take the land into his possession and enjoy it as any private proprietor does. By this Bill it is proposed to take away that right from the Chief and to lay down that the land shall be enjoyed by the tenant permanently, that is to say, we are proposing to deprive the Chief this right to recover the land. Because this Bill proposes to deprive this proprietory right which the Chief to-day has, *a quid pro quo* is proposed to be given. For that purpose, it is proposed to levy a small tharavila, price of the land, for the conferment of the permanent rights which in no case shall exceed 15 Rs. per acre per year in the case of dry lands and Rs. 50 in the case of wet lands. The tharavila to be actually leived on the land will be governed by the rules to be made by the Government having regard to the nature of the land and other conditions then existing. Rs. 15 is only the maximum to be recovered for lands, coming under the category of dry land and Rs. 50 for the wet lands, and the tharavila is to be recovered in not less than 10 yearly instalments. By this arrangement a tenant is called upon to pay but a nominal sum per year. The principles applied in the case of settlement of Government lands will generally apply. But, because the Chief is deprived of a valuable right, there must be some compensation to him, and so the question of tharavila comes in. It has however to be remembered that the tharavila, although a price for the land, is not any adequate price at all. In the market these lands may fetch Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 and more: but the tharavila is only Rs. 15. It is not a competition price at all. The Legislature wants to restrict the price that the Chief may demand and that limit is Rs. 15 in the case of dry lands and Rs. 50 in the case of wet lands. Another limitation is that these are to be realised in ten equal yearly instalments from the tenants.

There are however lands given on permanent tenures such as Adima or Thirumoolam tenure. In such cases, the Chief himself has already parted with permanency right and that for some nominal rent. Those holdings will be respected by the present Bill. No tharavila will be levied on them, because they are not lands that may be recovered from the Chief under any circumstances. The contract must be

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maintained. And too, in respect of such lands the rent may be very nominal. By this Bill, it is not proposed to alter the rent and change it by bringing it up to the level of the Sirkar pattom. On no account will that rent be increased or decreased merely because the lands are to be brought under settlement on the basis of Sirkar lands. Thus the settlement will take cognisance and respect established proprietory rights and contractual rights. At the time of the settlement, details regarding pattom, tax, etc., will be determined. These fundamental principles are laid down under sub-clause (2) of clause 5. Government are to be authorised to frame rules to bring into effect all these principles so that the settlement may be carried out subject to the fundamental principles laid down in the Bill. It is also provided that when a settlement has been effected, it shall not be liable to alteration for a period of 30 years. In the Settlement Proclamation of 1061 also, it is provided that a settlement once effected shall not be liable to revision for a period of 30 years. Equally here also, once the lands are brought under settlement it shall not be liable to revision for 30 years. The general object of the Bill is to assimilate the lands in the Edavagais to the lands under Government.

Under clause 7, once the settlement is over the land holder will have a permanency of occupancy just as tenants who hold Government lands. Again, just like Puduval lands under Government, there may be unassaigned lands in an Edavagai. In sush cases the Chief may assign them but it should be subject to the laws and rules applicable to similar Government lands. Trespassers on unassigned lands may be evicted by summary process. That is in clause 9 of the Bill. In clause 11, it is provided that rent and other dues payable to the Chief may be recovered by the Revenue Recovery processes as is done in the case of Government lands held by tenants. It is also expressly laid down in clause 10 that the rent-roll and other accounts regarding Edavagai lands should be prepared and kept in the same manner as the records of Government lands are kept. It is further provided in the Bill that the powers of a Tahsildar or Peishkar for the purpose of eviction of trespassers and recovery of rent may be conferred on the agent of the Chief provided that such agent is a Government servant lent to the Chief for service under him. Further, it is also provided that the right of civil suit available to the parties shall remain intact except in regard to the amount of pattom assessed or the amount of rent fixed or hereafter fixed on land. The honourable Members know full well, that either at the settlement or at other times, the amount of land tax assessed is not liable to be questioned. It is provided that everything else shall be liable to be questioned in the civil court. There are provisions that will apply to the lands in an Edavagai after the settlement. Though Kilimanoor and Edapally have already been settled there are certain provisions which require to be applied thereto having regard to the existing conditions now, *i. e.*, after the settlement; they are proposed to be added to the Estate Rent Recovery Regulation of 1068. This is in clause 18, of the Bill. By this, it is proposed to

assimilate all these four Edavagais, and put them on a par with Government lands. Fixity of tenure and limitation of rent are thus the two important principles formulated in the Bill. I commend this Bill, as passed by the Assembly, for the acceptance of this House. Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I second it.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I have to oppose the introduction of this Bill even on the very fundamentals. In the statement of objects and reasons it is given out that this legislation is intended to confer upon the tenants of Poonjar and Vanjipuzhai Edavagais permanent rights of occupancy, both heritable and alienable. There was also much loud taluk about the broad principles of tenancy legislation in this country and elsewhere and also of the laudable idea of conferring permanent rights of occupancy on tenants and so forth; but nobody seems to have bestowed any serious attention or considered the question on whom does this Bill really aim to confer permanent rights of occupancy. What is the use of conferring such rights upon big absentee landlords in Kottyam, Haripad or Kanjirapalli who have successfully and dexterously managed to snatch away extensive territories from the Chiefs, while as a matter of fact thousands upon thousands of poor people who actually till and improve the soil are left without any rights or fixty of tenure to the flickering chance of being driven out of their small holdings by their tyrannical and exacting lessors. Nobody seems to have any sympathy or regard for these people. What we find is that what these poor people produce by the sweat of their brows are taken away from them by their avaricious lessors. Even according to the Bill permanent rights of occupancy are to be conferred only upon persons who hold lands on permanet or irredeemable titles, whereas in the case of others they have to purchase these lands on payment of tharavila. That, I say, is far from the original intention and the declared policy hitherto followed by the State as could be seen from prior legislations of similar nature. Neither at the time of the Settlement of Sirkar Venpattom lands by the Royal Proclamation of 1040, or when a siimilar measure was passed for the Edavagais of Kilimanoor and Edapalli in 1068, the Government ever thought of realising any tharavila from the tenants. The reason why the framers of this Bill have thought of providing for tharavila is not at all inexplicable. It is strenuously urged by those who hold the brief for the Chiefs that if this piece of legislation is not rushed through the Legislature at this juncture the Chiefs would be nowhere. All their lands have already gone out of their possession and control and if the Chiefs are not allowed to exercise such extraordinary powers as contained in this Bill, they will be thoroughly helpless. Certainly these Chiefs deserve our sympathy, but not, I say, our support in this fashion. It is high time that we refuse to show any respect for such big proprietory rights on lands. In these days of democratic and socialistic ideas and ideals one finds it difficult to support such a measure—a measure which is wholly one sided and which does not propose to benefit the actual tiller of the soil. That, Sir, is one side of the picture. I find that an attempt is made by this

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Bill to confer upon the agents of the Chiefs powers which are usually and ordinarily exercised by the officers of Government in the governance of the State under the Land Conservancy, the Land Assignment and the Revenue Recovery Regulations. Sir, a Government is a political necessity and the people are forced to submit to it for more reasons than one.

But it is shocking to all conceptions that a Government should be prepared to abdicate its Sovereign powers in favour of private individuals. The weapons which are now proposed to be given to the Chiefs are really dangerous and are likely to be misused. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to this House to consider carefully whether we could most willingly lend our support to this measure. I use these words "most willingly" deliberately because I am aware of the forces and influences that are at work behind the curtain. We must remember that before us, legislators, lies a terrible responsibility of dealing with thousands upon thousands of human beings, by measures which if not conducive to their happiness will increase their miseries and even accelerate their deaths. What is the harm, I ask, in allowing these powers being exercised by the officers of Government acting as such. We have not till now heard of any difficulties having been experienced by the Chiefs of Kilimanoor and Edapalli for the past 40 years owing to the absence of such powers.

Then again with regard to the powers that are sought to be given under the Land Conservancy, the Land Assignment and the Revenue Recovery Regulations, I have to state that some of these powers are powers which the Government have refused to give even to such bodies as Municipal Councils which are supposed to be quasi-Governmental institutions for all practical purposes. We also find from the proceedings of the defunct Legislative Council that during the Regency when a similar attempt was made to confer such powers on the officers of Sreepadom our Legislature refused to give its assent although Sreepadom admittedly stands on a distinct and higher position than the Edavagai. Have not the Government by the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1108 taken upon themselves the responsibility of collecting all the dues of the Jenmies? Why not the Government adopt the same method and take upon themselves the same responsibility with regard to Edavagai lands as well? I have no objection in having these lands surveyed and settled at the cost of the Chiefs, but why should they be given these extrardinary powers, is the question, I ask. Why not the Government undertake the collection of the dues just as they have undertaken the the same in respect of the lands belonging to the jenmies and thus help the Chiefs? If a landed proprietor is really unable to protect the possession of his properties and conserve all his rights under the laws in force in the country there is no justification for conferring upon him wide and extraordinary powers usually exercised by Sovereigns and Governments. I would, therefore, ask the House before it gives its full consent to the Bill to consider all the implications involved therein; and that in case it finds that there is anything really objectionable in it, I think it has every reason to refuse its assent to the Bill in this

form. There is no force in the contention that only the officers of Government lent to the Chiefs by our Government alone will be allowed to exercise these powers. To me, there is absolutely no difference because so long as these officers eat the salt of the Chiefs they are sure to identify themselves with the Chiefs and the Government will not find time always to interfere in every case of misdeed committed by such officers in conjunction with the Chiefs. Sir, the liberty of the people is not a matter which could be thus subjected to such humiliation.

With these words, I oppose the introduction of the Bill in this House

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I rise to support the Bill and in supporting so I wish to explain a few points which the honourable member Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai has misunderstood, in my opinion. The lands in the Edavagais are owned by the Edavagai Chiefs and do not form part of the State. He is the full owner of the land. He can deal with it in any way he wishes.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I ask the honourable member why he wants the support of the Government?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: The Chiefs wanted only to have the land surveyed and settled so that they may be sure of the amount of revenue that they might receive. The people of the locality who are the tenants of the Chiefs represented to the Government that they should have a hand in the legislature, that they should be made voters and that they should be placed as far as possible in the same position as the tenants under the Government. In this case, the Government came forward and offered help to the Chiefs on condition that the tenants of the Chiefs are given the same position as the tenants of the Pandarapattom lands, that is, the proprietors of the lands in the State under the Government. In going through the provisions that have been inserted in the Bill, you will find that every clause has been introduced there in favour of the tenant. The tenant at present has no power whatever over the land, except over the value of improvements which the court of law might award. In some cases, mortgages have been executed by the Chiefs to some of the land holders in the Edavagai area. In some cases, certain irredeemable titles have been given, but in the majority of cases, Venpattom is the tenure enjoyed by the tenants of the Edavagai. They are tenants at will. At any time the Edavagai Chief can evict them from their holdings. Nobody is to question him. Even to occupy the land for a fixed period, the tenant has to pay a periodical fee, and a registering fee to the Edavagai Chief. He has to pay the rent periodically without allowing arrears to accumulate. The Chief requires some sort of support from the Government in the matter of collecting the dues from the tenants periodically in a speedy way.

Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai referred to the tharavila which is now sought to be imposed on the tenants. I have now to bring to the notice of the House that any tenant at will, who makes improvements on his land at the time of eviction might, according to the law prevailing in

[MR. K. Rama Varma Raja.]

the State, demand value of improvements; but at the same time a portion of the value of improvements goes to the share of the jenmi, the land owner. Taking the Edavagai Chief to be the land owner in the same position as an ordinary jenmi, the jenmi's portion of the value of improvements should go to him. Ordinarily it is one-fourth, and in particular areas or localities it is more than that. Here the Edavagai Chief foregoes that right to his share in the value of improvements. He demands tharavila not exceeding Rs. 15 as it is put in this Bill per acre for the dry land and Rs. 50 in the case of the wet land. It is the maximum that he can demand. In case there is no value of improvements he might even not demand any tharavila; It is the maximum amount of tharavila of Rs. 15 that is now inserted in this Bill. I venture to say it is far less than the share the jenmi would get from the value of the improvements effected. In that case also, the tenant at present is benefited. He is quite ready even to pay more than Rs. 15 as tharavila to keep the fixity of tenure which he has been hoping to get for a long time. Therefore the Edavagai Chief now offers to give the permanent right of occupancy to the tenants on a payment of Rs. 15 per acre in the case of those tenants at will who are enjoying the lands under the Edavagai Chief with his consent. In the case of those who encroached upon the land, and who are keeping the land unauthorisedly and who have made improvements, Section 9 authorises the Chief to evict him without giving any value of improvements under the Land Conservancy Regulation. A provision is added to the same Section, which says that the tenants who have trespassed the land and who have made improvements upon the land are at liberty to register the whole property in their name, provided they are willing to pay a tharavila at the rate of Rs. 30 per acre for dry land and Rs. 100 per acre for wet land". This is justifiable and reasonable. These tenants who have entered upon the land unauthorisedly have been enjoying the land without paying a single cash to the land owner for a long time, and they have been making improvements upon the land; and for the enjoyment of the income they have derived in the past, owing to the unlawful enjoyment of the land, as a punishment they are to pay a little enhanced tharavila to get the holdings registered in their names. To say that under the Land Conservancy Regulation the powers conferred upon the officers of the Chiefs whereby unauthorised occupires of the land are liable to be evicted, are unreasonable, is not true, especially, when the proviso is added saying that an option is given to them.

CHAIRMAN: May I draw the attention of the honourable member that only broad principles of the Bill are to be discussed and the discussion upon the various clauses of the Bill is inadmissible?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: The principle adopted here is that the unauthorised occupiers should have to pay an enhanced rent for the unauthorised income that they have derived by trespassing upon the land. Even the trespassers are here dealt with leniently and as a result of acquiescing to this Bill the Edavagai Chiefs lose every sort of ownership that they had.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are we to understand from the member that by the passing of the Bill the Chief is going to surrender all his rights to the tenants?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: Practically he is surrendering all his rights to the tenant, except the right to get the rent. All the lands are proposed to be settled permanently in the names of the tenants. A tenant under the Edavagai Chief is going to become exactly like any holder of land under the Sirkar; and as long as he pays the rent regularly the Edavagai Chief shall have nothing to do with him. And, it is Government officers, who have been lent to the Chief, that are empowered to collect the rent for the Chief. And, every step taken by such officers is subject to appeal to the officers of Government, servants of the Government and not to the Chief. It is only on such officers that the powers of Tahsildar and Peishkar are to be conferred. Therefore, Sir, the Chief becomes, for practical purposes, a mere pensioner. The honourable member for Commerce and Industry in the Assembly, asked another member whether it would not be better to make these Chiefs pensioners. Sir, on account of the alterations made in this Bill by the Assembly, the Chief has practically become a pensioner.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Am I to understand that Mr. Raja is now opposing the Bill?

MR. K. RAMA VARA RAJA: No, Sir.

As I have explained, for practical purposes, this enactment makes the Chief a pensioner, and the Chief acquiesces to that position on the one condition that he receives his rent regularly, and is enabled, by suitable provisions in the enactment, to collect his dues effectively and speedily. The Bill as it was introduced in the Assembly contained a provision that powers should be conferred on the Chief or his officers; but the Assembly has amended it, and now such powers can be conferred only on the officers of the Chief lent by the Government. That is another advantage scored by the tenant. Therefore, Sir, when the Chiefs have readily come forward to surrender all their rights in favour of the tenants merely reserving for themselves the right to get a pittance of a tharavila at the lowest rate possible, and their rent, that also at the lowest rate possible, regularly, I wonder why honourable members come forward and oppose the Bill saying that it is in the interests of the Chief. I request the House to ralise how it is relly in favour of the tenants that this Bill should pass into law.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, I rise to support the principle of this Bill. The tenants under the Estates of Kilimanur and Edapalli are enjoying better proprietory rights than those under the Chiefs of Poonjar and Vanjipuzha at present. (*Louder, please.*) Sir, the position of the tenants under the Chiefs of Poonjar and Vanjipuzha is really ridiculous now. For, if a tenant wants to improve a property, cultivate it and spend money on it, he must certainly have some sort of proprietory right over it. No one will willingly spend his time, labour

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

and money on a property over which he has absolutely no right even of permanent possession. He may be asked to quit at any time; and so, naturally, he may not be willing to spend his money upon improving such property. It is to the interest of the land lord also to see that the tenant improves the property, and keeps it in proper condition. Sir, I submit this is an enactment which was long overdue. I should like to make one more remark in this connection. Unlike the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation Amendment Bill, wherein the Jenmi's right was taken away from him without any consideration, it is gratifying to note that here at least when the proprietory right of the Chief is sought to be taken away, provision is made for his getting some consideration in the shape of tharavila. On the whole, the provisions of the Bill are wholesome and satisfactory. I support the Bill.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Sir, I have pleasure in extending my support to the provisions of this Bill. I do so because I am myself a tenant of another freehold-not of one of these four Edavagais mentioned in this Bill-and know how very necessary such an enactment is. As Mr. Narayana Aiyar observed, this is an enactment which was long overdue. The provisions in this Bill are very equitable. Sir, any one who knows the condition and history of litigation in Kottayam, about the lands in the Poonjar Edavagai, will realise how the aspirations of both the Chief and the tenant are satisfied by the provisions of this enactment. Sir, really, both the tenants and the Chiefs wanted badly the means to put their houses in order. Both Poonjar and Vanjipuzha are freeholds which do not pay anything to Government. The tenants under these Chiefs are tenants at will. There are also other similar Edavagais where also there is tenancy at will. Sir, none of these tenants now have any kind of proprietory right over these properties. This Bill provides for permanent proprietory rights for these tenants. It is therefore only equitable that the Chief is enabled to collect his dues speedily and effectively and is also given some consideration for proceeding with his valuable rights. Any one who knows the conditions in these localities will realise that the tharavila provided in the Bill is only nominal compared with the actual price of land in the localities. Land ordinarily sells at between Rs. 100 or 150 per acre, whereas the Bill provides for Rs. 15 per acre. I must therefore submit, Sir, that all the criticisms levelled against the imposition of tharavila is unfair. The right secured by the tenant under this Bill is very valuable to him; because hitherto he was not considered to have any right over the property, and no one would even advance his money on the security of his rights over these properties. The tenant can now cover his debts with the security of these properties and thus save himself from further trouble from his creditors. The rights of the tenant under this Bill are negotiable and purchasable. And the Chief also gets reasonable certainty about the regular payment of his dues. Naturally, the officers under the Chief are given the powers of the Proverthikar and the Tahsildar. There is nothing novel or unfair in this; because, under the Jenmi and Kudiyan Amendment Regulation, it is the Government

that have undertaken to collect the dues of the Jenmi for the Jenmi. The Munro Island Rules also contain similar provisions. The only difference is that, under this Bill, the officers doing this collection work will be the agents of the Chiefs. But, there is a safeguard also. There is the provision for appeal to officers in the active service of Government. So, the interests of both the tenants and the Chief have, therefore, been safeguarded in this respect also.

This is not the time for me to go into the details of the various provisions in the Bill. I heartily support the principle of the Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I have very little to add, Sir. But, I think it is necessary to make clear the implications of the observations made by Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.

His main objection to the Bill is that the permanent occupancy rights are sought to be conferred not on the actual tiller of the soil but on the distant absentee owner of the property, holding land under the Chief.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: A point of personal explanation, Sir. I want permanent occupancy rights to be conferred on persons who actually live in the property and not on those who live in distant places and are interested only in squeezing out what they can from the person actually working on the property.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: His objection seems to be that the land is situated within the Edavagai whereas the person now claiming occupancy rights actually lives somewhere in Haripad, Kanjirapally or some such distant place. Sir, that is so in the case of Government land too. People may own lands in South Travancore or in Kuttanad and actually live in Trivandrum or in Quilon. I may frankly say, Sir, that so far as the Edavagai Chiefs are concerned, they can have absolutely no objection in the permanent occupancy rights being conferred on the actual tillers of the land instead of on the distant absentee *owners*. Only, their rent must be assured. That is all that they are keen about. But, it seems to me that the House will never accept the suggestion of Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai.

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put to the vote of the House and carried, Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai alone voting against it.

Clauses 1 and 2.

The question that clauses 1 and 2 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clauses were added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I move that in clause 3 (2)(*a*) after the words "cost of the" and before the word "settlement" add the words "survey and" be inserted.

As it is, we find that the Chief is asked to bear only the cost of the settlement and not of the survey. The survey of these lands is also likely to cost much and as such I think instead of the Government

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai].

spending any money from the public Exchequer the chiefs should be asked to bear the whole burden of a settlement and survey. I am not unaware of the provisions in the Survey and Boundaries Regulation. Section 17 of that Regulation says that in cases where the Chief of an Edavagai applies that his lands should be surveyed, the cost should be borne by him, but in cases where the survey is undertaken by Government under clause (*b*), that is without such application, the cost has to be borne by the Sirkar under the proviso to Section 19. I think we will make the position clear by introducing this change in clause 3 (2) (*a*). It is for this purpose that I move this amendment.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: I second it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: But the Chair has already declared that the amendment has fallen through.

CHAIRMAN: Clause 3.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai has got an amendment to Clause 3.

CHAIRMAN: I ascertained whether there is anybody to second the amendment. But nobody came forward. So I ruled that the amendment fell. Afterwards if it is seconded it is not recognised by the Chair.

The question that clause 3 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I move in clause 4 delete "a" occurring after the words 'on account of' and add "survey and". This amendment is also moved with the same object in view as the above one and I do not think it necessary for me to reiterate what I have already stated in connection with that amendment.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: I second it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I oppose the amendment. The requisite provision is made in the Survey and Boundaries Regulation as pointed out by Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai himself.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member the approximate cost of the survey in Poonjar?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I cannot say. If the Survey and Boundaries Regulation is defective, the proper method will be to seek to amend that Regulation.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether it is provided that the Government should bear the cost in this connection?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: A perusal of the Regulation will make it clear, Sir.

The amendment was put to the vote of the House and lost.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES—I.

1 Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai

NOES—25.

1 Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai
2 ,, Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi
3 ,, C. V. Chandrasekharan
4 ,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai
5 ,, M. Govindan
6 ,, M. Govinda Pillai
7 ,, Jacob Hassan Sait
8 ,, C. M. Joseph
9 ,, K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad
10 ,, A. Kumara Pillai
11 ,, Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
12 ,, L. A. Lampard
13 ,, K. Madhavan Pillai
14 Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai
15 ,, K. P. Padmanabha Menon
16 ,, K. Padmanabha Panickar
17 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
18 ,, K. Paramesvaran Pillai
19 ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
20 ,, K. Rama Varma Raja
21 ,, Komilezhathu Sankaran
22 ,, James Simpson
23 ,, Kattiyattu Sivarama Panickar
24 ,, K. K. Thomas
25 Miss D H. Watts

NEUTRALS—6.

1 Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar
2 ,, M. N. Narayana Menon
3 Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai
4 ,, K. Sankaralingom Pillai
5 Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai

The question that clause 4 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 5.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I do not move the amendment standing against my name, because I understand that the rules relating to settlement of Sirkar lands are to be applied to these lands; and, there are rules for fixing different rates for these lands. I think there is no necessity for me to move this amendment.

The following amendment was not moved:—

In clause 5 (2) (iv) (a) substitute the words "ten" for "fifteen" and "twenty-five" for "fifty" occuring in line 2.

The question that clause 5 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 6.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I move the following amendment.—

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

In clause 6 (2) add the words

"and the cost thereof shall be borne by the chief"

at the end,

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: I second it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I oppose the amendment. When the settlement is effected it will be done either under the provisions of this Regulation or some other Regulation then to be passed. If it is done under this Regulation, naturally the Chief will have to pay for it If it is done under some other Regulation, hereafter to be passed that Regulation will make the necessary provision.

The amendment was declared lost.

The question that clause 6 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 7.

The question that clause 7 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried,

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 8.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I move the following amendment:—

Delete clause 8 and substitute the following :—

" Assignment of lands within an Edavagai shall be governed by the laws and rules for the time being in force for the time being in force for the assignment of Government lands and shall be made by officers of Our Government authorised by Our Government in that behalf. The assignees shall be deemed to be registered land-holders".

I do not think there is any necessity for me to make an elaborate speech. I have already referred to this point in the course of my speech made in opposition to the introduction of this Bill. The investing of powers under the Land Assignment Regulation, Land Conservancy Regulation and the Revenue Recovery Regulation, which this Bill now aims to do, upon the Chiefs or their agents, are higbly objectionable. Instead of giving these powers to the agents of the Chiefs it will be better and to the interest of the people that these powers are reserved with Government and exercised by Government officers. That I think will be right and reasonable. I heard Mr. Raja saying that the Chiefs are practically surrendering their rights and retiring into seclusion. If that is so, the Chiefs can very well be contended with what they get by way of tharavila. Why should they claim these powers as well? Why not leave these powers exclusively in the hands of the Government officers who, I believe, will be able to carry out things to the satisfaction of both the Chiefs and their tenants. I would therefore commend this amendment for the acceptance of the House.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

The question that clause 8 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 9.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I move the following amendment:—

" Delete the whole of clause 9 ".

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

The question that clause 9 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 10.

The question that clause 10 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 11.

The question that clause 11 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 12.

That question that clause 12 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 13.

The question that clause 13 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 14.

The question that clause 14 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 15.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I move the following amendment;—

Delete clause 15 and substitute the following:—

"The powers of Proverthicar, Tahsildar, Dewan Peishkar and other officers under the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 shall be exercised by virtue of the provisions in Section 11 only by officers of Our Government acting as such and 5 per cent of the amount collected in "pursuance of the said Regulation shall be appropriated by Government in return for the services rendered by such officers."

This amendment also goes along with the previous amendment and for the reasons stated by me, I think the existing provision of the Regulation ought to be deleted and in its place this amended clause substituted.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

The question that clause 15 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 16.

The question that clause 16 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

[Mr M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 17.

The question that clause 17 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 18.

The question that clause 18 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Title and Preamble

The question that the title and preamble be retained was then put and carried.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I move that the Bill be finally passed.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I second it.

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE IMPORTATION OF LIVE-STOCK BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I move that the Bill to provide for the regulation of the importation of live-stock affected or suspected or liable to be affected by contagious or infectious diseases, as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration. The main principle of the Bill is to prohibit the import of diseased cattle or articles that are likely to affect cattle in Travancore. Travancore is an agricultural country and we want such powers as are proposed to be taken by this Bill.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I second it.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

CHAIRMAN: The House will now proceed to consider the provisions of the Bill clause by clause. There are no amendments to any of the clauses of the Bill.

Clause 1.

The question that clause I do form part of the Bill was put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do form part of the Bill was put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

The question that clause 3 do form part of the Bill was put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.

The question that clause 4 do form part of the Bill was put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 5.

The question that clause 5 do form part of the Bill was put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

TITLE AND PREAMBLE.

The question that the title and preamble be retained was put and carried.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I move that the Bill be passed.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I second it.

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE MARKETS REGULATION AMENDMENT BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I move that the Bill to amend the Markets Regulation, VII of 1092, as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly, be taken into consideration, Sir. The principle involved in the Bill is merely to incorporate the definition of the term "Market". As the Regulation now stands, there is no definition, and I propose to add that in the Bill.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I second it.

CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to the Bill.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do form part of the Bill was put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

CHAIRMAN: In clause 1 there are two sub-clauses and after that clause 2 begins. Clause 1 is already passed. The next is clause 2. There is a clerical mistake. Therefore, that forms clause 2 of the Bill.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the Law Member whether *Andhikada* would come under the definition of markets?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes, it may.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do form part of the Bill was then put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

The question that clause 3 do form part of the Bill was put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I move that the Bill be passed.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I second it.

The motion was put to vote and the Bill declared passed.

THE TRAVANCORE SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES REGULATION AMENDMENT BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I rise to introduce a Bill to amend the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation of 1094, and beg to move that the Bill be read in Council.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I second it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, the principle involved in this Bill is very brief. It has been brought to the notice of Government that private individuals very often plant shank marked demarcation stones on boundaries of land sub-divisions made by themselves, as per instance, in partitioning holdings held in common without applying for a sub-division survey to the proper authorities under the rules made for the purpose. Such planting of stones on their own account by private individuals is misleading and is likely to lead to confusion in as much as the sub-divisions so marked out by the stones are not incorporated in the revenue records and the stones so planted are taken to be real survey boundary marks. To prevent such planting of stones, this Bill is proposed and introduced here.

The principle enunciated in the Bill was accepted and the motion was put to vote and passed.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I propose to refer this Bill to a small Select Committee consisting of Messrs. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, C. M. Joseph, K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai and S. Piraviperumal Pillai, of course, including the member in charge of the Bill, the Committee to report on this Bill within four months.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI; I second it.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

THE TRAVANCORE BOILERS BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I rise to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Steam Boilers, and beg to move that the Bill be read in Council.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I second it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I shall now briefly explain this. There is a statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill and I think the honourable members have perused it. The principle is explained there. The present Bill is intended to make the law up to date to bring it into line with the law in operation in British India.

The principle being accepted, the motion was put to vote and passed.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of members to be named just now, namely, Messrs. M. Govindan, J. John Kattakayam, Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi, M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai, K. Rama Varma Raja, K. K. Thomas, S. Adam Sait, V. S. Arumukham Pillai and K. Padmanabhan Panickar, the Committee to report on the Bill within 4 months.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I second it.

The motion was carried.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

CHAIRMAN: The House will now proceed to consider the Demands for Supplementary Grants.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,000 under Demand—Medical. This amount is required to meet the cost of laying pipes from the Science College to the General Hospital for the supply of gas to the various wards and the Clinical Laboratory in the Hospital. At present there is no gas supply to the General Hospital, and for heating purposes stoves are used now. The Darbar Physician brought to the notice of Government the desirability of supplying gas and he suggested that if Government could only incur an initial expenditure of about Rs. 2,000, this urgent need of the General Hospital could be met.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the member whether there is any supply of electric power to the General Hospital?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Yes.

Gas is wanted for heating purposes and it is now produced in the plant within the Fort and is supplied to the Science College for use in the Laboratory there. Those who have had occasion to work in Laboratories know the necessity for gas there. All that Government have now to do is to connect the Science College and the General Hospital by pipes and the Hospital can then get all the gas it wants. By doing so, Government have only to incur the initial expenditure. The recurring cost will not be more than what it is at present. Even now they have to purchase kerosine oil and new stoves. All this could be saved and the expenditure incurred on that account could be utilised for the production of gas.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know whether electric power will not serve the purpose of gas power.?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: It will be more expensive than gas. We have a gas plant within the Fort and gas is being supplied to the College. If only we lay pipes and connect the College and the Hospital the supply can be made very easily. I may probably mention here one objection which was raised in the Lower House. It was asked whether this matter was so urgent as to justify a motion for a supplementary grant. Could not this matter wait for another two or three months and provision included in the Budget for the coming year. My answer was this. As far as the wards are concerned, we may probably wait but there is the Clinical Laboratory where gas is absolutely necessary. The Clinical Laboratory was started only recently long after the Budget for the current year was prepared. It will certainly be very desirable to supply gas as early as possible without waiting for another three months. The Durbar Physician brought this matter to the notice of Government and they have decided to ask for a supplementary grant of Rs. 2,000. I hope the House will allow it.

The demand was put to the vote of the House and unanimously passed.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 614 for the continuance of the additional division of the B. L. class in the Trivandrum Law college. Sir, last year the strength of this class was somewhere about 300 and it has been felt that 300 in a class cannot be properly managed. It was therefore divided into two divisions. It is proposed that these two divisions be continued in the forthcoming academic year too. If it is continued, additional Lecturers will be required and also one additional peon. This demand represents the amount required for the pay of the additional Lecturers and the additional peon for the rest of the Malabar year.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether applications have been received from candidates for admission to the Law College now?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I do not know whether applications have been received but it is expected that about the same number of applications as was received last year may be received this year also. It is on that ground that the Principal has recommended that the two divisions may be continued.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know on what basis the Principal has recommended before he has received applications?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In the previous year he had nearly 300 students and he knows whether he can expect the same number this year also. If, contrary to the Principal's expectation, there are not more than 150 students coming forward, it is open to Government not to expend this amount.

The demand was put to the vote of the House and unanimously passed.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, I move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 245 under Demand-General Administration. This is, Sir, for payment to the staff engaged by the Special Officer who was placed on special duty to prepare notes on various subjects. He was required to prepare notes on the standardisation of the salaries of officers as recommended by the Retrenchment Committee, on the formation of a common cadre of officers, the institution of a civil service in Travancore and last but not least on the recommendations of the Public Service Recruitment Committee. This Special Officer and his staff were engaged for nearly 3 months and they have finished their work. For the first two months the staff has already been paid, the expenses for the purpose being authorised under Section 32 of the Legislative Reforms Regulation. As it was urgent Government sanctioned that expenditure and I believe it has been included in the statement placed on the table. But subsequent to that, for about three weeks from the 9th Medam to the end of Medam, the staff has not been paid. Government did not want to authorise that expenditure under Section 32 because the Legislatures were meeting early in Edavam and they thought it advisable to move for a small grant of Rs. 245 for paying the staff for about 21 days in the month of Medam.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether that officer has submitted any report to Government?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Yes, he has.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether Government have asked the Standardisation Officer to suggest measures for the standardisation of the pay or whether he has been asked to go through the report of the Public Service Recruitment Committee.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: He was asked to make suggestions for the standardization of the pay of officers and also to go through the recommendations of the Public Service Recruitment Committee and prepare elaborate notes thereon for the consideration of Government and he has done both.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether the whole report has been placed before him or only the recommendations of some of the persons?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The whole printed report was placed before him.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know why that report of the Standardisation Officer is withheld from being considered by this Council?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: He has only submitted notes for the consideration of Government and they have not yet considered them but hope to do so as early as possible. Government do not think it necessary to place them before the House.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know what are the recommendations of that officer with regard to the recommendations of the Public Service Recruitment Committee?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The recommendations are under consideration. At this stage I am not in a position to say what those recommendations are.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I take it that the report of the Standardisation Officer will be of no use to this House in considering the report of the Public Service Recruitment Committee?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Government have decided not to place that report before the House.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know what induced the Government to place the report of the Public Service Recruitment Committee before the Standardisation Officer for consideration before it has been placed before this House for discussion?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: For their guidance Government wanted one of their officers to examine the report minutely and prepare notes. They have not come to any decision either on the recommendations of the committee or on the notes of the Special Officer. They will consider them only after the recommendations of the committee have been discussed by this House. Sir, in moving for this small grant of Rs. 245 Government have before their mind a special object which I wish to bring to the notice of the House and that is to place the report of the Public Service Recrutitment Committee before the House so as to give an opportunity to the honourable members to discuss it.

MR. KOMILEZATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether the Standardisation Officer in preparing his report will take into consideration the trend of discussion in this House?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The Standardisation Officer has already prepared his report and the discussion in this House will be borne in mind by Government.

I only wish to inform the House that Government, on a previous occasion when they wanted to ascertain the views of the honourable members of this House on the report of the Education Reforms Committee, resorted to a similar course of action. They brought a motion for a supplementary grant and allowed the honourable members to discuss the recommendations of that committee. Government have now decided to adopt the same course in regard to the recommendations of the Public Service Recruitment Committee also. They want to avail themselves of this opportunity to invite the criticisms and the mature views of the honourable members on the weighty and valuable recommendations of the committee.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know whether the criticisms made in this House will not further bewilder the Government?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Well, the honourable member is probably referring to my speech in the Lower House. I will deal with it after the honourable members of this house have finished their deliberation.

It is not necessary that I should go into the various recommendations of the committee at all because Government have not made up their mind one way or the other in regard to them. They have got an open mind now and are perfectly willing to note all the views and opinions that may be expressed by the honourable members of this House and consider them very carefully.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: May I know how much the committee has cost to Government.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I am sorry I have not got the figures. If the honourable member will send up an interpellation later on I will be able to answer it.

What I wish to say is that the committee have very carefully considered the terms of reference made to them by Government and have dealt with them very elaborately in the various chapters of their report. At the end of it they have given a summary of their recommendations which, of course, have already received a certain amount of criticisms from the public and the press as well as from the honourable members of the Lower House. I would earnestly request all honourable members of this House to examine the recommendations of the committee and express their views on them for the benefit of the Government.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, if the members are not ready to continue the debate now, we may adjourn.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to know the general view of the members on the question whether they want to start the discussion on the report of the Public Service Recruitment Committee now or they would like to have it postponed to tomorrow.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: We would like to have it tomorrow.

The House adjourned at 3-30 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME II -NUMBER 5.

SECOND SESSION—1933-34/1109.

Wednesday, the 30th May. 1934/17th Idavam 1109.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at eleven of the clock, in the forenoon, the President Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt. LL. D., Dewan of Travancore, presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Cancellation of G—Permits of the Pioneer Motor Service.

55. *MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*) : Will the Government be pelased to state :

(*a*) whether there was any instance of cancellation of several G—permits granted to the Pioneer Motor Service, by the Traffic Superintendent, which were restored the next day by the Police Commissioner; if so, the reason for such cancellation and restoration; and whether any notice was taken regarding the conduct of the Traffic Superintendent or the Police Commissioner . and

(*b*) (1) whether there was a recent order of transfer of the Traffic Inspector at Nagercoil;

(2) whether it was done on a complaint by any Motor Company;

(3) whether there was any recommendation by the Traffic Superintendent , and

(4) if not, the grounds for such a transfer and the period of service of the Traffic Inspector of Nagercoil.

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*) : (*a*) No.

(*b*) (1) Yes.

(2) No.

(3) Yes.

(4) The transfer was ordered on public grounds. The period of service of the Traffic Inspector at Nagercoil was 11 months and 14 days,

G. P. T. 1634. 350. 27-11-1109.

Extension of the Trivandrum Water Supply Scheme.

56. * MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedunangad*) : With reference to the Trivandrum Water Works, will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether it was originally proposed to extend the Water Works Scheme and supply water to every part of the Trivandrum town ;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether any modifications were made to the original scheme, and, if so, what are they and for what reasons ;

(*c*) whether the Chief Engineer has received any representation from the inhabitants of Pattom for the extension of the Water Works Scheme to Pattom, and, if so, what action has been taken on the representation and

(*d*) whether they are aware that water fails in the wells of Pattom during the summer season ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) Yes. The work has been divided into two stages, and the first stage has been taken up for execution.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes. The matter is under consideration.

(*d*) The information is noted.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI May I know from the Chief Engineer whether any work has been started in the 2nd stage of the scheme ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT : The answer furnished says that.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : May I know what the two stages are ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT : The distribution scheme for Trivandrum is divided into two parts. The first part is to supply water to the main portion of the town and the second part to supply the remaining area.

Particulars regarding the working of the Trivandrum—Shencotta Railway.

57. *MR. S. ADAM SAIT (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have ever called for a statement from the South Indian Railway Company of their income and expenses for the past three years with regard to the line between Shencottah and Trivandrum and whether they are in possession of information regarding the following :—

(i) Earnings in passenger traffic ;

(ii) Earnings in goods traffic ;

(iii) Expenses for running the lines ;

(iv) Supervision charges ;

(v) Salary of the staff ; and

(vi) Consumption and, if so, whether they will place on the table a statement regarding the same ; and

(*b*) whether they will lay on the table a copy of the agreement entered into between them and the South Indian Railway Company?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No. The Railway from Tinnevelly to Trivandrum is worked as a single line and the annual statement of accounts sent by the Company to Government gives the information only for the whole line;

(*b*) Government have not made any agreement with the South Indian Railway.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member how then is the income of the S. I. R. proportioned between the S. I. R. of the Travancore Section and the Travancore Government?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The working expenses of the Travancore branch of the Railway are calculated on the basis of the proportion which the working expenses bear to the earnings on the whole Railway system of the S. I. R. The working expenses so calculated are deducted from the earnings from the Travancore Railway—by the Travancore Railway, I mean the line from Tinnevelly to Trivandrum—and the net earnings are thus arrived at. From the net earnings the interest charges are deducted and thus the net surplus is got. This surplus is distributed between the Government of India and the Travancore Government on the basis of the mileage from Tinnevelly to Shencotta and from Shencotta to Trivandrum, respectively. If, for example, the distance from Tinnevelly to Shencotta is 50 miles and that from Shencotta to Trivandrum, 100 miles, the net surplus, if there is any, is distributed in the proportion of 1 to 2.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Municipal Councils*): May I know whether the Railway accounts, at any time, have been audited by the Travancore Government?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: There is no provision for the Railway accounts being audited by the Travancore Government.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon cum Karunagapalli*): ഇങ്ങിനെ കണക്കുകൂട്ടി വരുന്നതു എന്നു മുതൽക്കാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: ആദ്യം മുതൽക്കു തന്നെ കണക്കുകൂട്ടി വരുന്നു.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇതു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു നഷ്ടമോ, ആദായകരമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: രണ്ടും പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ നഷ്ടമായിരിക്കും. ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ ആദായകരവുമായിരിക്കും.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അധികം സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലും എങ്ങിനെയാണ്?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പററി നോക്കീട്ടില്ല.

I olaim notice,

Partition of the Karikode Pakuthi.

58. *MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that the Karikode pakuthi is one of the largest in the State;

(*b*) the greatest distance between any two places in the pakuthi;

(*c*) whether they are aware that the pakuthi cutcherri is situated in a corner and not in the centre of the pakuthi;

(*d*) whether they have, ever since the last settlement considered the question of partitioning this pakuthi for revenue purposes and

(*e*) if the answer to part (*d*) is in the affirmative, why they have allowed the matter to drop?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Karikode is a large pakuthi having an area of 75·13 sq. miles.

(*b*) Its greatest length is 14 miles.

(*c*) The pakuthi cutcherry is not situated in the centre of the pakuthy.

(*d*) The answer is in the negative.

(*e*) In view of the answer to part (*d*) this question does not arise.

(The answer was read in Malayalam.)

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: പതിനാലു മൈൽ വിസ്തീൎണ്ണമുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർപറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ പതിനാലു മയിലല്ല ഒരു പതിനാലു മൈൽകൂടി സഞ്ചരിച്ചാലേ അത്ഥത്തിസ്ഥലത്തു എത്തുകയുള്ളെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI. അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അതിനെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI പതിനാലുമൈൽ വിസ്തീൎണ്ണമുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു് ശരി അല്ല എന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റിനു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: സ്ഥലത്തു താമസക്കാരനായ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അതറിഞ്ഞുകൂടയോ?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI ആ സ്ഥലത്തെ തഹശീൽദാർ എഴുതിഅയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിങ്ങനെയാണു്.

Establishment of a departmental Anchal Office at Arakulam.

59. *MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that there is not even one other departmental Anchal Office as branch of the Chief Anchal Office of the Todupuzha taluk which has an area of 487 sq. miles and a population of nearly one lakh; and

(*b*) the distance an Anchal peon has to travel with his articles for delivery from the Todupuzha Anchal Office to the southern boundary *via* Arakulam road?

MR. T. C. THOMMAN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 24 miles,

(The answer was read in Malayalam.)

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഈ ന്യൂനതയെ പരിഹരിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവന്മെന്റു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMAN: പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഇതുവരെ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ൪൭൦-ചതുരശ്ര മൈൽ വിസ്തീൎണ്ണമുള്ളതും ഏതാണ്ടു ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം ജനങ്ങൾ നിവസിച്ചുവരുന്നതുമായ ഈ താലൂക്കിൽ ഒരു അഞ്ചലാപ്പീസ്സുകൊണ്ടു് കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ ഭംഗിയായിട്ടു നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പൎക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMAN: വേറെ ഒരു അഞ്ചലാഫീസ്സു വേണമെന്നു ഇതുവരെ ആരും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല.

Appointment of teachers not included in the acting list by the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

60. *MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: (*Neyyattinkara cum Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of teachers not included in the list of acting hands between the years 1100 and 1103 who were newly appointed by the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools in his department;

(*b*) whether they will lay on the table a statement by caste and qualification of such persons;

(*c*) when they were appointed;

(*d*) whether they have been relieved recently;

(*e*) if so, how many;

(*f*) whether they all belong to depressed classes or communities backward in education;

(*g*) whether there were memorials and complaints about it; and

(*h*) what decision was made thereon?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Deputy Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) 47.

(*b*) and (*c*) A statement furnishing the details required by the member is laid on the table.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) All the forty-seven.

(*f*) 12 of them belong to the depressed classes and communities backward in respect of English and Vernacular education the remaining 35 belong to communities backward in respect of English education.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) Their re-instatement in service has been ordered.

Statement of teachers not included in the acting list appointed in Vernacular Schools.

Serial No.	Name.	Caste.	Examination qualification.	Date of 1st appointment.
1	K. Kochukrishnan Asari	Asari	E.S.L.C	30-10-1931
2	C. Narayanan	Thatchan	Do and Type-writing	Do
3	K.S. Abdul Rahiman	Mussalman	E.S. L. C.	Do.
4	K. Govindan Nadar	Nadar	V.S.L.C. and T.T.C	Do.
5	N. Kesavan	Vathi Ezhava	V.H.	19-1-1932
6	P. Kesavan Nadar	Nadar	Do.	20-1-1932
7	K Kunjilekshmanan	Arayan	E.S.L.C.	23-1-1932
8	B. Mathavadiyan	Nadar	Do.	1-2-1932
9	M. Narayana Pillai	Veera Saiva	Do.	Do.
10	A. Sivanu Thevar	Marava	V.H. (Tamil)	23-2-1932
11	M. Ponnu Nadar	Nadar	E.S.L.C.	Do.
12	R. Podi Pillai	Do.	V.H.	14-3-1932
13	J. Sankaran	Thatchan	V.S.L.C. and U.T.C.	23 5-1932
14	M. Gopalan	Barber	V.H.	Do
15	K. Kumaraswami Asari	Asari	Do.	1-6-1932
16	K.E John	Chermar Christian	V.S.L.C. and T.T.C.	13-7-1932
17	K. Krishnan Asari	Asari	Do.	23-7 1932
18	N. Guruvayyan	Sourashtra	V.H.	5-1 1933
19	R Subramonian	Vaniyan	E. S. L C. & T. P. T (Higher)	11-1-1933
20	Lakshmanan Nadar Parameswaran Nadar	Nadar	V. H.	Do
21	P. A. Thevan	Pulaya	E. S. L. C	Do.
22	M. Atchuthan Nadar	Nadar	V.S L.C., T.T.C.&M.T.	6-2-1933
23	O. Narayanan Nadar	Do.	V.H & Training course	3-3-1933
24	P. Subramonian Asari	Asari	V. S. L. C. & T. T. C.	16-3-1933
25	Thankaiyan Swamikkan	Nadar	V. H. (Tamil)	17-5 1933
26	N. Raman	Barber	V. S. L. C. & T. T. C.	26-5-1933
27	O. Kochukunjan	Nadar	E. S. L. C.	27-5-1933
28	A M. Shahul Hammed Rowther	Mussalman	Do.	5-6-1933
29	P. Chellian Asari	Asari	V. H.	2-2-1932
30	K G. Raman	Kaniyan	Do.	8-6-1933
31	M. Mahomed Meeran	Mussalman	Do. (Tamil)	14-6-1933
32	K. R Kutty	Arayan	E. S. L.C.	Do.
33	R. Pankajakshan	Ezhava	Do.	Do.
34	V. Krishnan	Do.	Do.	23-6-1933
35	Kunjala Krishnan	Pulaya	V. S. L.C.	4-11-1931
36	M. Malukar	Mussalman	Do.	30-10-1931
37	N. Patchan	Barber	Do. & Drawing	12-11-1931
38	M. Gopalan	Thandan	V. S L. C.	16-1 -1931
39	R. Kesavan	Barber	Do.	22-12-1931
40	M. K Ponnu	Pulaya	Do.	18-1-1932
41	K.N. Paramu Panikkar	Washerman	Do.	1-2-1932
42	V. Narayanan	Kudumi	Do.	Do.
43	Govindan Asan Gopalan Asan	Kaniyan	Do.	Do.
44	R Easwaran Nadar	Nadar	V. H.	23-5-1932
45	K. Kerulan	Paravar	V. S, L. C.	28-5-1932
46	Arathan Nadar Raman Nadar	Nadar	Do. and Drawing	Do
47	K. G. Ramakrishnan Asari	Asari	V. S. L, C.	20-8-1932

Supply of Kerosene oil to punja cultivators at reduced rates.

61. *MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON (*Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee has recommended that kerosene oil should be supplied to punja cultivators at a reduced price and

(*b*) whether any action is being taken in accordance with the above recommendation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The matter is under consideration.

Reconstruction of the Kayamkulam southern bridge.

62. *MR. JACOB HASSAN SAIT (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the date on which the Kayamkulam southern bridge was closed for traffic;

(*b*) the date on which it was dismantled for reconstruction;

(*c*) the date on which the estimate was submitted to them and the date on which they sanctioned for the first time funds necessary for the starting of the work;

(*d*) the years in which provision was made in the budget for starting the work and the funds, if any, spent during the years for the same;

(*e*) whether any land is proposed to be acquired for the purpose, and, if so, the date on which the proceedings were started, the date on which the award was made and whether the land has been taken possession of by them: and

(*f*) whether they have any definite proposals for carrying out the work in 1109, and, if so, the nature thereof?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: (*a*) In Audy 1101.

(*b*) In the beginning of 1104.

(*c*) Estimate for repairs to the platform was received on 11-3-1927, and was sanctioned by Government on 6-5-1927.

(*d*)	*Year.*	*Budget grant.*	*Expenditure.*
	1103	3,590	572
	1104	1,300	2,024
	1105	1,500	2,403
	1107	5,000	..
	1108	24,000	21,902
	1109	5,000	Not yet started.

(*e*) The proposal for the acquisition of lands was received on 4-8-1931, the award was made on 2-8-1933 and the lands were taken possession of on 13-8-1933 and 9-9-1933.

(*f*) The revised design and estimate are under preparation and the work will be taken up in due course.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know, how many bridges are there in the State for being reconstructed and how their conditions are at present?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: I claim notice.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the Chief Engineer how many bridges have been reconstructed?

PRESIDENT: The question relates to one single bridge. By that it does not follow that you should ask supplementary questions covering all the bridges that require reconstruction. You cannot travel from China to Peru.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know how many bridges require reconstruction as a result of inspection made by the Chief Engineer?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: I claim notice.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN (*Nominated*): May I know whether the Chief Engineer has personally inspected the Kayancolam southern bridge?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: Yes.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know when?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: I have inspected on three occasions this particular bridge. If the member wants to know on what dates, I can only give that from my tour diary.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: That is the information I want.

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: Then I claim notice.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know the actual amount spent on that bridge, from 1101 to 1109?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: The bridge referred to by the member was dismantled for reconstruction in the beginning of 1104.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know, the total amount spent on that bridge from 1101 up to 1109?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: The expenditure relates from the beginning of 1104.

PRESIDENT: The member cannot go beyond the purport of the question.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the Chief Engineer the expenditure from 1104 to 1109?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: That has been answered.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: In expending the amount may I know from the member whether any money has been spent for the *actual* improvements of the bridge?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: Most of the money was utilised for land acquisition.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Of Rs. 26,000 and odd, may I know how much was spent on the improvements of the bridge?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: No money was spent on improvements.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Sir, with your permission I want to make a statement. The answers to this particular question are not before me. I am therefore unable to ask supplementary questions.

PRESIDENT: That is an arrangement already agreed upon by the House. Therefore the matter could not be helped.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: That is why I say we should be given printed answers so that we can ask supplementary questions. I am not able to catch the actual answers given by the official member.

PRESIDENT: I quite sympathise with you. All that I can say is that the question does not arise. This is an arrangement that came into existence long ago and agreed to by the House and as such could not be revoked at all. If at all it has to be changed, it must be done for good reasons.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: We will be satisfied if the official member gives once more the answers to the questions that are required by the member.

PRESIDENT: He will certainly do that.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know why out of this 26,000 rupees, not a pie was spent on the improvement of the bridge?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: The fact of the matter is that the rush of water in the river scoured the bed and uncovered the feet of the piles. The department tried to screw these piles further into the bed of the river but struck obstructions which prevented this being done. The bridge is now being redesigned.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether the department is actually attempting to do the repair work? Has not the work begun yet?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: I have already said that the department has decided that a new bridge is necessary.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: A point of order, Sir. In the printed question there is no part (*f*). But the Official member has given an answer.

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT: Probably there is a mistake in the printed question.

Teaching of Arabic in English Schools.

63. *MR. S. ADAM SAIT: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many Arabic teaching Munshies have been appointed in the Government English Schools since G. O. No. 2056 of 1916.

[Mr. S. Adam Sait.]

(b) how many Mahomedan students took Arabic as optional in various high schools since its introduction, and how many of them have passed;

(c) whether the Education Department has made any provision till now (2-11-1933) to teach Arabic in the College to Muslim students who have taken Arabic as their optional subject in the English High Schools; and

(d) whether they are aware that Muslim students are not taking Arabic as optional in the high schools due to want of provision in the College to study Arabic, though it is indispensable according to their religion?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: (a) Eleven.

(b) 84 during the last twelve years; 23 passed.

(c) No.

(d) No.

Difficulties of parties ignorant of the English language.

64. *MR. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware of the difficulties and grievances experienced by the parties who do not know English, since Vakils and others employ that language.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: No. The Court language is Malayalam. Parties are allowed to file plaints, written statements, etc., in Malayalam. Their depositions are also taken down in the vernacular.

(The answer was read in Malayalam.)

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member what is the meaning of the question itself?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I must leave it to the member himself to answer that question.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: രാജ്യത്തെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളും ആംഗലഭാഷാ അനഭിജ്ഞന്മാരാണെന്നുള്ള കഥ മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: അറിയാം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആളുകൾ കക്ഷികളായി വരുമ്പോൾ വക്കീലന്മാരുടെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലുള്ള നടപടി ഇവർ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതെങ്ങിനെ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: അന്യായം എഴുതുന്നതും മൊഴി കൊടുക്കുന്നതും മൊഴി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും എല്ലാം മലയാളത്തിൽ തന്നെയാണ്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ജഡ്ജിമെന്റോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: ജഡ്ജിമെന്റു എഴുതുന്നതു പക്ഷേ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ തന്നെയായിരിക്കാം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : ഹീയറിംഗു ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലല്ലേ നടത്തുന്നതു്?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: അതു വക്കീലന്മാരുടെ കുററമാണ്. മലയാളത്തിൽതന്നെ ഹീയറിംഗു നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു യാതൊരു വിരോധവുമില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: മലയാളത്തിൽ തന്നെ ഹീയറിംഗു നടത്തണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധിക്കരുതോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI : മലയാളഭാഷ അറിയാൻ വയ്യാത്ത ഒരു വക്കീലിനു വക്കാലത്തു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അയാൾ മലയാളത്തിൽ തന്നെ ഹീയറിംഗു നടത്തണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അയാൾക്കു കേസ്സു കൊടുക്കുന്ന കക്ഷികളുടെ സ്ഥിതി എന്തായിരിക്കും?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ മലയാളം അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്ത വക്കീലന്മാർ എത്ര പേരുണ്ടു്?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI : കണക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഈ ന്യൂനത പരിഹരിക്കണമെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കു തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: ന്യൂനതയുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

Trade between Alleppey and Cochin.

65. *MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether Mr. John Kurien, a former Executive Engineer, had submitted a report to them regarding the carrying of trade between Alleppey and Cochin by *patemars* and similar vessels ; and

(*b*) if so, whether they will lay it on the table ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Copies of the report were distributed to the members of the then Council on 2-12-1927. A copy is available in the Council Library.

Arrest of debtors on civil warrants.

66. *MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have received any proposals from the Trivandrum Bar Association regarding the abolition of the system of arresting debtors on warrants :

(*b*) if so, the action taken in the matter ; and

(*c*) if not, whether they will consider the matter.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI; (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). A resolution passed by the Travancore High Court Vakils' Association, about the suspension of the operation of the law allowing execution of decrees against judgment debtors, was received by Government in October 1933 and it was forwarded to the High Court for remarks. The High Court replied to say that, while they felt that some relief might be given regarding the arrest of judgment debtors, they could not say anything more in the absence of definite proposals before them. The Association has accordingly been requested to put forward definite proposals in the matter and its reply has not been received.

G. O. re acting teachers of Vernacular Schools for Boys.

67. *MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that, still a large number of teachers who were acting in the Vernacular Schools for Boys are suffering owing to a G. O. passed in 1104 preferring for appointment those who had acting service between 1100 and 1103, to the prejudice of those who had put in such service before 1100 and after Mithunam 1103;

(*b*) whether the teachers who have been excluded as above have recently submitted a petition to Government to redress their grievances; and

(*c*) whether they have taken any steps to have their grievances redressed.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The whole question of the recruitment of teachers in Vernacular Schools is under consideration.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the Director of Public Instruction has recommended to Government for the cancellation of the list of waiting men for appointment prevailing in the several branches of the Education Department?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: He has submitted revised proposals for the recruitment of teachers.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI; May I know from the member when the proposals were submitted to Government?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Eight or nine weeks ago.

Non-Travancoreans in the Educational Service of the State.

68. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) of the persons now employed in Travancore Educational service (Collegiate Branch) (i) how many are born subjects of the Travancore State, (ii) how many are natives of the rest of India and (iii) what is the amount spent for the salaries of such non-Travancoreans;

(*b*) of the persons now employed in the Travancore Educational service (High School Branch) drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and above (i) how many are born subjects of the Travancore State : (ii) how many are natives of the rest of India, and (iii) what is the amount spent for the salaries of such non-Travancoreans and

(*c*) whether their attention has been drawn to the various questions asked at the last session of the Madras Legislative Council by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan regarding the entertainment of State subjects in the Madras Educational service?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: (*a*) (i) 102.

(ii) 28.

(iii) Rs. 8,127-4-0 per mensem.

(*b*) (i) 134.

(ii) 47.

(iii) Rs. 7,805 per mensem.

(*c*) Yes; they have perused the same.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether there has been a tendency after the date of the question put in the Madras Legislative Council by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan to refuse appointments to the subjects of the Native States in the Education Department of the Madras Presidency?

PRESIDENT: You can ask him what the Travancore Government is doing.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the member is aware of any such thing?

PRESIDENT: You cannot amend it like that.

Appointment of Surveyors and Computor-Draftsmen.

69. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement containing information on the following points —

(*a*) names of persons who had acting and temporary appointments as surveyors and computor-draftsmen in the Survey Department in 1105;

(*b*) how many of them had field experience as surveyors and the periods of their field service and office service;

(*c*) the names of persons appointed as surveyors from 1105 to the end of Kanni 1109, the dates of their respective appointments, and the posts, if any, held by them, before such appointments; and

(*d*) the names of the disbanded computor-draftsmen during the period from 1105 to 1109 and the periods of their field service and office service?

MR. K. GEORGE: (*a*) to (*d*) statements containing the information are placed on the table.

Statement showing the names of persons who had acting and temporary appointments as Surveyors and Computor Draftsmen in the Survey Department in 1105.

No.	Name.	Post held.
1	K.N. Paramesvaran Pillai...	Acting Computor Draftsman and Acting Surveyor.
2	G. Ramakrishna Pillai ...	Temporary Computor Draftsman.
3	C. K. Kesava Pillai ...	Acting Do.
4	V. R. Govinda Pillai ...	Acting Surveyor.
5	K. Nilakanta Pillai ...	Temporary Computor Draftsman.
6	K. Kunjukrishna Pillai ...	Do.
7	K. Kunjan Pillai ...	Do.
8	C. P. Narayana Pillai ...	Acting Surveyor.
9	K. Atchutha Kurukkal ...	Temporary Computor Draftsman
10	I. Nilakantan ...	Do.
11	S. Venkiteswara Aiyar ...	Acting Surveyor.
12	S. Kasinatha Pillai ...	Temporary Computor Draftsman.
13	K. V. Narayanan Asari ...	Acting Tracer.
14	A. Arjunan Chettiar ...	Acting Computor Draftsman.
15	T. V. Kesavan Namputiri...	Acting and Temporary Do.
16	T. K. Narayanan Nayar ...	Temporary Do.
17	S. Vydianatha Aiyar ...	Acting Tracer.
18	K. Sivasankara Pillai ...	Acting Surveyor and Temporary Computor Draftsman
19	P. Ramakrishna Pillai ...	Temporary Computor Draftsman.
20	K. P. Narayana Pillai ...	Acting Surveyor and Acting Computor Draftsman.
21	M. Padmanabhan Asari ...	Acting Computor Draftsman.
22	M. Madasvami Asari ...	Do.
3	N.K. Padmanabha Panickar.	Temporary Do.
24	N. Velu Pillai ...	Do.
25	K. Rajagopalan Nayar ...	Temporary Computor Draftsman.
26	K. Gangadharan ...	Do.
27	Narayanan Madhavan ...	Do.
28	K. C. Punnose ...	Acting Do.
29	N. Raghava Panickar ...	Temporary Do.
30	S. Gopalakrishna Kammath.	,, Do.
31	K. K. Mathew ...	,, Do.
32	A. Madhavan Pillai ...	,, Do.
33	J. Ebenezer ...	Acting Do.

Statement showing the names of subordinates who have field experience among the temporary and acting employees who were in service in 1105.

No.	Name.	Period of field experience.			Period of office experience.		
		Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
1	K. N. Paramesvaran Pillai...	3	4	22	2	4	20
2	G. Ramakrishna Pillai ...	0	1	18	5	16	10
3	C. K. Kesava Pillai ...	0	8	14	4	6	11
4	V. R. Govinda Pillai ...	3	2	16	4	8	17
5	C. P. Narayana Pillai ...	5	11	20	0	6	4
6	S. Venkiteswara Aiyar ...	6	3	28	3	6	25
7	K. Sivasankara Pillai ...	1	2	0	3	9	21
8	K. P. Narayana Pillai ...	3	2	17	3	6	24

Names of persons appointed as Surveyors from 1105 to 1109, the dates of their respective appointments and the posts, if any, held by them before such appointments.

No.	Name.	Date of appointment as Surveyor.	Substantive appointment held before appointment as Surveyor
1	K. V. Eapen ...	1-1-1107	Nil.
2	K. Narayanan Nayar ...	17-9-1106	Nil.
3	K. P. Raman Pillai ...	1-1-1106	Computor Draftsman.
4	N. Velayudhan Pillai ...	1-8-1108	Do.
5	M. Atchuthan Nayar ...	Do.	Do.
6	K. Krishna Pillai ...	Do.	Do.
7	C. N. Madhavan Pillai ...	Do.	Do.
8	M. P. Krishna Pillai ...	Do.	Do.
9	N. Paramesvaran Tampi ...	Do.	Do.
10	K. C. Punnose ...	6-2-1109	Nil.

Statement showing the names of disbanded Computor Draftsmen during the period from 1105 to 1109 and the periods of their field service and office service.

No.	Name.	Field Service.			Office service.		
		Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
1	K. Nilakanta Pillai ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	6	1	14
2	T. V. Kesavan Namputiri ...	...	...	...	4	2	4
3	T. K. Narayanan Nayar ...	...	...	...	3	9	27
4	N. Velu Pillai ...	...	...	...	1	6	4
5	K. Gangadharan ...	...	...	...	3	0	28
6	Narayanan Madhavan ...	...	...	...	3	6	9
7	S. Gopalakrishna Kammath ...	...	...	...	2	10	22
8	A. Madhavan Pillai ...	...	...	...	2	0	14
9	J. Ebenezer ...	...	...	...	1	11	1
10	K. P. Paramesvara Sarma ...	...	...	...	1	8	20
11	T. P. Madhavan Pillai ...	...	...	...	0	1	23
12	P. Ponnumuthu Nadar ...	...	...	...	0	7	6
13	A. Krishna Pillai ...	...	...	...	0	0	11
14	P. Ravi Varma Raja ...	...	...	...	0	5	9
15	N. Raman Pillai ...	...	...	...	1	5	11
16	P. Karunakara Menon ..	...	..	..	0	0	13
17	M. Subramonia Pillai ...	...	...	...	0	2	13
18	P. Paramesvaran Pillai ...	...	..	...	0	0	18
19	K. P. Balakrishna Pillai ...	...	...	...	0	0	16
20	B. D. Raye ...	...	...	...	0	5	28
21	N. Krishna Pillai ...	...	...	...	1	3	17

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether any new hands have been appointed during 1105 to 1109, while there are men already disbanded from service in the year 1105?

MR. K. GEORGE: A statement is laid on the table.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I submit I did not call for a statement at all.

PRESIDENT: Your question says 'to furnish a statement'.

MR. M N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am sorry. I may request the member whether he is in a position to answer my question now?

MR. K. GEORGE: No.

Particulars re *the new Darbar Physician.*

70. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the new Darbar Physician took charge;

(*b*) how many days he has been in camp and how many days he has been in station;

(*c*) how many days he has attended the General Hospital; and

(*d*) how many major operations he has conducted personally till 30-7-1109?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): (*a*) 21-4-1109.

(*b*) He was in camp for 29 days and in station on all other days.

(*c*) All days since he took charge of the duties of the Surgeon in charge on 1-6-1109, except during the days he was in camp.

(*d*) A statement furnishing the necessary information is laid on the table.

Detailed statement of operations conducted by Dr. James Simpson, since he took charge of the General Hospital up to 30-7-1109.

S. No.	Name.	Reg. No.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Disease.	Duration.	Dates of Admission.	Dates of Operation.	Details of operation.
1	Mr. C. Balakrishna Rao .	3839	52	M	H	Empyema Rt. side	22 days	28/6	28/6	1 inch of the 9th rib on the right side of the chest in the posterior axillary line resected and a drain inserted.
2	Bima .	3860	10	M	Xn.	Tonsils Septic	1 year	1/7	2/7	Enucleation by Guillotine.
3	V. Kurien .	2044	19	M	Xn.	Duodinal Ulcer	1 year	17/4	2/7	Post-Gastro Jejunostomy.
4	O. Mathai .	4292	10	C	Xn.	Enlarged Tonsils	3 years	21/7	23/7	Enucleation by Guillotine.
5	Gourikutty Amma.	3981	45	W	H	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2½ years	6/7	23/7	Avulsion of phrenic Nerve right (2½ inches of Nerve removed.)
6	P. Krishna Pillai .	4048	54	M	H	Ch. Appendicitis	12 years	7/7	23/7	Appendicectomy (Appendix 3½ inches long.) An ulcer size of an anna bit only 1st part of duodinum. As there was no symptoms of obstruction it was put off for palliative treatment.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI. May I know from the member who was holding charge of the General Hospital during the absence of the Darbar Physician ?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON: The Senior Deputy Surgeon.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the General Hospital was at any time in charge of a Deputy Surgeon ?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON: Do you mean prior to my coming here ?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes.

MR. JAMES SIMPSON: That must have been done. I am sure, when previous surgeon in charge took leave.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member why the Darbar Physician goes on circuit when there are two Deputy Darbar Physicians who are on circuiting work ?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON: When I took charge, I enquired what my responsibilities were. To find out the state of the Government institutions under my care I found it necessary to go on circuit. The previous arrangement is being adhered to when the Darbar Physician goes on camp.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the arrangement of the Deputy Surgeon holding charge of the General Hospital will in any way impair the efficiency of the work in the General Hospital ?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON: It does not.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the jurisdiction of the circuiting work of the two Deputy Darbar Physicians has been defined by the Government ?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON: That question does not arise, Sir.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I rise to a point of order. It is for the Chair to decide whether a particular question arises or not for the member.

MR. JAMES SIMPSON: I am asking the Chair.

PRESIDENT: Please repeat that question.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: My question was whether the jurisdiction of the circuiting work of the two Deputy Surgeons has been defined by the Government.

PRESIDENT: Can the member answer the question ?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON: I cannot say from my memory.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether there is any objection to put one of the Deputy Darbar Physicians in charge of the General Hospital when the Darbar Physician is on circuit ?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON: That question has to be considered.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether in the member's opinion it is worth considering?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON: The present arrangement works satisfactorily.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): May I know from the member the number of major operations conducted in the General Hospital after the new Darbar Physician took charge?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON: I think the number is certainly over 300.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member the number of operations the Darbar Physician conducted personally?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON: Not known.

Inspection work of the Police Commissioner.

71. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) when the present Police Commissioner took charge of his office; and

(*b*) how many stations he has inspected since then and which are the stations inspected:

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR: (*a*) 24-11-33 P. M.

(*b*) 15, *viz.*, Edalakudy, *Fort Station*, *Puthenchanthai*, *Cantonment*, Kottayam, Perumbavoor, Alwaye, Muvattupuzha, Edapally, Kuzhiturai, Ambalapuzha, Quilon Taluk, Quilon Town and also the out-posts of Aruvikara and Perukada.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member how many stations have been inspected before receipt of this question and how many stations he has visited after the receipt of this question?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR: I claim notice.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; May I know from the member the date on which he inspected the first station after his arrival?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR: I claim notice.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir, whether the Commissioner has inspected all the stations within the Trivandrum Town?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR: Yes, he has.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: If I remember correct, from the answer given by the Police Commissioner, all stations were said to be inspected by him. My question is whether he has inspected all the stations within the Trivandrum town?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR: Yes. I have inspected all the stations in the town limit. Only those stations which have been fairly and thoroughly inspected are included in the list.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Apart from the answers, am I to understand that the Commissioner has inspected other stations also?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR: Quite.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member the nature of the inspections the Police Commissioner made in various Police stations?

PRESIDENT: What do you mean by the nature of the inspection?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: By the nature of the inspection, I mean whether the Police Commissioner had received complaints from the people of the locality, etc.

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR; With regard to the nature of the inspection, I can give an indication. It consists of two parts, administrative and executive. First I look into the administrative side of the question and then into the executive side. The latter consists in supervising the work of the subordinate officers and the administrative side consists in finding out the requirements of the department and the service and hearing grievances anybody might have. When the petitioners come and complain where I am camping and tell me their grievances, I generally inquire into them then and there but for the information of the member, I may with the permission of the Chair say that complaints easily reach home in Travancore.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether during the inspection of the Police Commissioner of the various stations he had any occasion to pass remarks about the work of A. S. Ps. and D. S. Ps. in their inspection diaries? What is the actual improvement effected by having such a method of inspection in various stations?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR: Where orders have been given correctly, there has been no interference, and incorrect orders are promptly set right.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Whether he maintains diaries of inspection?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR: Does he mean by diaries, notes of inspection?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Yes.

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR: Yes.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member whether he submits diaries to Government?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR · They are never submitted.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member whether he knows that it is his duty to submit notes of inspection to Government?

PRESIDENT: Under what rules does the member say that? Please do not import things without any definite knowledge. The member will presume that the orders on the subject are sound and if there is any violation of the Government order, I can understand the member asking the Government member whether he has followed that rule.

Reorganisation of the Police Department.

72. * MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Police Commissioner has submitted any proposal to Government for the reorganisation of the Police Department, and if so, what has become of the same and

(*b*) whether they will lay the same on the table?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR: (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of answer to part (*a*).

Working of Sales Depot at Ootty.

73. * MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the sales depot at Ootty was opened

(*b*) whether it is working now, and, if not, when it was closed;

(*c*) the total expenditure incurred by Government on this score;

(*d*) what is the profit or loss, if any, that resulted to Government in respect of this transaction;

(*e*) whether State cars have been used for the transport of goods to Ootty, and, if so, at what cost?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*):

(*a*) April 1933.

(*b*) It was closed on the 30th September 1933.

(*c*) Rs. 2,598-8-15.

(*d*) Loss Rs. 1,465-5-8.

(*e*) No State car was used for the transport of goods.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether any hired cars were used for the transport of goods?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: No, Sir.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; May I know from the member how the articles were transported from Trivandrum to Ootty?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI; They were transported by carts, boats and trains.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What was the total cost expended for that transport?

PRESIDENT: Well, have you got the information please?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Rs. 729, Sir.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir, the approximate cost of materials transported to Ootty?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: We have already sold about Rs. 6,745 worth of goods and some articles unsold were returned from the Ootty Depot, and so I do not remember exactly the amount of materials taken to Ootty and their value.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir, whether the Director of Industries is in a position to say now how the experiment ended in a loss?

MR. N K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: The loss includes the travelling allowance of people who were actually employed there, who were in charge of the depot. With Government sanction the Depot also took part in an exhibition at Coonoor. All these expenses were to be incurred in connection with this. With all this, the actual loss came to only about Rs. 1,465-5-8 and that can easily be put as advertisement charges for finding a market for products made in Travancore.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir, whether the member is in a position to say the expenses incurred on account of the travelling expenses and allowances of the various kinds of officers deputed and also on account of rent?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Yes, Sir. It includes the rent.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member the total expenses incurred on account of rent and on account of travelling expenses and other expenses incurred in connection with officers deputed from Trivandrum?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: We were only spending Rs. 40 per mensem for rent and we took the house for six months and the rest includes travelling expenses of the officers deputed, pay and other contingencies.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member how many such depots are being conducted by the Government inside Travancore?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: There is only one inside Travancore.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: And how many outside?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: None at present.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know, Sir, whether the Depot inside Travancore is working at a gain or at a loss?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I have not got that information here at present.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether the Trade Agent who has been appointed is asked to be in charge of this depot?

PRESIDENT: Well, that question does not arise. The appointment of a Trade Agent in Bombay and his function do not come at all under this head. That should be dealt with separately.

Assault of a teacher by an Assistant Inspector.

74. *MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: Will the Government be pleased to state whether any complaints have been received from the local people of Muvattupuzha to the effect that the Headmaster of the Vernacular Primary School, Maneed, has been abused and assaulted in public by the Assistant Inspector, Muvattupuzha?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Yes.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: May I answer in Tamil Sir. I am rather monosyllabic in Malayalam.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എന്തെങ്കിലും നടപടി നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: ഉണ്ട്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അത് എന്താണെന്ന് ദയവായി പറയാമോ? ഞാൻ ഇദ്ദേഹവുമായി മലയാളത്തിൽ സംസാരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. നല്ലതിൻവണ്ണം മലയാളം സംസാരിക്കുന്ന ആളാണ് ഇദ്ദേഹം. (ചിരി)

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: அஸிஸ்டண்டு இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் செய்ததாக சொல்லியிருக்கிற குற்றத்திற்கு ஒரு விதமான அடிஸ்தானமுமில்லையென்று தெரிகிறது.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഈ പരാതി എങ്ങിനെ തീർന്നു എന്നു സ്ഥലനിവാസികളോടന്വേഷിക്കാൻ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യണമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: An enquiry was conducted into the matter.

PRESIDENT: Do you know Malayalam?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: My Malayalam is not good enough for the Council.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir, under what circumstances the teacher came to be assaulted by the Assistant Inspector?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: The teacher was not assaulted at all.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Was he abused?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : He was not abused at all. The Inspector of Vernacular Schools went into the case and submitted a report that the whole thing was, in his own words, a cock and bull story.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member the name of the Headmaster and the name of the Inspector?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Mr. Sivarama Aiyar and Mr. Nanu Pillai.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir.

PRESIDENT: You have had your turn already.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member what action has been taken on the complaint?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: We have fined the Headmaster Rs. 6.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: A point of order, Sir. I wish to know whether a member can rise only once for asking supplementary questions. In the rules governing the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State and the Provincial Legislatures, and also in the House of Commons, it is found that a member rises more than once for asking supplementary questions. Here the same point was raised by me before this House on a previous occasion, and Mr. Austin, your predecessor, on the advice of the Law Member, said that the practice in the Legislative Assembly was not the one which is followed every where and said that a member could not rise more than once. On that particular day I did not bring to the notice of the House the instance that a member can rise more than once for putting a supplementary question. Later on, I submitted to the President by way of communication, that on the floor of the Assembly and also on the Provincial Legislatures and also in the House of Commons members rise more than once for putting supplementary questions, and no answer has been received. Now Sir, you state that the member had his turn; so I raise this point of order.

PRESIDENT: Yes, it is admitted by the member himself that he raised the point of order that it has been the procedure everywhere, but it was not allowed. Until that procedure is changed, it will continue to operate, and I have not altered it.

Text Book Committee.

75. *MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: Will the Government be pleased to state how many persons there are on the Text Book Committe and how many of them belong to the north of Kottayam?

MR C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: 25. Information is not available as to how many members belong to the north of Kottayam.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇതിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ അറിയണമെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കു ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: ഇല്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: എന്റെ ചോദ്യത്തിനു വിവരമായിട്ടു മറുപടി തരണമെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കു വിചാരമുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: മെമ്പർക്കു വേണമെങ്കിൽ ചോദിച്ചുപറയാം.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara* cum *Nedumangad*): ഇതിൽ എത്രപേർ ഉണ്ടെന്നുപറയാൻ കഴിയുമോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I am sorry, Sir, I would have said the number is 25.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഓരോ താലൂക്കിൽനിന്നും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ചിട്ടാണോ ടെക്സ്റ്റ്ബുക്കുകമ്മറ്റിക്കു മെമ്പർമാരെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN. അല്ല. The competence of a member in respect of any particular subject was the main consideration.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെ നോക്കി സാമർത്ഥ്യമുള്ളവരെ മാത്രമാണോ എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: അതെ.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member who decided the competency?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKARAN: Of course, the Government, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction in the matter of selecting the candidates?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: May I request the member to repeat his question.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether Government have accepted all the names recommended by the Director of Public Instruction for the Text Book Committee?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I believe so.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: How long has the present Director of Public Instruction been in the State?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: He has been in the State as Director for about 8 or 9 months now and before that he was in the State for about 6 months as Chairman of the Education Reforms Committee.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether among the members of the Text Book Committee persons who are well versed in all the languages are represented?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Yes, Sir.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether there is anybody competent to select Sanskrit Text Books?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Yes, Sir. There is Mr. Krishnan Tampi, Superintendent of Oriental Studies in the Arts College.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know who selected Arabic Text Books?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Arabic Text Books are selected by the Mahomedan Inspector of Schools. They do not generally go before the Text Book Committee.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether the Mahomedan Inspector is a member of the Text-Book Committee?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: He is not. But his recommendations with regard to Arabic Text Books are called for.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether there is any member in the Committee who belongs to a place north of Kottayam?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: The question is who belongs to north of Kottayam. I do not know whether the member is thinking of the place of birth or the place of residence. As regards the latter the information can be easily gathered by reference to the travelling allowance bills of the members.

Education Advisory Board.

76. *MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of persons constituting the Education Advisory Board and the number among them who belong to the north of Kottayam?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: 20 and 2 respectively.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Market rates of paddy in Alleppey and Changanachery.

35. MR. K. PADMANABHA PANICKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state the market rates of paddy in the Alleppey and Changanachery markets between the dates of Medam 1108 and Tulam 1109?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Two statements containing the information are placed on the table.

Statement showing the market rates of paddy in the Alleppey market between Medam 1108 & Tulam 1109.

Period.	Quality.	Price of one Parah.			Quality.	Price of one Parah.			Quality.	Price of one Parah.			Remarks
		Rs.	Chs.	C.		Rs.	Chs.	C.		Rs.	Chs.	C.	
1-9-1108 to 15-9-1108	Burmah Paddy 1st sort.	0	9	0	Burmah Paddy 2nd sort.	0	8	8	Puncha Paddy.	0	9	0	
16-9-1108 to 31-9-1108	Do.	0	9	0	Do.	0	8	8	Do.	0	9	0	
1-10-1108 to 15-10-1108	Do.	0	9	0	Do.	0	8	8	Do.	0	9	0	
16-10-1108 to 32-10-1108	Do.	0	10	0	Do.	0	9	0	Do.	0	10	0	
1-11-1108 to 15-11-1108	Do.	0	10	8	Do.	0	9	0	Do.	0	10	0	
16-11-1108 to 31-11-1108	Do.	0	10	8	Do.	0	9	0	Do.	0	9	0	
1-12-1108 to 15-12-1108	Do.	0	10	8	Do.	0	9	0	Do.	0	9	0	
16-12-1108 to 32-12-1108	Do.	0	10	8	Do.	0	9	0	Do.	0	9	0	
1-1-1109 to 15-1-1109	Do.	0	10	8	Do.	0	9	0	Do.	0	9	0	
16-1-1109 to 31-1-1109	Do.	0	10	8	Do.	0	9	0	Do.	0	10	0	
1-2-1109 to 15-2-1109	Do.	0	11	8	Do.	0	11	0	Do.	0	10	8	
16-2-1109 to 30-2-1109	Do.	0	10	8	Do.	0	10	0	Do.	0	9	8	
1-3-1109 to 15-3-1109	Do.	0	10	0	Do.	0	9	8	Do.	0	9	0	

Statement showing the market rates of paddy in the Changanachery market.

Period.	Price per Parah.			
	1st sort.		2nd sort.	
	Chs.	C.	Chs.	C.
From 1st Medam to 15th Medam 1108	9	12	9	0
„ 16th to 31st	10	0	9	8
„ 1st Edavam to 15th Edavam 1108	10	8	10	0
„ 16th Edavam to 32nd Edavam	10	8	10	0
„ 1st to 15th Mithunam 1108	10	12	10	4
„ 16th to 31st „	10	12	10	4
„ 1st to 15th Karkadagom 1108	10	12	10	4
„ 16th to 32nd „	10	12	10	4
„ 1st to 15th Chingam 1109	10	12	10	4
„ 16th to 31st „	10	12	10	4
„ 1st to 15th Kanni 1109	10	12	10	4
„ 16th to 30th „	10	12	10	4
„ 1st to 15th Thulam 1109	10	12	10	4
„ 16th to 30th „	10	12	10	4

Measures used for buying and selling paddy in Alleppey and Changanachery.

36. MR. K. PADMANABHA PANICKAR: Will the Government be pleased to state the prevailing measures in the Alleppey market and Changanachery market for buying and selling paddy and the contents of these measures?

MR. K. GEORGE:

Alleppey Market.

The whole-sale merchants deal in sacks weighing 162 lbs. each while the retail merchants use the standard measures of Nazhi, Edangali and Parah (800 cubic inches) measures for buying and selling paddy.

Changanachery Market.

The primary measures prevailing in the Changanachery market are, Parah Edangali, Nazhi, Uri and Uzhakku.

Construction of the Tondankulangara-Munro Light Road.

37. MR. K. PADMANABHA PANICKAR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether an estimate has been prepared for the construction of the Tondankulangara-Munro Light Road in Ariyad South Pakuthi, Ambalapuzha taluk;

(*b*) whether administrative sanction has been accorded for the work;

(*c*) whether all the inhabitants owning lands adjacent to the poramboke line from Tondankulangara to Ariyad Munro Light are agreeable to surrender the required extra lands for the road construction free of compensation; and

(*d*) whether the P. W. D. has proposed any deviation in the already existing lines, and, if so, whether the proposed deviation cuts big private buildings?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT:

(*a*) to (*c*) No.

(*d*) Yes.

Improvement of the sewage channel from Palavangadi junction to Sreekantesvarum Railway bridge.

38. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have, at any time, received memorials from the inhabitants of Srikantesvaram and Vanchiyur, complaining about the insanitary condition of the sewage channel from Palavangadi junction to the Srikantesvaram Railway bridge and if, so, when and what action has been taken by them;

(*b*) whether the Trivandrum Municipality has recommended to them the improvement of the channel, and if so, when the earliest recommendation was made;

(*c*) the total cost now incurred by Government for the annual repairs and maintenance of this channel and what are the repairs and maintenance done there: and

(*d*) whether the Chief Engineer has ever inspected this locality?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: (*a*) Yes, in 1106. Government have ordered that the work could not be taken up now, in view of the heavy cost involved.

(*b*) Yes. A representation was made in 1106. There is no correct information as to the exact period of the earliest recommendation made by the Municipality.

(*c*) It cannot be separately ascertained. Such works as clearing silt, removing vegetation, repairs to masonry, etc., are done.

(*d*) Yes.

C. I. D. Section of the Police Department.

39. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state the strength of the C. I. D. Section of the Police Department, when it was constituted and the amount spent every year for pay and investigation of crimes by the C. I. D. Officers?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR: Only one Sub-Inspector, when it was constituted.

A statement showing the amount spent annually till the end of 1108 is laid on the table.

Statement showing the pay of the C. I. D. Officers from 1090 to the end of 1108.

1090	...	560	...	...
1091	...	840	...	...
1092	...	895	...	...
1093	...	960	...	...
1094	...	960	...	...
1095	...	2007	10	5
1096	...	3810	0	0
1097	...	3870	0	0
1098	...	4570	0	0
1099	...	4606	8	0
1100	...	4570	0	0
1101	...	4570	0	0
1102	...	4570	0	0
1103	...	4418	10	9
1104	...	4741	0	0
1105	...	4852	0	0
1106	...	5020	0	0
1107	...	5140	0	0
1108	...	5260	0	0

T. A.

1091	...	76	0	0
1092	...	341	0	0
1093	...	560	0	0
1094	...	572	0	0
1095	...	1334	6	8
1096	...	5005	4	8
1097	...	3562	0	0
1098	...	3394	19	5
1099	...	2000	0	0
1100	...	2100	0	0
1101	...	2060	0	0
1102	...	1750	0	0
1103	...	2250	0	0
1104	...	2800	0	0
1105	...	2500	0	0
1106	...	3135	0	0
1107	...	3250	0	0
1108	...	3070	0	0

Applications by Muslims for appointment in Government service.

40. MR. S. ADAM SAIT: Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement in detail showing the number of applications received from the Muslims by the Government as well as by the Heads of various departments for employment during 1108 to 1109 till date (4-11-1933); and the action taken thereon?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Government do not propose to collect the information as the time and labour involved in collecting the same are out of all proportion to its possible utility.

Registry of Puduval lands in the name of Mr. Kora, Second Class Magistrate, Kottarakara.

41. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state the extent and acreage of puduval lands registered by Mr. Kora in his own name and in the name of his relations while he was Magistrate at Kottarakara?

MR. K. GEORGE: 49·33 acres.

Bund put up in Ezhudesapattu pakuthi.

42. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have erected a bund in Ezhudesapattu pakuthi, Perapuchi Ela, for holding up a water-course?

(2) Will they be pleased to state the condition in which the bund is at present?

MR. G. B. F. TRUSCOTT:

(1) Yes.

(2) The earth bund above the level of the revetment walls has been since washed away in subsequent floods but the other portions are intact.

Insanitary condition of Eraniel town.

43. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received information about the insanitary condition of Eraniel town?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Yes.

G. O. re: acting hands in Vernacular Schools for Boys.

44. MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Kunnattunad* cum *Parur*): (1) Are the Government aware of the grievances of Vernacular Boys School teachers, who had acted as such before 1100 and whose claims were ignored by a Government order towards the end of 1104, by preferring those who had acted between 1100 and 18-8-1103 to the former?

(2) Will they be pleased to state whether such teachers have memorialised them to redress their grievances?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

Inspection of the Secretariat by the Dewan and the Chief Secretary.

45. MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jennies*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of occasions in which the Dewan and the Chief Secretary to Government inspected the several Sections of the Secretariat including Stationery and Records, in 1108 and up-to-date (21-3-1109) in 1109 and the names of the Sections inspected by them on each occasion?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI : It is not possible to furnish the information as no record of such inspections has been maintained hitherto.

Vernacular School teachers and Co-operative Department.

46. MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have prohibited Vernacular School teachers from holding responsible offices in co-operative societies ; and

(*b*) if so, whether there is any special reason for it?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN :

(*a*) No.

(*b*) This question does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

Leave taken by Mrs. Lukose and Miss Gomez in 1108 and 1109.

47. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of days Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose and Miss Gomez of the Women and Children's Hospital, Taikad, were on leave from 1-1-1108 up to date (22-8-1109), the nature of the leave taken by each and the dates on which they were on leave?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON : A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the table.

Statement of leave availed of by Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose.

1108 M. E.

Christmas holidays from 12-5-1108 to 16-5-1108.

One day's casual leave on 5-7-1108.

Ten days' casual leave with 3 holidays from 15-9-1108 to 27-9-1108.

1109 M. E.

Five days' casual leave with the intervening Christmas holidays from 6-5-1109 to 23-5-1109.

Statement of leave availed of by Miss. I. Gomez.

1108 M. E.

Five days' casual leave and 6 holidays from 6-3-1108 to 17-3-1108.

Three holidays from 13-5-1108 to 16-5-1108.

One month's privilege leave from 8-9-1108 to 7-10-1108.

[Mr. James Simpson.]

1109 M. E.

Two days' casual leave and 11 holidays from 8-5-1109 to 23-5-1109.
One day's casual leave and one holiday from 21-6-1109 to 23-6-1109.
One day's casual leave and two holidays from 1-8-1109 to 4-8-1109.

Smell of rotten fish in Alleppey.

48. MR. K PADMANABHA PANICKAR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it has come to their notice that the Municipal town of Alleppey was contaminated with foul and offensive smell due to the rotting of fish on the coast during the past few months and

(*b*) whether any action has been taken by the Alleppey Municipality to remedy this evil.

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: (*a*) It has now been brought to the notice of Government by the Municipal President, Alleppey, that a foul smell was prevalent in the beach portion of the town for two or three days towards the end of October 1933 due to the boiling of fish for making fish oil by some unauthorised people.

(*b*) Yes.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT—(*contd.*)

Discussion on Public Service Recruitment Committee Report.

PRESIDENT: The House will now resume the discussion on grant No. 3 which has already been moved yesterday.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, the House is now called upon to make their observations and suggestions with regard to the report of the Public Service Recruitment Committee. Sir, it is very gratifying to find from the mover of the demand that the Government keeps an open mind with regard to this question and they have not considered the questions one way or the other and the opinions and suggestions put forward in this House will be duly considered when the Government take up the question to decide it one way or the other. At the same time, Sir, I must admit at the very outset that it is with a bit of disgust that I propose to consider the report of this committee because the same question considered by this committee has been considered by the several members of the legislature, and this House has been made the arena for fighting out this dirty question of communal representation in the public service of the State. The committee also more or less followed those arguments advanced on those occasions and repeated a hundred timees afterward and I regret very much to state that the committee did not bestow any independent thought on the question referred to it. At the same time, Sir, it deserves my thanks for having produced such a very brief report, which according to me, contains 31 pages in Chapter II with which alone we are concerned. Chapter II is of course an

ingenious exposition of the problem and solution of the problem, but, Sir, when translated into plain English and disrobed of the dexterous ambiguity in which it is enveloped it amounts to an indirect confession of the non-necessity of communal representation in the public service of the State. I say so because that Chapter of the report is full of contradictions and while something like a tug of war is kept up over the pages of the report by the two parties into which the committee got split up and while the reader is perplexed as to how to reconcile the wide differences between the two parties the recomendations of the committee emerge all on a sudden confounding all contradictions and attempting to combine all the extravagant extremes. That being the case, Sir, my submission is the committee has not properly considered the question either from the view point of the existing public service in the State or from the view point of what ought to be the public service of the State hereafter. These two questions were not considered, or according to me, avoided by this committee. I make these statements, Sir, simply to show that the report cannot be acted upon one way or the other or cannot be accepted by this House or by any reasonable man with reference to the particular recommendations concerned. In viewing this question you will also find, Sir, that in formulating the various recommendations the aspirations of both the parties were defeated. On the one hand the idealists wanted to convince the committee that only efficient and competent hands should be recruited to the public service of the State, the communally minded members of the committee on the other hand thought that they would be securing the kingdom of God when they compelled the committee by sheer force of majority to accept some resolutions on communal basis.

MR. KOMI. EZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know the object that induced Government to appoint this committee? Is it because the Government found that the Travancore public service was quite inefficient or that there was a strong agitation on the part of the public that all communities were not represented that such a committee was appointed to go into the matter?

PRESIDENT: You want the member to answer the question on behalf of Government as to what actuated the Government to appoint the committee? I would sympathise with him if he can answer that question.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: I put the question because the member was saying that the committee was appointed because the public service of the State was found to be inefficient.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: If the member had followed what I was saying he could understand that this subject has been the subject-matter of discussion in the House for the last ten years. Chapter II of the report deals at length with the problem for solution before the committee. That was what I said in my speech.

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

Sir, to illustrate my point I propose to consider recommendations 18, 19 and 20 together. They say that open competition should be accepted to the extent of 10 per cent. of the appointments in the public service of the State and for the rest the competition should be only purely eliminative with a view to get the best men from every community. When this recommendation was made, my fear is, the committee on the whole did not look into the other side of the question, because, according to me, in the practical working of its latter part that excluding the 10 per cent. the rest should be purely an eliminative examination, I think still the committee left much scope for favouritism, corruption and unfairness to the candidates belonging to those communities whose interest the committee wanted to safeguard. I will further illustrate that in this way. It is not unknown in Travancore—probably it may be the case elsewhere—that to the examining authority the father may go with tears in his eyes, the mother may write very heart-breaking letters, not to speak of other legal and illegal, moral and immoral influences brought to bear upon such bodies. Very firm minds have often shaken by appeals of this kind. That is the reason why I said if the examination is to be purely an eliminative one the best men in the community also will not be secured. On the other hand an open competition will not allow anything of that sort, because the parents cannot go to the examining authority and say we know as a matter of fact that the other boy beat our son, but be good enough to say that our son beat the other boy. Therefore, I put it strongly that the examining authority will not go so far to say when it is a question of open competition that the inferior man tops the list according to the examination. That is the reason why I said this will not secure the best men in the community and all sorts of influence will be brought to bear upon the examiners when it is a question of selecting the best men in a particular community.

Again, Sir, when we take para No. 42 the committee said and all the members agreed that the recommendations of the committee will apply only to initial recruitment and not to promotions. If that be again considered, then there will come a time when the efficiency bar may operate against the candidates who are recruited from a particular community when compared to the efficiency of the candidates, who are recruited from those 10 per cent. by open competition. Then again, Sir, the same slogan that there is no Peishkar from my community, no High Court Judge from my community will go on. It is on these two grounds that I said the very desirable aspirations of those members who wanted to secure proper representation in the public service of the State are defeated by the recommendations. I also wish to say, Sir, that the whole report of the committee seems to be dominated by some imperfect notions of the existing civil service in our State.

To be candid, I must say that the existing civil service in our State is overstaffed, inefficient and incompetent and there is a general opinion among the people that the public service of this State is the last chance of a livelihood for the young men who were too stupid to be successful, in the open competition of the professions outside and for the old who had already failed. Therefore that is why I stated that the committee must have been toiling under this imperfect notion of the public service when they made such recommendations. If that be so, I ask in all earnestness why the members of those communities could not agree with me when I say that open competition should be accepted at least with regard to the executive and administrative lines of the public service of the State. I ask deliberately why the committee should make such recommendations on the basis of communal representation if those communities do not get any benefit proportionately. That is why I asked why not join with me in the opinion that in so far as the executive and the administrative posts are concerned open competition should not be accepted for all communities. I say this Sir, because one has to understand that it is the executive and administrative officers who are concerned with the formation of policy. Almost any administrative decision may be expected to have consequences which will ensure and emerge long after the period of office of a particular person by whom or under whose authority it was taken. So the best men must be put there so that the Government convenience of to-day may not become the Government embarrasments of to-morrow. That is my point, when I advocate that the best men should be selected to the executive and the administrative posts.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member with reference to the competitive examination, who is the competent body to conduct such examinations?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I said nothing about that in my speech.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: I just ask the opinion of the member. May I know from the member who is the competent body to conduct competitive examinations?

MR. K. P. NILAKNTA PILLAI: So far as I know there is no such body in our State. A body has to be created hereafter. Best, strong and impartial men should be appointed in the examining body or board. I do not definitely know.

PRESIDENT: Public Service Commission.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether the examining body is to be constituted from among the officials or non-officials?

PRESIDENT: Do not enter into such details. Allow the mem ber to have his say. He has got his own line of arguments.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I do not say whether it should be from the officials or non-officials. The best, strong and efficient men should be put in the Public Service Commission.

Sir, the committee again made a mistake in dividing the whole public service of the State into inferior, superior and other divisions. What we want is that the public service should be filled by the best men to whatever caste tney may belong. It is my belief that the whole public service of the State should be divided into five divisions executive, administrative, clerical staff, writing assistants and short-hand typists. If this division is to be accepted, it would be easier to consider the claims of various communities. I may say to satisfy those who think that injustice is done to them by the Government by not giving sufficient opportunities to the communities less represented in the public service of the State, in regard to the latter 3 divisions, that is clerical staff, writing assistants and short-hand typists, as many as possible of the unrepresented communities should be recruited. That is my emphatic view. So far as the executive and administrative lines are concerned I must emphasise the point that, in the interest, happiness and prosperity of the State and the people, the best men available should be appointed and for that open competition is the best solution. That is followed by all civilised nations in the world. Sir, when I have said so much I have considered almost all the important recommendations of the committee. There is nothing more.

Then we come to minor issues such as the aided institutions in regard to which there was a lot of difference of opinion in the committee and also in the course of discussion in the Lower House. Sir, I have been watching the working of these aided institutions for the last few years and I had occasion to bring to the notice of the Government and the House how unsatisfactorily those institutions work and how the communal spirit play in those institutions. At the last session of the Council I went even to the extent of saying that the time has come for the Government to interfere with the management of these institutions and, if possible, to departmentalise all the aided institutions. As a matter of fact, the aided schools are not managed properly and the Government spend a lot of money by way of grant-in-aid. These institutions should be staffed by the best men available in the State. Whether in teaching profession or in the general public service of the State the public demands efficiency that is satisfactory service. I do not know why one should appoint men of mediocre type when we can get the pick of the talents available in the country for the same salaries. That is another argument in support of my other point. The learned Director of Public Instruction who was a member of the committee pleaded strongly that at least in this department men should not be recruited on the bais of communal representation. The best men ought to be appointed at least for the sake of your children. That was his argument. Therefore, going further, if all the communities should be given equal opportunities to represent in the other branches of the State, I do not understand why these aided institutions which are practically

conducted by Government by way of grant-in-aid should not be served by efficient men. That is one argument. Why should we go in for inferior men in these institutions which are managed by men who appoint men of their own caste?

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether he proposes that the Government should make appointments in aided schools?

MR. K P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I said that I was advocating the very same case and I understand that in the Education Code now in force there are rules which authorise the Director not to give effect to changes in school staff until and unless it is approved by the Director.

(At this stage one of the Secretariat Peons crossed the floor of the House between the President and the speaker and delivered a chit to one of the Press Reporters).

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Will the Secretary see that nobody crosses the floor of the House between the Chair and the speaker?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Even now it is in force. By making this suggestion, I am not in any way attempting to curtail the powers of the managers of the aided schools. As I said, my interest is that students should be taught properly and by the best persons. I even go to the extent of saying that any teacher who is appointed in these aided schools should be given a competitive certificate to teach in these schools. Anybody can come out successful in the E. S. L. C. or the V. S. L. C. examination. That should not be the criterion There should be some other tests and the certificate should be issued by the Director, and people to whom competetive certificates are issued alone should be recruited in the staff of the management schools.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member whether he is aware of the fact that there is a system of licensing?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The existing system is that automatically when any man comes out successful in examination he can apply for a teaching licence and the licence is issued. That is the existing practice. Members should see the whole picture. There is a lot of educated people in the State and there is unemployment. It is said that some communities have a monopoly and others do not get appointments. If that is the argument and if all the communities produce a lot of efficient educated young men, I ask the question why these institutions should be staffed with inferior men when it is possible to get sound superior men? That is my point. I do not want to deal with the communal aspect with reference to this department. I want the best men to be sent and the whole staff of the department filled with efficient men whether in departmentally run schools or aided institutions. Every schoo shou d be filled with the best men available in the country. That is my point.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: For the last two or three decades the thorny problem of representation in public service has been persistently agitating the public mind and we are happy to note that our Government have all along been evincing a great deal of earnestness and anxiety to arrive at an early and satisfactory solution of this much vexed question. The appointment of the Public Service Recruitment Committee is no doubt viewed as a mark of advance in the policy hitherto followed by Government. This committee has closed its labours and submitted its recommendations to Government, and as the representatives of the people we are now invited by Government to offer our views on the same.

It is true that communal question has become a problem of the first magnitude in our country. It has loomed large in the public eye and overshadowed every other consideration in recent deliberations concerning the welfare of the country. Communal bitterness and antagonism have increased in a variety of ways. Everybody was till now hoping and praying that the country would be rid of this monster of communalism. The whole country was anxiously looking forward with great expectation that the Public Service Recruitment Committee would solve this problem and save the country from the throes of communal discord. But I must frankly submit, Sir, that the report of the committee is thoroughly disappointing and is not worth the time and money spent for it. The committee was asked to devise means by which this problem of communal representation in public service could be effectively and successfully solved.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know why communal bitterness has increased now?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am not now attempting to trace out the sources of this evil and how it has taken root and developed in our country. As a matter of fact we actually find that communal bitterness has increased tremendously.

The committee was asked to devise means by which this problem could be solved, but in my opinion it has colossally failed to achieve even the minimum measure of success. There is absolutely no unanimity or agreement even among the various members constituting the committee on any matter of importance and we are very much surprised to find in the report as many dissenting minutes as there are members.

Every one who happens to go through the pages of this report will certainly be obsessed with an irresistable feeling when he finishes reading it that he is not in the least benefited or profited by it. There is no gainsaying the fact that even the most casual reader is able to notice rank communalism in very many of the members themselves. We observe with regret so much of mutual distrust and suspicion among these members that they were not able to cut clear through all communal divisions and to bestow sufficient seriousness on the problem or view it in its proper perspective. In the midst of the communal venom

and hatred emitted in the dissenting note of the Mahomedan representative and the subdued expressions of communal discord and sectarian antipathies successfully given vent to in the dissenting minutes of the trio and in the striking note of communism preached by Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar, one has only to search in vain for a solution of the communal problem.

PRESIDENT: 'Communalism' please, and not 'communism'.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: '*Communism*', Sir; that is what he has preached.

The recommendations of the committee can be broadly classified under three main heads:—

(1) The principles to be followed in recruitment to inferior service;

(2) Those to be followed in the matter of recruitment to superior service including both ministerial and executive; and

(3) The machinery or agency by which the selection of candidates is to be made so as to secure fair and adequate representation for the unrepresented communities.

If we consider the merits of these recommendations we will find that they are not really going to serve as an elixir for the existing grievances of the inadequately represented communities in the State.

According to the proposal of the committee, recruitment to inferior service should be made in accordance with the numerical strength of the various communities, whereas in the case of the superior service, in the opinion of some, appointments should be made only on the following principle, *viz*., a competitive examination should be held and 10 per cent. of the vacancies should be filled up with successful candidates in the said examination, irrespective of caste or creed, and the remaining 90 per cent. to be distributed in accordance with the principle of communal rotation based on the percentage of literacy possessed by each community. On no principle can recruitment to public service based upon population be recognised by us. It is contented by some members that since about 40 or 50 per cent. of the State revenue collected from the various communities is spent upon salaries, every such community has a right to claim fair and adequate representation in the administration of the State. So far, the proposition is perfectly sound and I have absolutely no quarrel with it. But I am sorry I cannot agree with them in their contention that such representation should be made on the basis of population. There is a fudamental and obvious fallacy underlying this agreement. If taxation is to be accepted as the basis for representation in public service, I think, all the appointments will have to be distributed according to the percentage of taxpayers in each community. The others will have to be denied the right to participate in the administration of the country, just as they are denied the right of franchise in the election of members to the legislature.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is there anybody who is not paying some tax or other to Government?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: There are ever so many.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: May I know whether even the beggar is not paying tax on the salt that he consumes or on his tobacco?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I do not think so. It is not the beggar who bears the salt tax but the person who gives him the charity.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know the amount and special nature of the tax that that particular community, which now has the monopoly for service in the Military Department, pays to Government?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I have not taken statistics of the amount of tax paid by that community.

MR. M. GOVINDAN; May I know from the member whether, according to the member, if a poor person stands first in the proposed competitive examination, he should be denied the chance of recruitment merely because he does not pay any tax?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, my friends seem to have misunderstood me. I was only trying to meet the argument advanced by some of the members of the committee. Some of the members of the committee have suggested that recruitment to public service must be based on population. It is also suggested that since about 40 or 50 lakhs of rupees are now spent on salaries and pensions, the distribution of appointments should be made on the basis of population. I was only just trying to criticise that suggestion.

Equality of opportunity to serve the State is a claim which the educated alone could put forward and not the illiterate and the inefficient.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKAKAN: May I know what according to the member, is the test of efficiency?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I will come to that.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN; When?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In the course of my speech.

In regard to the principle of recruitment to the superior service I am sorry I cannot agree with my friend Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai. I seriously object to the introduction of competitive examination. The committee, at any rate, those who advocate it, do not give us any clear idea of the personnel of the Board of Examiners to be constituted for the purpose. When a Board is created from among the members of the various communities, it will not be too much to expect that, just as each member of the Public Service Recruitment Committee, composed of eminent and representative citizens, stands the risk of being accused of partiality for the community to which he belongs, the Board

will also become the target of communal attack. Competitive examination, after all, will not be a true and safe test to get at efficiency. Very often we come across numerous instances of men who have proved themselves to be failures in practical life notwithstanding their brilliant and distinguished academic qualifications. Then again we do not know whether this kind of examination is to be conducted every time a vacancy arises, or only once in a year or two. In the latter case there is the serious danger of candidates, who come out highly successful from schools and colleges in the meantime, being deprived of their chances to get into the service of the State.

As regards the proposal for the formation of a Public Service Commission, I, for one, do not find any appreciable public utility in spending any money for that purpose. The reason advanced for the appointment of a commission is that at present the heads of departments and other officers entrusted with the power of making appointments could not or would not see merit in members of communities other than their own. We are, indeed, surprised to hear this from the members of the committee. When these members themselves could not honourably rise above the communal tangle and view things impartially, what guarantee is there that the same charge of partiality will not be levelled at the door of this commission, which is to be composed of an official President and five members including a woman, each representing the community to which he or she belongs. Each one of them will no doubt advocate only the cause of his or her community. Sir, when appointments, like those of Munsiffs, made by the half a dozen or seven Judges of our Honourable High Court, who are always expected to rise above communalism of any sort and act with thorough impartiality and justice, could not gain the approval and satisfaction of the Bar and of the public, how can we expect that the appointments made by the commission will receive people's approbation. It is only the other day that I chanced to read from the Hindu that there are a lot of complaints against the Public Service Commission in the Madras Presidency.

The committee was so engrossed with the question of the distribution of the loaves and fishes of office that they hopelessly missed the opportunity to consider the various other aspects connected with the public service which have created or tended to aggravate the communal tension in the country. It is not communal representation that is mostly needed to establish peace and harmony in the land but the removal of some of the other evils that have gradually crept into our system of public service. There are very many aspects of this all important question which have to be considered in a thoroughly impartial manner so that the maximum amount of agreement and contentment could be arrived at among the various warring communities in the State. As it is, neither my friend Mr. Kunjitomman nor Mr. P. S. Mahomed, not even myself is really benefited merely because a few members of our respective communities happen to be entertained in our public service.

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

What I would, therefore, suggest for the anxious consideration of Government is that the system of public service now obtaining in this country should be immediately and thoroughly overhauled in every branch of its activities. In recommending such a drastic step, I realise, I have not to face the communal problem, but I am fully aware that I have to encounter not only the vested interests of the powerful officialdom in Travancore but also the large army of pensioners in the country; and I do seriously apprehend whether I would be able to secure that warm support which my suggestions richly deserve from this side of the House. Even if these suggestions of mine receive the unanimous approval of this Council, I feel sure, that as affairs stand at present, they will only be thrown to the winds. Success or failure is, therefore, immaterial to me. I only wish to voice forth the opinion of the masses, opinion that is gaining strength every day, and you may be certain that ere long the State and its officials will have to reckon with a situation which by timely action they could possibly avert with success.

In dealing with the question of public service one has necessarily and incidentally to examine the policy followed by Government in the matter of appointments, grant of salaries, and pensions. In spite of the repeated complaints from the non-official side of both the Houses that our administrative machinery is top-heavy and over-manned, it is lamentable that our Government have not shown any earnestness in reducing the expenditure on the Civil List. The salaries attached to most of the offices are extremely extravagant, considering the requirements of service. It is this aspect which induced me to send up a resolution that no officer in our State service, except the Dewan, shall be allowed a salary of more than Rs. 500. So long as there is no standard of living prescribed for our officers, as in the case of the Civilians in British India, I think the maximum salary suggested by me is quite adequate for a high-paid officer in our State to maintain a decent status.

The head of a department or for the matter of that, any other officer who maintains no carriage or car, who travels usually by third class and receives first or second class travelling allowance from Government, who gets his pay in Travancore currency but deposits a like amount in British currency in some bank on attractive rates of interest and who insures his life for fifty or seventyfive thousand rupees and yet finds sufficient funds to send his sons and sons-in-law to western countries for higher education—why should such a man be paid a high salary from the poor tax-payers' money? I do not think it quite necessary for me to inform this House that in Travancore anything more than Rs. 500 per mensem will be required to maintain the highest standard of life. It may be argued that a reduction in salary will tend to our officials lapsing into corrupt practices. My answer is that pay, whether high or low, is no matter; corruption or no corruption, after all, depends upon

the character of the individuals concerned. Do such advocates, I ask, maintain that all the honorary officers in the State are corrupt? In my humble view a high paid officer is a spoilt child of Government. It is his high salary that is mostly responsible for his going astray, never satisfied with what he gets. The enormous acquisition of landed properties by most of our high paid officers during the tenure of their service and after retirement, and the fabulous insurance policies and chitty assets held by the majority of them, unmistakably show that the salaries allowed to them are excessive and far above the actual requirements.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I ask the member whether, if the principle of communal representation is adopted, it will not drive away all these evils?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Certainly not. That is my opinion.

No other learned profession is, at present, so attractive and profitable as public service and this is perhaps responsible to a very great extent for the present unrest in the country consequent upon the scramble between the various communities for the emoluments and honours of office. Public service seems to the average man the most comfortable of existences. The salary is fixed and certain. There is no fear of unemployment. Economic crisis leaves it unaffected. Provision is made against both old age and accident.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: When every such attractive place under Government is monopolised by a particular community, is it not quite natural that the other communities agitate?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am sorry my friend has not understood me correctly. What I am saying is that Government service should be made less attractive.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is that suggestion now made because certain communities which were hitherto kept out of service are now putting forth their legitimate claim for entry into it?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Certainly not; certainly if I were born years ago, I would certainly have made that suggestion even then.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether the member would advocate reduction of salary in the Devaswom Department?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Certainly, everywhere.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: In the Military Department also?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That is beyond our purview.

[Mr. M. N. Parameswaran Pillai.]

Another feature of our public service which we have to condemn in strong terms is the vicious system of official patronage. The public service to-day is mainly confined to the favoured few and their closest kith and kin. Even the best and highly intelligent youth, to whatever community he may belong, has yet to qualify himself before he could aspire to enter service; for, without a powerful and influential godfather, the avenues of public service in Travancore will only be closed to him. I do not believe for a moment that this situation will change even if the much talked of Public Service Commission is appointed. What I, therefore, contend for is that the public service should not be the monopoly or patronage of a few. Equality of opportunity should be given to every one equipped for service in the State. It cannot be gainsaid that while many efficient and qualified individuals remain outside the panel of public service, several who could not hold the candle before them are pushed even up to the highest ladder in public service owing to nepotism. I am sure that if the word "efficiency" is removed from the English Dictionary our Government, like many other Governments, would find itself helpless and unable to justify its various acts of patronage. As the result of favourtism, irregularities of every kind are committed so that the very rules by which the different departments of public service are governed become in fact worthless. A distinguished officer is sometimes dismissed from his post to make room for a young political nominee ignorant of even the rudiments of his profession. In the matter of promotion some safeguard is surely needed. Unless a bulwark is erected against promotion at pleasure the appointing authority will usually pick out his own candidates for promotion. We know of numerous instances of the acceleration of advancement for purely political reasons. At present there is too little guarantee that a meritorious continuity of service may count at all. Very often a vacancy in a higher position is filled in the most arbitrary fashion. Again no system exists which regulates the transference of officials from one department to another. If a public servant advances, as he thinks, too slowly in one department he uses political influences to obtain a position two or three grades higher in another.

There is yet another abuse in our public service and that is this. Our Government are of late too fond of importing too many foreigners into our public service completely ignoring the claims of local talents. While we are fighting among ourselves for the smaller loaves and fishes of office several foreigners are slowly taken into our service on huge salaries and allowances to lord over us. This policy of Government has not only created serious heartburning among the native officers but it has also tended to impair the efficiency of service and to increase the drain on the State revenue.

Another point which I wish to stress on the attention of Government is that they do not strictly enforce the age limit for retirement. There are several officers in active service who have actually passed the

age of 55 and 60 although according to the Civil List they have still several years more to complete the age of retirement. No effective check is now placed upon this kind of malpractice and dishonesty. As a consequence of this we know several instances where younger brothers have retired before their elder brothers. There have been also cases where elder brothers have lost their Karnavastanom or headship of the family, because they happened to give false age when they entered service. You may laugh, Sir, when I tell you that in very many cases if the dates of birth of the children of some of our officers and also the age given by such officers for the purpose of the Civil List are taken, you will be able to find to your amazing surprise that some of these children could have been born only during the infancy of their fathers. I am also aware that there are numerous instances where our Government themselves have knowingly and deliberately permitted superannnuated employees to occupy the more important positions of responsibility in the State. The loss that results to a Government when a superanuated man is retained in such a position is beyond the province of statistics. Retention of the superannuated and the disabled may block the avenues of promotion and lessen the speed of work and thereby destroy the morale which is essential if the public service is to be well administered. Not only does such an employee administer the undertakings submitted to him poorly, but he is checking the avenues of advancement. One vacancy at the top involves advancement all down the line. Stagnation in promotion breeds inefficiency and lack of interest, whereas opportunity for advancement keeps up the morale of a force. It will, therefore, be a stupendous folly to extend the age of retirement to 58 or 60. In my view, to ensure efficiency and to secure increased output of work the age of retirement should be reduced from 55, at least in the case of the executive officers.

Another point to which I wish to advert in this connection is the unjustifiable and invidious distinction shown by our Government in the matter of grant of pay, pension and other privileges to officers got down from outside including Europeans, as compared with the privileges enjoyed by the sons of the soil. At present, all the "prize-posts" in public service are almost set apart for foreigners. I hope these matters will receive the favourable consideration of Government especially when we have as our Dewan one who, as a distinguished member of the Royal Commission appointed in 1924, had emphatically recorded his note of disapproval in maintaining such distinctions in British India. I shall quote your very words and ask you, Sir in all earnestness whether we could not legitimately hope that you would remove such distinctions especially when you have the opportunity to accomplish that. In the minute of dissent to the Royal Commission this is what you and the other Indian members expressed :—

"We think it would be politically unwise and administratively mischievous to give effect to the doctrine now sought to be introduced, that if Indians and Europeans in high administrative posts are paid the same amounts, the European must in

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fact be worse off than his Indian contemporary, and that consequently the income of the European must be supplemented in one form or another. The proposal of our European colleagues to thus differentiate between the European and Indian incumbents of high administrative appointments would cause deep resentment among the latter, who, when holding such high appointments have to incur heavy expenses befitting the rank and position apart from meeting their social and other obligations which increase proportionately and add considerably to their pecuniary liabilities with the result that their total expenses are in no way less than those of their European contemporaries. We wish to sound a note of warning that any attempt to yield to the suggestion made by our European colleagues will inevitably lead to an agitation on the part of the Indian Officers holding these positions which it will be neither reasonable nor prudent to resist."

As regards our pension system I have to state that owing to the indiscriminate policy followed by Government, the pension charges due to normal retirements have gone up considerably. At the outset when the pension system was evolved the number of employees of advanced age in the Government service was only small and it seemed but a simple matter then to grant them suitable pensions to be paid like salaries out of the current revenues of the State, and to fill their places with young and active successors. But each succeeding year, however, added its new quota to the roll of pensioners and although every year a few pensioners used to die, this new quota has increased the total number. The aggregate amount of pension payments, therefore, increased and after a comparatively few years the pension payments formed a very considerable percentage of the total revenue. The legislature and the public have, therefore, begun to realise that what in its beginning seemed an inexpensive method of providing for aged employees constituted in fact a serious drain on the resources of the State.

The pension charges which were only 9·81 lakhs in 1101 have by 1107 risen up to 13·2 lakhs and by 1108 to 14 lakhs. It is also curious to note that in some sections of public service the number of pensioners far exceeds the number in actual service. A Government which adopts a retirement system without fairly accurate information regarding its future cost is guilty of neglect of its obvious duties to the public. Increase under pension item, according to me, is due to two main factors, *viz.*, the creation of several new and unnecessary posts and the high salaries attached to most of the offices. At present more than half the revenue of the State is spent on salaries and pensions. It is therefore time for the State to curtail this growing expenditure on account of high salaries and pensions. If that is done I am sure there will be no glamour or scramble for Government appointments. Such a condition is bound to restore tranquility and concord, for we find that the communal rivalry in the State centres round this all-important question of money grabbing through public service.

The only principle, so far as I can understand, on which a pension stem can be recognised is that, because an employee who enters overnment service is considered to have made a sacrifice of a major

part of his life for the State and has grown gray in the service, the latter should make provision for his old age. In most cases this general principle is not at all applicable. If we review the public service in our State I am sure we will not be able to pick out a single case where the services were requisitioned by the State. Whatever one may say in theory, the broad fact remains that in Travancore, entry into public service is purely a matter of individuals offering their services and securing the appointments for their own ends and not of the State requisitioning their services as indispensable. I may be accused of indiscretion but I fear, I shall not be true to myself if I do not boldly say what I strongly feel in the matter.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Does the member recommend then a reduction of salary in the inferior service?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Not in the pay of peons, petty officers, other similar employees but in the case of fat salaries there should be substantial reduction.

Even if pension is intended as a recompense for meritorious services rendered and sacrifices made, the tax-payer has, in my opinion, every right to ask Government whether they should not consider before fixing the amount of pension, the earnings of their respective officers made out of their pay or otherwise while in service, the other earnings made during service from their hobbies or secondary avocations, if any, such as painting, literary contributions and the like and also the capacity of such persons to earn by such avocations even after retirement.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: May I know out of 7,500 employees a good percentage happens to be from one and the same community? Can the member enlighten me as to how this disparity came into existence?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am not responsible for that. I may at once say that to me it matters little whether a member of my frend's community or of the Christian community or for the matter of that of the Nayar community is given a lucrative place in our public service. No person should be prohibited from entering into public service by the mere fact that he belongs to a particular community.

PRESIDENT: If you go on at this rate I am sorry I will have to put a time limit. Please finish soon.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I should think that, besides considering these, the State should have in view the nature and extent of the help such persons require on retirement. To my mind there cannot be any justice or equity in Government awarding a pension of Rs. 400 or 450 to an officer on his retirement, having a big family of a dozen or more souls depending on him and the same amount being awarded to another who has none but himself and his wife to share it. The economic and social needs of the employee should be a consideration in fixing the pension. Why should he be given an amount over and above what is actually required to permit him to live

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decently without involving a very large amount of sacrifice on retirement. There is no justification for providing any benefit in the event of ordinary disability but to give a benefit in the event of disability in the actual performance of duty is no doubt a matter of justice. Social ethics would also seem to demand that the cost of such benefit should be borne by the consumers of the service.

We also find that there is no justifiable reason in extending the protecting hand of law to such big pensioners by making their pension amounts immune from attachment in execution of decrees, while the law mercilessly permits the attachment of the pay of Rs. 20 given to a poor clerk who has to work hard all the days of the month to earn the same. This cannot be characterised as anything else than the extension of the vicious system of patronage anxiously maintained by many Governments. A pension system creates a specially privileged class supported in old age or in the event of earlier disability at the expense of the taxpayer. In my humble view they are no more entitled to public charity and benevolence than men who have grown gray in serving the public in some private capacity, for instance the members of the legal profession. This system of patronage together with the policy of keeping the proletariat in ignorance by prescribing a costly system of education as the one recommended by our Education Reforms Committee, can only be the characteristic of a Government or a State that is anxious to conserve its powers and I humbly behove our Government which always talks of the interest of the people as its prime consideration, to take up these questions in all earnestness and remedy the existing evils. The pensioners, pardon me when I say that, are at present a stumbling block to political progress. So long as pension has the characteristic of charity the retired employees cannot lend their willing support to any political movement in the country.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli* cum *Kunnattur*) Sir, I rise to congratulate the Travancore Public Service Recruitment Committee for producing a report which is rather readable. But I do not congratulate the committee on their recommendations. It is none of their fault that they could not make proposals which are logical and consistent. In the very nature of the case it is impossible to submit proposals satisfying to all people concerned. It would be as difficult to make proposals regarding recruitment as satisfactory and satisfying to all as to make sunshine out of cucumber. I do not want to speak at length regarding the mischievious consequences that might follow this committee's report. I do not want to share the injured appearance of a prophet in the wilderness which my friend Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai assumed. I do not want to prophesy that sulpher and brimstone will burn in this New Jerusalem of Travancore, if my words are not heeded to, if these proposals are not weighty, but, at the same

time I do want to impress upon the Government that if the Government act from time to time placating particular interests and communities by making slightly inconsistent pronouncements there will be no end of the trouble to the Government. From the declarations I have seen recited in the body of the report it is clear that the Travancore Government has not committed itself to a policy of communal representation and rightly so. At the same time Government has promised that, other things being equal, preference should be given to those people who had not the vanity of their members being represented in certain departments of Government. If the Government is going to accede to the proposals of such high priests of communalism as Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman or Mr. C. O. Madhavan, I do not want to picture to this House the great deterioration in public service that might result therefrom. That would be the most logical and immediate result of the adoption of such a policy. Hitherto the complaint had been that some communities had been prevented from entering Government service owing to the accident of birth. Now they go to the other extreme of saying that birth must be made a ground of preference. In my humble view, birth must neither be a hindrance nor a preference in the matter of public service. What a private employer does want is efficiency. In workshops and factories the employers go in only for the best men available and efficiency is the criterion followed in the matter of appointment. They do not take into account Dr. Kunjan Pillai's Census Report and look into the tables of caste-war statements to see whether a particular clerk or typist must be appointed. There is no reason why the State should follow a principle which is different from that adopted by the employers all over the world.

The recommendations are mischievous from another point of view in that they evoke and generate hope in those small communities which can never be satisfied even under the most prosperous conditions. The communal leaders only have been giving high hopes of a new millenium in the public service if this principle of communal representation is adopted. The net result would be that the poor young men of the different communities would hope that they would get employments if these proposals are adopted by Government. These young men instead of going for profitable employment elsewhere would be hanging about the officers of the Government and possibly about the members of the Council also. As a matter of fact personally, I have the greatest sympathy with the heads of departments, as even the members are flattered by the visits of hundreds of young men seeking employment in all departments. Therefore my submission is that the Government must remain firm and must make it clear that they are not going to surrender to the clamour for communal representation. There is no reason why those people who are in service should be penalised for having been in it.

I do not also subscribe to the view that there must be some big act of annihilation of the pensioners as proposed by Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai. The pension is not a gratuity given by the Government but is only deferred pay. A maximum salary seems to have been fixed by

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my honourable friend for officers. My view is that the Government offices must be made the most attractive in order that the best sons and daughters of the soil might be attracted to the public service and that the refuse of the professions may not get into the Government service. That does not mean that I endorse every act of the Government nor do I endorse every administrative act of the Government by which a Police Commissioner or some other man is given a much higher salary than a High Court Judge or even the Chief Justice I do not subscribe to that. The Government must standardise the salaries of the officers. Otherwise it would impair the efficiency of the service. Even if the non-official members are offered to form the Government, I am afraid they would not do so for such a modest salary of Rs. 500 a month. I am sorry for those communities which have been clubbed together. To get at some formula Nadars are classified with Kammalas, etc.,—strange bed-fellows. I have studied a bit of logic in college days. (I learnt Latin mnemonics such as Barbara, celarent, etc, which I found not so difficult to study as the formula for appointment recommended in the report.) I am at a loss to understand the necessity for such illogical classification in the public service! These tables of rotation, permutation and combinations of communities like Koravan and Kanyan, Brahmins and Nayars, Adidravidas and Nadars, Christians, yea Latin rites and the syriac rites!!

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member whether he will be agreeable to the division of Hindus as caste Hindus and non-caste Hindus?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I have made it clear that such divisions are mischievous and are calculated to impair the efficiency of the service.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether the distinction between Brahmins and non-Brahmins as in Madras is adversely affecting his community?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI My reply is we do not take cues in politics from the non-Brahmin ministry of Madras.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is it a fact that the non-Brahmin community has been affected by that?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: That is also not free from doubt. The very fact that non-Brahmins are going in now for the service of the Brahmins in Madras shows that the non-Brahmin political philosophy is defective in many points.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is it defective in the matter of appointments in public service?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: For that matter, the member could very well hold correspondence with Sir K. V. Reddy who could better enlighten him than myself.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I ask the member whether he is conversant with the existing conditions in the non-Brahmin Ministry in the Madras Government?

PRESIDENT: He cannot be asked questions in regard to the policy of some other Governments in some other parts of the world (*Laughter.*) We should talk of our public service, of what we see around us in Travancore.

MR KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Am I to understand from the member that the division of Hindus as caste and non-caste Hindus would be thoroughly mischievous?

PRESIDENT That is his view.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: The whole report of the committee is full of compromises with well established principles of public administration, and that accounts for the faulty nature of the report. I wish to draw the attention of the Government to an early Proclamation so old as Kanni 1050. It is I think now a dead letter but is not formally annulled. The Proclamation by the then Maha Raja calls upon all the heads of departments not to appoint their relatives, sons, sons-in law without the previous sanction of the Government I am sure that has been considered as a dead letter by the Government ever since. If only the Government would draw the attention of the subordinates to that important Proclamation and put down nepotism of every kind, the blot of our public services will gradually vanish.

Before I finish my speech, I also want to enter my protest against the wholesale nature in which Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai accused the public service. I am not full of enthusiasm for many of the members of Government and yet, at the same time, I may say that our Government, our civil servants in Travancore, do not appear to do their work so badly as in other Indian States nor do they compare badly with those of the neighbouring British Indian Provinces. Here, under trying conditions, sometimes the civil services in Travancore have been doing very commendable work; and it would be certainly not fair, not graceful on our part in throwing mud on their achievements (Hear, hear.)

PRESIDENT: We will now adjourn and resume at 1-45.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 1-45 P. M. with Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, one of the panel of Chairmen, in the Chair.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: In supporting the suggestions made here, by Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, from the very beginning I have to emphatically protest the manner in which this subject is placed before the House. The subject is placed before the House by way of accepting remarks contained in the report. The Chief Secretary said yesterday that the subject is placed as in the case of the report of the Education Reforms Committee to know the opinion of the honourable members of this House. If the Government were earnest in knowing the opinion and the general sense of this House, the report

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ought not to have been placed for voting and each recommendation ought to have been placed before the Assembly for voting and then referred to this House. We are called here to make speeches on the recommendations without any purpose and our valuable time and money are wasted at the cost of the public service. I tell you, Sir, in such matters of public interest, especially affecting the present and future administration, they ought to go before the legislature for voting. Even when the report of the Education Reforms Committee was placed before the House, we made our protest in the way in which that report was placed before the House. I earnestly request you, Sir, before Government pass final orders on this subject, this report ought to be placed before the legislature, and only after knowing the sense of the House and the opinion of the majority on the matter, final orders on this report can be passed.

Coming to the report, Sir, the question of recruitment to public service has been engaging the attention of the Government for the last 25 years or more. During this long period, we had the best administrators, persons like Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Sir P. Rajagopalachary and Mr. M. E. Watts and others, and none of them were able to come to a satisfactory conclusion for the recruitment to the public service. The commit tee was appointed to report on this matter, presided over by one of our greatest communalists, represented by different creeds and colours, and the public were anxiously awaiting the report and after all they have brought forth a report just like a mountain brought forth a mouse. I beg to point out to you, Sir, it is the right of every citizen to ask for an efficient administration and it is the duty of every civilized Government to keep an efficient administration. It is not the right of every citizen to ask for an apportionment of the public service, and the principle of electing the best man accepted in the matter of public service. I can point out to you, Sir, how in the Judicial Department vacancies are filled in latter years. Vacancies are named not by offices but by communities, as for instance, Nayar vacancy, Brahmin vacancy, Ezhava vacancy, Paraya vacancy or Pulya vacancy, etc. By that in the Judicial Department when a Nayar vacancy happens, a Nayar will be preferred to the best man of another community and there are instances in which such men are taken in previous years, and in the case of other vacancies also *vice versa*. The result is the cry of the Laws' delays. I emphatically protest against such a procedure being followed and I beg to point out that, in the matter of public service, the best men, even from the lower service or from the superior service, be selected by a competitive examination. I cannot understand why communities should be preferred for particular vacancies. You may wonder, Sir, how qualifications are prescribed in the Police Department and in the Excise Department; qualifications are different for different communities! Could you believe, Sir, a graduate applicant was thrown out because he belonged to a particular community for a constable's place and a Pulaya with hardly any qualification and not able to write his name was taken for the place. How could efficiency be maintained in such a department? This is

the principle followed in the Excise Department. The subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja should be considered equal, and in the eyes of His Highness the Maha Raja, a Pulaya, a Paraya and a Brahmin are considered alike, and so the public service should be thrown open to all. But the best man should be selected and appointed irrespective of the community to which he may belong. It is not the right of a Pulaya that because he is born in that community and that he has sufficient qualification, he must be appointed a Munsiff or a District Judge nor can the public service be given on population basis. Why not the Mala Vedas or the Kanikkars who are living in the mountains be taken as Munsiffs and District Judges? Because one happens to belong to a particular community, has he not got the right to enter the public service? And I tell you, Sir, that educational qualifications alone are not sufficient for taking a person into the public service One man may not be healthy, another may be suffering from contagious disease and a third may not be a man of good character. If qualifications alone are to be taken into consideration, all these should be considered in choosing a man for the public service. I beg to point out, Sir, as rightly observed by Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, that there should be a selection for superior service as well as for inferior service. One of my friends was questioning about the members of particular communities represented in the public service. It is not the members of each community that are responsible for taking a large number of officers, or a large number of men in the higher service, but it is the efficiency that should be considered for filling up higher posts. It would have been thought that members of a particular community had some special rights for serving His Highness the Maha Raja. For instance, you will find, to your great astonishment, that a recommendation is made in the report in Chapter 10, paragraph 43 about the Military Force.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has any community in Travancore more right to serve His Highness the Maha Raja?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Every community and every blessed community has the right to serve His Highness the Maha Raja or the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja. Here there is a recommendation made in paragraph 115 of the report about the non-Nayars. I am questioning that. Are the Nayars responsible for their appointment in the Army by His Highness the Maha Raja for the best services done or on account of competence, or on account of ability as military men? Why should Nayars be excluded in such important departments as the Forest, Police and the Excise? This recommendation seems to have been made by one of our Judicial Officers of the State, and I cannot understand the gist of the recommendation. So, I earnestly point out to you, Sir, that the report as it is, is a partition deed, a per capita partition deed, which is opposed to all morals and opposed to all principles and I earnestly request that this report be not accepted and that recruitment to the public service be made only on the basis of efficiency.

MR. JACOB HASSAN SAIT (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സർ, ഇതേസംബന്ധിച്ചു രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ പിന്നോട്ടുനിൽക്കുന്ന അധഃകൃതസമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളോട് അവരുടെ ഉൽക്കർഷത്തെക്കൂടി ലാക്കാക്കി നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുകയും അവക്ക് ഏജ്ബാർ മുപ്പതുവയസ്സാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. അധഃകൃതഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കുവേണ്ടി പതിനാറാംശുപാർശയിൽ ചില സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അധഃകൃതക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകോഡുപ്രകാരം അധഃകൃതർ എന്ന നിർവചനത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ൧൬-ാം ശുപാർശയിൽ അധഃകൃതഹിന്ദു എന്ന സ്ഥാനത്തു അധഃകൃതർ എന്നു മാറ്റേണ്ടതാണ്. സ്ത്രീകളെ തനിച്ചു ഒരു പ്രത്യേകഗ്രൂപ്പായി ഗണിച്ചിട്ടാവശ്യമില്ല. ഓരോ വകുപ്പിൽപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളേയും ആ വകുപ്പിൽ പെട്ട സ്ത്രീകളേയും പ്രത്യേകസമുദായമായി ഗണിച്ചു പബ്ലിക്കു സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷനിൽ അഞ്ചുമെമ്പറന്മാരും ഒരു പ്രസിഡൻറും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള കമ്മിററിയുടെ ശുപാർശയെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. പബ്ലിക്കു സർവീസിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ സ്വഭാവവിശേഷത ഉള്ളവർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം നിയമനം നടത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തു സുപ്പീരിയർസർവീസിലും ഇൻഫീരിയർസർവീസിലും ആയി ൨൩൩൮൩ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളതിൽ ൭൭൨ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾമാത്രമേ മുസ്ലീംസമുദായത്തിനുള്ളു. ഇതു അവർക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ടതായ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ വളരെ കുറവായിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ആയതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറു എല്ലാഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും കൂടുതൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം അവർക്കു നല്കേണ്ടതാണ്. പബ്ലിക്കുസർവീസ് കമ്മീഷനിൽ അഞ്ചുമെമ്പർമാർ ഉള്ളതിൽ ഒരു മുസ്ലീംമെമ്പർകൂടി വേണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. ആകപ്പാടെ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടു തയ്യാറാക്കിയ കമ്മിററിയെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Sir, I have carefully gone through the report of the Public Service Recruitment Committee and I am very sorry to say that most of the recommendations are highly prejudicial to the interests of the public in general and to the interests of the minor communities in particular. As there was no member from any of the unrepresented minor communities in the committee, it was feared that their claims would not be cared and their interests would be ignored and when the committee published its

report it is seen that their fears were not without foundation. Sir, I oppose the principles, the very foundation, on which the whole fabric of the recommendations of the report is based.

The principle of communal representation on population basis is very obnoxious on the very face of it. It means that a man belonging to a community which is numerically strong will have preference over a man belonging to a minor community. To be born in a particular community is not left to the choice of the individual. Therefore to punish a man by ignoring his claims to enter the public service for the reason of his birth in a minor community is most unjust and inhuman.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : A point of order, Sir. The member is reading his speech.

CHAIRMAN : May I know whether the member is reading from a manuscript?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD : No I am looking at a note which I have taken.

In calculating the numerical strength of a community the whole population is taken into consideration. It includes the number of criminals in the Jail, beggars in the street and wagabonds in the community and to give appointment to a community which consists of the largest number of criminals and wagabonds is really most unjust.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know which is that community ?

CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Let the member sit down before the question is put.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know which is that community that is solely represented by criminals ?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD : I am not referring to any particular community. But the largest community may contain the largest number of criminals also.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : Is it the member's opinion that the recommendation of the committee is that population should be the basis for rotation in the matter of recruitment to ministerial service and executive service?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD : Population should never be the basis.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : In fixing the rotation for executive and ministerial service, English literacy, Vernacular literacy and population have been considered. Is it not so ?

CHAIRMAN : Order, order. If the member wants to put a question he may put the question. It is not open to the member to give the answer to the very question put by the member.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : The answer is ending with an interrogation.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Is it just to entertain a man in the public service simply because there are a number of criminals and wagabonds in his community? Sir, I have very often heard it stated even by advocates of communalism that no special privilege or preference should be given to any individual simply because he belongs to a particular caste. There is some meaning in that. But I wonder how they ignored the question that if no special privilege is to be given to a particular caste why should preference be given to a particular community. I am unable to understand that. If we accept the principle of communal representation on population basis, the claims of the unrepresented minor communities would be ignored. To illustrate my point I shall take the condition of the Namputiris. Sir, Namputiris though numerically small, occupy a unique position in the State. They have got a glorious history, they were the leaders of thought, makers of literature and guardians of religion, but unfortunately due to some social conditions their number did not swell by leaps and bounds. The population of the Namputiri in the State is only 10,000 and the proportion is as 1 is to 500 and if we accept the principle of population basis for public service it would mean that one Namputiri will have a chance of entering the public service only after 500 other persons are entertained. Even for this in some cases centuries and *yugas* may be necessary. Sir, in the matter of appointments population of a community should never be the sole criterion. Character and capacity of the individual should be the guiding principle. Along with character and capacity of the individual the general culture, the social status and the historical importance of the community to which he belongs should also be taken into consideration.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: What does the member mean by social status?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Its importance in the State and the contribution it has made to the general advancement of the country.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: I do not understand even after the explanation given by the member.

CHAIRMAN: The member has put a question and the member in possession of the House has answered it. If the member has not understood, it is open to him to put another question to clarify the issue.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: I am sorry to submit that what the member has said is not an answer to my question.

CHAIRMAN: All right.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: If any other principle except that of population is accepted I am sure that almost all the minor communities will be safe. I am sure that if competitive examination is instituted no minor community would suffer badly. But I

am not unaware of the fact that if the principle of competitive examination is accepted some of the backward communities would be at a disadvantage. To satisfy them some 50 per cent. of the appointments may be made by nomination and the remaining 50 may be made by competitive examination. In the report only 10 per cent. is set apart for competitive examination. Therefore in the name of all minor communities, especially the unrepresented minor communities, I request the Government not to accept the recommendations of the committee in this respect.

Before concluding I may say that if the Government accept the principle of population as the basis for public service, the only choice left for the minor communities would be either to ignore the public service, for which they are not prepared, or to convert themselves into some other major community, to which I hope, Government would not induce them.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Is the member aware that there are other communities clubbed along with the Malayala Brahmin community for the purpose of representation?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Yes, I know they are classed with Vellalas and other communities.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Is the member aware of the population of that group?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: I know that Namputiries are classed along with Vellala, Kshatriya and other communities.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I rise to a point of order. I would like to know whether the member could impart his knowledge rather than put a question.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I am asking only for information. I ask whether the member is aware of the communities clubbed along with Malayala Brahmins and my next question was what is the population of that group.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: The strength of that group is 49,000. That includes Vellala, Malayala Brahmin, Ambalavasi, Elayathu, Samanthan and a few others.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Sir, in rising to speak on this motion before the House, that is the demand, I have to confine my observation to the recommendations of the Public Service Recruitment Committee. In doing so I approach the subject with great anxiety because unlike the honourable member Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai who was not at all particular whether the suggestions he was placing before the House were "thrown out or not"—I suppose I am quoting his expression—I do so in an attitude of great anxiety because I think this is a very important matter which ought to engage the serious consideration of Government. I was under the impression from a question put by Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai in this House that elsewhere criticism was considered on the Government side to be "bewildering." But I wa

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encouraged to hope that something may come out of it because in this House from the same quarters we had a different pronouncement. What was said was, I am quoting the words of the Chief Secretary, that the pronouncement in the report of the Public Service Committee was weighty and the consideration bestowed careful. Both "weighty" and "careful" are the words employed by him.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: A point of order. I think the Chief Secretary said "valuable".

MR. M. GOVINDAN: If my friend had contradicted me by saying that these words were not employed it would have been a point. But my friend said he used the word "valuable". I also say he said "valuable" also.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*): The expression used was "mature consideration".

MR. M. GOVINDAN: That is another expression. Anyhow all our memories put together point to the conclusion that Government takes this report seriously and it is likely that the recommendations may be accepted.

With regard to the mutual conflicting notes in the report and all the rest of it pointed out by my friend on this side of the House, all that I have to say is that all are agreed so far as the rotation is concerned. When it came to the reservation of a certain percentage irrespective of the rotation for those who stood first in a competitive examination certain members wanted 25 per cent. and the others would not give any percentage for them. Mr. Kunjithomman, a member of the committee suggested 5 per cent.

An agreement was reached that 10 per cent. should be fixed and the rest may be filled by rotation fixed by the committee. In this connection, I may say that I was also a member of that committee. There was much anxious consideration bestowed and there was much discussion. At first one set of members were for determing the rotation on population basis. Another set wanted literacy to be made the basis and another set English literacy. What was done in the end was that a sort of compromise was reached. We put population, English literacy and Vernacular literacy together and arrived at a formula as an index of the *importance* of the community. I may state here that it was admitted by the Government in its previous declarations that although numerical importance by itself will not be the criterion for judging the share of appointments that may be due to a community the *importance* of the community may be taken into consideration. Then the question for the solution of the committee was what is *importance* as distinguished from pure numbers. We translated it into this. *Importance* means numerical strength, Vernacular literacy and English literacy. That was one solution. My friend Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai who spoke first criticised the recommendations as

conflicting. I submit that it is only a destructive criticism without giving a constructive suggestion as to the manner in which this question can be solved. Everybody on this side of the House agreed that there was much communal acrimony and much fight over the distribution of appointments. How to solve it was the question. The only solution acceptable to all sides that could be given in answer to the question of reference by Government so as to satisfy the complaints of these communities without sacrificing efficiency was by fixing some definite share of appointments for each community and by prescribing a test through which a person has to pass. The present test was the minimum educational qualification. The test the committee has proposed is a competati test besides the minimum educational qualification. We are not satisfied with the minimum educational qualification which alone now exists. We prescribed a competitive test so that we may choose the best from each community. Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai pointed out that it must be an open competition and then only the examination will be free from private influence. I say, that this examination is as much open as any other. In answer to an interpellation he said that we must have the best men. By all means we may have them. Let the commission choose the best men. Let all the students who pass be ranged in the order in which they pass Let us not pluck anybody. The qualification for admission to the competition is the passing of examination which is now prescribed as the minimum qualification for admission to the service. Let a list be prepared of all who appeared. The 10 per cent. ear-marked may be kept out of rotation and the rest may go by rotation. We shall, by the operation of that rule be getting the best men of each community possessing the minimum educational qualification for the posts. In this connection, I have to point out that the recommendation of the committee on this point is not with reference to all appointments. Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai said that only the second chapter deserves any consideration. I think he was omitting many chapters in the report and in doing so failed to grasp the scope of the recommendation in the second chapter, because the second chapter can be understood only by reading the other chapters also. The second chapter prescribes the rotation. But what is the scope of this rotation ? It is mainly only for clerical appointments. It should not be supposed that all the appointments are to be distributed according to the rotation. That is not the recommendation of the committee. The recommendation of the committee is that in the ministerial posts and in certain executive posts such as the Proverthicars,this policy may be followed. It is not for every big appointment that this is meant. Where direct recruitment is in force and where Government directly appoint candidates from fresh applicants this principle will be followed. Most of such appointments carry rupees 15 or thereabout. Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai's observations will show that he was not against such a procedure. All that is said was that in executive and administrative posts the best men must be taken. Most of the executive and administrative posts will not come within the

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rules therein prescribed. Judicial Department is entirely excluded except the clerical portion of it. Judicial service is not to be subject to this rotation. Similarly the medical service, the P. W. D. service are not included in this rotation. When it is so, I ask where is the hardship, and where is the deterioration of service. It will only add to the efficiency because hitherto minimum educational qualification was the only test and hereafter there will be included minimum educational qualification and a competition on an eliminative basis.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether he recommends medical examination for the executive officers?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I shall be very glad to do so. I always like very healthy persons to be in office as they will be able to turn ou better work.

I have pointed out the scope of these recommendations just to show that there is nothing alarming in the recommendations. My friends who are against all communalism are angry with me for being a rank communalist in my dissenting note. I have to state one thing. That this is a country where communal cleavages exist will be admitted by all people. That certain communities are suffering from a handicap and that they were not admitted to the public service of the State will not be denied by any man who studies the condition of this country. I will give my own experience. 38 years ago after graduating I put in an application for a copyist's place in the Judicial Department. I am free to confess that I was told that the birth in my community was an objection to my being appointed in that department. My nephew applied for admission to a class in the Attingal school. He was told that the members of his community were not eligible for admission to that school. My father-in-law applied for a clerk's post after graduating. He was told that he could not be admitted into the Travancore service. He gave up the attempt here and went outside. He rose to be Deputy Collector elsewhere and he was an honoured member of the Provincial Civil Service.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR (*Vaikam cum Shertalai*): When he was refused even a clerk's post, may I know from the member, as what he retired?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Sir, I entered judicial service later but I had to fight every inch of my way into it. When certain communities have been suffering under disabilities and when they have had to fight every inch of their way for getting admission to schools and public service, how can they be found to be advanced in education. The advantages of education have been withheld from them. When they ask for a little concession, a little reservation, they are called rank communalists. I submit that this is a very hard thing. It is not recognising their disabilities. When they ask for an appointment or two

they are put down as narrow communalists, whatever may be the meaning that politicians may attach to communalism. Mr. K P. Nilakanta Pillai said that it is with very great disgust that he approached the question. Is it so disgusting ? To borrow an illustration from Mr. Kunjithomman, when the minor member of a family, at a tea table, is not able to reach the biscuits, will the adults who sit with him leave him to himself? Will they not feel pity and give a biscuit into his hands and show a little consideration to him ? I am now engaged outside this House as the President of a Harijan Sevaksangham. I have to do some social work of up-lift. My friends who are associated with me in that work say I am a rank communalist. When I ask for special help for Harijans am I a rank communalist ? Recognising that Harijans are disabled, we plead that special treatment should be accorded to them, and hostel arrangements made for them. It is not said that that is communalism but, this is communalism.

I cannot understand, Sir, how such communalism can be characterised as anything bad. All that I say is that I am in full sympathy with the communities, which are inadequately represented in public service, when they put forth their legitimate claims for their due share of representation in public service. If, for showing such sympathy I am going to be called a 'rank communalist' I shall only feel proud to be so styled.

I was supporting so far the report of the committee with regard to the communal rotation that they have suggested. I have already submitted that the rotation was based on three principles and that the communities were classified according to their "importance" as has been accepted by the Government. The 10 per cent. reservation which I referred to was arrived at by a sort of common understanding.

As regards the Public Service Commission, there was some little difference of opinion with regard to its strength and constitution. I suppose the necessity for a commission will be admitted on all hands ; because it will be such a terrible task for the heads of departments to apply the rules laid down by Government in regard to recruitment, as a result of the report of the Public Service Committee. They cannot be expected to do this work also along with their usual responsible heavy duties. It will be of real help to them if there is some other full time agency for this work.

MR. M N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I ask whether such full-time officer, now suggested by the member, will not be a rank communalist ?

CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Mr. Govindan has to sit down when a question is sought to be put to him.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : The question was put from behind, Sir ; I could not see him.

I cannot agree with the suggestion that everybody will be a rank communalist. My friend has been saying that even the appointments made by the Honourable High Court are not free from reproach in this respect. Sir if we are going to distrust everybody, how are we to

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transact business in this world ? We will have to trust somebody or other. (*Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Hear, hear*). We have to expect that one of our best men, irrespective of his community, will be appointed as the President of the proposed Public Service Commission. There have been many among us who have held responsible appointments under Government without giving room for any complaint of communal partiality.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI ; What does the member think of the suggestion by the President of the committee that a foreigner must be appointed as President of the proposed Public Service Commission ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : I am against it. My impression is that we have suitable men in our own country. Any responsible Government officer may be appointed as President of the Public Service Commission ; and he may be helped by five non-official members. That is what the committee has recommended. My submission now is that, in this respect, the recommendation of the majority of the committee must be accepted, and not the recommendation of the minority. Sir, the minority includes very influential gentlemen like the present Chief Secretary and I am afraid that their recommendation may be accepted by Government in preference to that of the majority.

CHAIRMAN : Does the member suggest that the present Chief Secretary was, as member of the Public Service Recruitment Committee, holding the position of Chief Secretary to Government also ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : I beg your pardon, Sir. I say Dr. Kunjan Pillai who was member of the committee and who to-day happens to be the Chief Secretary to Government.

We are really afraid, Sir, that in preference to the opinion of the majority, the opinion of the minority may prevail with the Government. Considering the conditions obtaining in Travancore, it would be most unfortunate if that is done. I should certainly oppose the majority suggestion for five members to assist the Commissioner if they were to be paid large sums of money and appointed as full-time members. If that is the idea three should be sufficient. But the five members proposed are non-officials who need be paid only allowance for travelling and actual sittings. Considering Travancore conditions five is the minimum for commanding public confidence since there are some very important communities which have to be represented on the Commission in order that the public may rest content that their interests would be safe in the hands of the Commission.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*) ; May I know the number of communities to be represented on the Commission ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN ; We have a large number of communities in the State, and it is certainly not possible for every one of them to be represented on the Commission. According to me all the Christians together must have two representatives on the Commission. There

must also be one caste Hindu, one non-caste Hindu and one Mussalman making up five in all. I am not able to think of a smaller number for this purpose.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Has the member considered the suggestion of having one officer doing the work of the proposed Public Service Commission? Will that not serve the purpose?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: The purpose would be better served by adopting my suggestion, but certainly the other is more economical. After all, Sir, even according to my suggestion it will only be one functionary, the Commissioner, that will be functioning throughout. The Commission will do a sort of supervising work, meet once in two or three months, see what has been done, lay down principles to be followed and prepare the first rotation list—all this with the conjunction of the President. We have got experience of so many committees and I do not think there will be any difficulty in transacting business with five members in this Commission alone. Five is certainly not an unwieldy number. In Mysore they have thirteen. That is an unfortunate number (*Laughter.*) I am not for it. But if Mysore can have thirteen, certainly five is not a large number for us.

There is only one topic more on which I want to address this House, namely, about the backward and depressed classes. Although I have taken it up last I consider it most important. Members of this House would have heard of Vontroil's Book on Iceland. That book contains a separate chapter headed 'Snakes in Iceland'. There is only one sentence in that Chapter, namely, "There are no Snakes in Iceland" Similarly, in this report the treatment of the position of the backward and depressed classes is very meagre, although there was a long discussion in the committee as to who were the backward community. Dr. Kunjan Pillai suggested 31 per mille—and not per mile as some newspaper put it (*Laughter*)—was the average male English literacy. Mr. Govindan suggested that 15 per cent. literacy may be adopted as a sort of half-way house for deciding whether a community is backward in point of education or not. Mr. Govindan's suggestion was accepted by the majority. That is how the matter stands. What I now submit in regard to this question is this. A definition of backward and depressed classes was attempted with a view to see whether they had to be given any concession in the matter of recruitment to public service. And the only concession that has been given to them is the raising of the minimum age-limit for admission to service from 25 to 28 in the case of the backward classes alone. That is the only concession that has been recommended by the committee. So far as the depressed and backward communities are concerned many more concessions have been given them by the Mysore committee.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Can the member assure the House that the Miller Committee Report is now being followed in Mysore?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Till about a few months ago I know it was being followed there. I do not know what is exactly happening now. Perhaps my friend is in possession of up to date information on the matter: and I would certainly be happy to get such information from him. I know this much. The Mysore Government adopted the recommendations of the Miller Committee; and that committee recommended several concessions in favour of the backward and depressed classes.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Has the member made any suggestion about this matter in his dissenting minute?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I do not exactly remember. I must have said something.

At present, Sir, the age-limit for entry into Government service is 25, and the committee has recommended that this may be raised to 28 in the case of the backward and depressed classes. Sir, where is the necessity for fixing it so low as 25 even in the case of the advanced communities? I know of several instances in which even Nayars and Brahmins have been running about for some acting job or other just for a few days merely to escape this rule. That shows that there is a general feeling that this age-limit is very low. Why not, I ask, increase it to 28 in the case of all communities? 28 plus 25 makes up 53 so that there are two years more left, before retirement, for the officer to fall ill (*Laughter*) or to take extraordinary leave That I think is quite enough. The proper minimum age-limit seems to me to be 28 for all classes of people.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has the member any objection to raising it to 30?

MR. M. GOVINDAN; Thirty plus twenty-five makes fifty five, and the officer will have to retire immediately without any time for extraordinary leave for the marriage of his daughter, for instance. (*Laughter*)

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: Sir, the problem of the recruitment to public service appears to be the most important and vital problem in our State, while problems such as the industrial and economic re-generation of the country, the amelioration and preservation of the condition of the ryots are being relegated to the back-ground and given a place of secondary importance.

Sir, at this time of acute economic depression, when the tax-payer is getting into insolvency, when the trader and the industrialist are becoming bankrupts, it is painful that we the accredited representatives are sitting here devising means and modes of making a division of their precious money. Anyhow as a consequence of the serious agitation, the Government have now brought forth the present report, and we are to express our opinion on its various recommendations. Though the report contains elaborate arguments and lengthy quotations from all

available reports outside the State, and volumes of dissenting minutes, the sum and substance of what the committee have achieved is the grouping of the various communities and allotment of shares with mathematical accuracy and proportion. This result, I beg to submit, could have been very easily achieved by entrusting the whole work to a responsible and an experienced officer of the State that could have saved a lot of time and energy, and above all, the precious money of the taxpayer.

Now coming to the various recommendations contained in the report we find that the first and foremost of them is the recommendation relating to communal representation. I accept the principle of communal representation, but I do not accept the principle of communal representation based on the numerical strength. Now at page 7 of the report we find a statement expressed that public services are maintained at the cost of the tax-payer. From this, it is clear that representation must go side by side with taxation. Now the principle of representation is the legitimate right primarily of the tax-payer more than of anybody else. It is the principle of representation because of taxation – that is strictly applied in the matter of constituting responsible bodies like our legislatures. Even in the case of other representative institutions we find the same principle of representation based on taxation adhered to. In fact till a system of adult franchise is introduced this principle of representation based on taxation cannot be deviated. My submission is that this principle namely, representation on the ground of taxation, that is, based on taxation, is the proper and right principle to be adopted.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : May I know whether the member is advocating the principle of representation for legislature or for executive posts ?

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI : For both, I am now referring to the legislature to show how the principle should be applied in the matter of constituting the legislature. I will show how representation based on taxation is the right and proper principle to be adopted so long as the existing state of things continues. The aim and function of the State excepting the extreme type of Bolshevik State is the protection of property and proprietory rights. I beg to submit in a body like the legislature if representation is based on an adult franchise, the land-holders will have a poor representation.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : Is the member in order in referring to this.

CHAIRMAN : Is it the point of the member that representation in public service should be based on the tax paid by each community ? I myself do not see any relevancy for that.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI : That is my point. I was only referring to legislative bodies to show that they are constituted on the basis of taxation. Now I wish to point out that the fact of representation in legislative bodies is based on the principle of taxation. This

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is a sound principle to be adopted for the following reason As I said, the function of the State, the important function as I call it, is the protection of property and proprietory rights. In a system of adult franchise, when the principle of representation based on taxation is deviated from, then we will not get a body which is properly representing, especially the land-holders or the proprietory classes. The consequence will be that the proprietory or the land-holders class will get a poor representation. The result will be disastrous to the land holders. In this connection I may refer to a fact which took place yesterday when the Edavagai Bill was under discussion. Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai in his usual vehemence argued that the Chiefs should be deprived of their proprietory rights simply because they happen to be absentee landlords.

CHAIRMAN : I may draw the attention of the member that this point has remote relevancy to the subject under discussion.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI : If the Chair will permit me I will show how it is relevant.

If the land-owners are properly represented their interests will not be jeopardised. Otherwise we will get representatives who will not look to the interests of the proprietor, who will not look into the interests of the property. Similarly if the same principle of representation on account of taxation is applied to recruiting men in the public service, I think we will get men who have more stake in the country, men who have more interest in the welfare of the tax-payer. The posts in public service are places of power and a tax-payer has to depend much on the public service. This is what the Miller Committee observed. I quote page 163 of the report :

> "Under the present system of Government, the officers of Government in the higher grades of service have necessarily much influence in shaping the policy of the administration."

So only on this principle namely, the principle of representation on the ground of taxation, we will get men who have more stake in the country, men who have interest in the welfare of the people and property and above all in the well-being of the State as a whole.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI ay I know whether the member is an authority for starting a doctrine on representation by taxation ?

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI : I have formed this opinion based on common sense and experience, so far as I have gained from the working of several institutions. I do not rely upon any authority for this doctrine.

May I ask, Sir, what is the principle adopted in recruiting directors and members of management boards in the case of companies. There we find the same principle adopted. Members who contribute a greater share are recruited as directors and managers in managing boards.

Thus on principle and as a matter of right, those who contribute the greatest share to the coffers of the State ought to get the greatest representation. That is my suggestion with regard to the principle of communal representation.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is there not a difference between the taxes collected by Government and the shares taken by the share-holders of the company?

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: Not much. The shares contributed by the members go to form the fund of the company. Similarly the tax goes to the maintenance of the State.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether it is not open to the share-holders to withdraw their money from the company?

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: There is a slight difference in that respect. That has nothing to do with the illustration that I have referred to.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI. May I know whether a particular individual could refuse to pay tax to Government?

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: He cannot.

My suggestion is, on principle and as a matter of right, communal representation must be on the basis of taxation and not on numerical strength.

Coming to several departments of Government let me first deal with Devaswom. There is a resolution passed by the committee that persons directly recruited to the Devaswom Department should not be transferred to any other department and *vice versa*.

This I beg to submit is curtailing the legitimate rights and privileges of men entering into the public service. This is very unfair. The question of promotion and transfer ought to rest with Government. I am afraid the resolution itself is *ultra vires* in view of the terms of reference. The terms of reference refer to direct recruitment and do not refer either to promotion or to transfer.

Then coming to the Judicial Department the recommendation is made that the members of the bar should be recruited as Munsiffs, Second Judges and High Court Judges. But an exception seems to have been made in the case of District Judges. On what principle that exception is made I am at a loss to understand. Is it because a District Judge's place is more sacred than a High Court Judge's place?

Then, in this connection, I would like to add one more suggestion. Provision is being made regarding the recruitment of District Munsiffs, Judges, etc. from the members of the Bar. Similar provision should also be made with regard to the recruitment of medical men and teachers from private practitioners and private school teachers respectively. The suggestion that I make is fair and reasonable. Then with regard to women I have got one word to say. Women have been denied right of communal representation. Is it because they have gone ahead of

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men in social reform or is it because there is none in the committee to plead their cause vehemently? I am at a loss to understand. The latter must be the main reason. If communal representation is applied in the case of men, it ought to be applied as a matter of right in the matter of recruiting women also. With these suggestions I close my speech.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: My humble suggestion so far as recruitment to the public service is concerned is that character and efficiency should the sole tests. Peace and prosperity of the inhabitants of the country depend upon the efficient manner in which the administration is conducted and justice meted out. We have only to see in this connection what nature has taught us. Teaching of nature will be a valuable and safe guide to decide future conduct. Supposing a man is involved in a difficult litigation, though he has got his own relatives as members of the legal profession, he straightaway goes to the best lawyer ignoring the fact whether he belongs to this community or to that community. So also when questions of personal considerations come in we go in only for the best man.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Whether the official members can transact business relating to official matters and dispose of fi es, etc. in the House or they should attend to the speeches of the members? Is it not discourteous?

CHAIRMAN: Let me know what the Law Member has to say with regard to the point of order?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is usual for the official members to take down notes of the speechs. I have nothing more to add.

CHAIRMAN: It is not open to official members to transact official business in the House and go through departmental files. If they are taking notes or marking important points which have been brought to light during the course of the discussion on the motion before the House, that is permissible. I may request the Secretary to see that peons do not take big trays of papers and load the table in front of the House.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Again suppose a man is affected by a disease. There may be members of his family in that profession qualified to attend on him. Even then what does he do? He goes to the best man for treatment irrespective of his caste or creed. So also we are not influenced by communal bias when we go in for purchases in the bazaar. Thus natural inclination is that the best ought to be selected in everything. It has to be admitted that the Government are practically yielding to communal representation and gradually accepting it though they have not declared it openly in so many words. The report of the Laws' Delays Commissioner who has submitted his report in 1931 will go to show how the recruitment by communal representation has affected the efficiency of administration. I will read a few lines from

the report, which may be interesting :

> "The answers to the questionnaire on the subject and mass of evidence recorded therein unmistakably reveal the public feeling that the operation of communal principle in the recruitment of judicial officers has in recent times perceptibly affected the general level of efficiency in the judiciary."

This committee was presided over by a very competent retired Judge of the High Court who has enough of experience of public service. After examining witnesses from different localities and considering the detailed evidence, the Laws' Delays Commissioner has come to the conclusion that the efficiency of the judiciary is bound to deteriorate if the Government accept the principle of communal representation. When there is such a valuable piece of evidence, which was arrived at after a detailed enquiry and when nature teaches us that for everything we should select the best, I cannot understand why we should have communal representation in public service. Sir, so long as there is no party system of Government in Travancore as in British India I cannot understand the necessity for having the communal representation in the public service. In a place where there is party system of Government one community may take undue advantage when it comes to power. So long as there is no party Government, in Travancore there is no necessity for communal representation in service. On this ground also I would submit that the principle of communal representation is not advisable. Public service is not the place for the exhibition of different species of men. The public must have confidence in the administration of justice and confidence in the efficiency of the officers also. If my information is correct when the Madras Government passed an order that communal representation ought to be the test in the matter of appointments, and when the same was communicated to the Judges of the High Court the then Chief Justice seems to have written to the Government that so long as the High court is responsible for the administration of justice they could not accept the principle of communal representation. He further remarked that if the Government are very particular of having this communal representation in the Judicial Department it is better to take away the power of appointment from the High Court and have the judges nominated by the Government themselves. I understand even now notwithstanding the order of the Government they are looking up only to efficiency and character in the matter of selection. When the Madras Government order was not given effect to by such an independent judicial body, I cannot understand why the communal principle should be followed here. (*Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi. Hear, hear*). That the communal representation may not be happy or healthy will also be clear from the report of the committee itself. Notwithstanding that our committee was represented by the best and capable men, they could not agree in any of their recommendations. That is sufficient evidence to show that communal representation will not be healthy. Sir, whatever we may say we do not know what the intentions of the Government are about the report. In case the Government accept the principle of communal

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representation what ought to be the manner in which it should be applied. I would like to say a few words in that connection. By that I do not admit that I favour communal representation. What I submit is that if the Government are going to accept the principle of communal representation, such representations ought to be given only for backward communities such as Ezhavas, Mahomedans and such other people. I would suggest that 25 per cent. may be set apart to such people if the Government are very particular in having communal representation. So far as other communities are concerned there is sufficient number of competent men available and as such an open competitive examination should be held to select the best men. At least in the Department of Education and in the Department of Administration of Justice characcter and efficiency should be the sole tests. In these departments I submit, communal representation should not be introduced. So far as the Education Department is concerned the Director of public Instruction who was in the committee has given valid reasons why communal representation should not be given effect to. It is in colleges and schools that children are educated and trained. Unless they get the best education and training possible from the best men how can we expect them to work and behave properly when they enter life. In that department communal representation should never be accepted. Then I have only to make a few suggestions with regard to the appointment of Munsiffs. With regard to the appointment of Munsiffs they are being generally selected from the High Court Bar. It is admitted that there is a great deal of congestion in the High Court itself. If we extend the principle of recruitment of Munsiffs to vakils practising in the mofussil courts that will to some extent relieve the congestion of the High Court. I submit that those who are practising in the mofussil courts will have more convenience and opportunities to come in close touch with the clientele and will not be inferior to those practising in the High Court. There is also a disparity in the age-limit fixed for recruitment from the Bar and the department. 35 is the age-limit fixed for recruitment from the Bar and 40 from the department. I think it is not reasonable to fix a different age-limit for men to be recruited from the Bar. If the Munsiffs can be recruited from the staff at the age of 40 when they have forgotten and lost touch with the subject of law, why not vakils recruited from the Bar should also be given the same age-limit.

Mr. K. K. THOMAS: Sir, I have been noting that it is very difficult, almost impossible, to reach perfection in any matter. The report before us has been the result of very serious attempt by men competent to tackle this difficult question of representation of the several communities in the service. It contains several very valuable suggestions and generally, I may say, the recommendations made are acceptable. But, there are certain matters on which there may be vital differences of opinion. There are several things which are the result of deep deliberation and consideration of the difficulties that

present Travancoreans. For the past so many years, as education advanced, people have been clamouring day in and day out for communal representation and the discussion has been with regard to the claims of individual communities for entering into the public service. So early as 1927, the Dewan of the State, late Mr. Watts, said that "A rigid mathematical formula yielding precision and exactitude in proportion to community and appointment is one of the best instruments for the destruction of peace and happiness in the country." That has been also the pronouncement made by one of our previous Dewans Mr. Raghaviah before this House.

The following general principles have been laid down by Government:—

"(1) No one will be eligible for admission to the public service on the ground that he belongs to a particular community.

(2) Equal opportunities will be given to all communities for admission to the service.

(3) Other things being equal, preference will be given to unrepresented and poorly represented communities.

(4) It is out of the question to make provision for the representation of every individual community but only of certain well defined unitary groups.

(5) Even in the case of these groups representation in the service will be based more on the number of qualified hands available and willing to take up appointments in each group than on its numerical strength.

(6) Communal considerations can prevail only in the case of initial appointments, whether permanent or temporary, and not of promotions."

Government accordingly accepted the general principle, the general and wholesome principle of giving equal opportunities to all communities for admission to the public service, and said that no man would be debarred, by virtue of his birth alone, from serving the country. If Government had stopped here, there would have been no difficulty. So far, we accept that but, later on, when the pressure increased, Government naturally yielded, and the result was that a G. O. was issued by Government dividing the population into certain main communities. This is given in the report as (1) Brahmins, (2) Nairs, (3) other caste-Hindus, (4) Christians, (5) Ezhavas, (6) Mohammadans and (7) other classes. If the division of communities had been confined to these seven groups some appreciable result on workable basis would have been obtained. But later on when the pressure is increased we are again subdividing into four special groups consisting of about 15 subdivisions, and use it naturally to a sort of *reductio ad absurdum.* We come to 13 important communities with several minor communities for special classification. Such a sort of development, as one may say, has

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reduced the principle of communal representation to a sort of *reductio ad absurdum*. But we cannot be unmindful of the fact, as Mr. Govindan said, that there is a sort of demand for one's own respect, a great deal of feeling that a man belonging to one community should not be denied the opportunity of serving the country in the public service. If the communities had been divided into four or five main groups, as in Madras, it would have been possible to work out the scheme. But, now we find that the whole State has been divided into 30 or 40 groups and still there is the possibility for further division. So any recommendation which you make for a proper representation of these sub-communities in the public service on a population basis will become impossible of achievement. Even the report shows how difficult their task was that, even after the deliberation of several competent and experienced men, who were representatives of each of the communities, they were unable to find any solution and the result was the dissenting minutes of 7 or 8 members.

Now, taking the report as a whole, there are certain points which have to be accepted, while there are certain others which have to be thrown out. The main objection that I find is the recommendation to distribute appointments in the inferior service on a population basis to all communities, irrespective of the fact whether these communities are literate or illiterate. I think, for recruitment to public service, qualification and merit should be given the first and foremost importance. When the communities are only divided into 4 or 5 groups it won't be difficult to find qualified men, men able to do substantial work and give us the value of their work for the emoluments paid to them. The reservation of appointments on population basis alone is quite difficult and impracticable. Even though the committee are aware of this, they have recommended it only for subordinate services. I think that every man may not be competent to discharge even the duties attaching to the inferior service. When we want a peon we always go in for one who has some intelligence, some common sense, some cleverness, etc., and so the distribution of even such appointments on population basis alone is not right. Then with regard to other appointments we will again go back to the principles given in para 25 of the report. If these six rules are strictly adhered to, I think, we have got what we want in the matter of recruitment to the public service, and nobody will be debarred from entering the service simply because he belongs to a particular community. These rules may be regarded as general rules, framed by Government for recruitment to the public service, and the Public Service Commission, if appointed, or the Government officers who are now making appointments, may be asked to adhere strictly to them and the return of appointments carefully scrutinised and checked by the Secretariat. Thus I think much of the trouble before us may be avoided.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether he is not for distribution of appointments on population basis?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I am not for distribution of appointments on population basis alone. So far as I am aware, it pleases none of the communites, Christians are not pleased, Nayars are not pleased, Mahomedans are not pleased and the depressed classes are not pleased. Then why should we go into this division? That is the important position. Now most of the trouble arose because of the impression generally gaining outside that appointments are monopolised by one community.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he is agreeable to divide the Christian community into two main groups, Syrians and non-Syrians?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: It is not a question of my satisfaction, Sir. I have to come to that point. Now with regard to my own community it is true there are a number of divisions, both among Syrians and non-Syrians. They may be divided into Syrians and non-Syrians. It is a racial division and not a division of religion or religious persuasion. I may be a Catholic to-day and to-morrow a Jacobite; because a change does not mean much to me. While as a Syrian, one may say that the Syrian Christians may be classed together just as Nayars are classed together, and in the case of Roman Catholics—I do not know if they will agree to such a grouping, but it is not the question of their agreeing—(Hear, hear) Syrian Catholics and non-Catholics may be clubbed together as one division. It is just so easy. But it is not so easy with regard to other religious denominations as it is difficult to change the mode of the worship. The depressed classes may be separately grouped.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: So far as Hindus are concerned, may I know from the member whether he will be satisfied with two groups, caste-Hindus and non-caste Hindus, instead of the various groups?

MR. K. K. THOMAS; I think Ezhavas are to be classed separately.

I know that if this grouping be adopted, with regard to other communities as well, the number of communities may be reduced and thus instead of 30 or 40 communities we will be able to have a smaller number, 4 or 5. The success of the Justice Party in Madras was mainly due to the fact that these sub-communities were not taken into account. It is only a large division of Brahmins and non-Brahmins. They did not go to specially classify Chetties, Naidus, Kammalas, etc. If they had followed that, their result would have been a failure.

Now with regard to the recommendations for recruitment to the Revenue Department, I think that some direct recruitment of Proverthicars at least have to be made to satisfy the claims of the unrepresented communities in the department. The trouble arose mostly on account of the impression that the whole service were monopolised by one particular community. It is rather unfair to the Nayars to say that out

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of 21,000 appointments in the Public Service, the Nayar gets 12,000, *i. e.* more than half. The vast proportion is in the lower ranks and in the inferior service which alone comes to about 5,000. So, I think, if 50 per cent. of vacancies in the grade of Proverthicars be filled by direct recruitment from the unrepresented communities this trouble may be avoided and each of the unrepresented communities may be given sufficient representation.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: What about the total amount of salaries?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I have not calculated, but it will be less in proportion. I think the Proverthikars' salaries may not be so much as that of the higher officers. In the lower grades of service the Nayars are too many, much more than in the higher grades and it is quite justifiable that the unrepresented communities should be given a chance.

Now with regard to the Public Service Commission the report makes a representation that five non-officials and one official may be appointed in the Public Service Commission. I think the criticisms made by Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai regarding the constitution of the Commission is very relevant. It must consist of very decent people who have had practical experience in the world and who are able to exercise their powers of discretion correctly, so that no community may throw the blame that they were not above board, that they were partial to any particular community. To avoid that, I think, it may be even better to give the responsibility to one single person, provided that we make a proper selection of the individual. I am not particular whether he be a Travancorean or an outsider, but he must be a man above suspicion.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Does the member mean that he has no confidence in a Travancorean for this post?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: No. I do not mean that. I only suggest that if you can find a competent Travancorean, even if he be a retired man whom all the communities will be able to appreciate that man must be chosen for this post. Otherwise, it would be better to go in for an outsider.

With regard to appointments in aided schools some criticisms have been levelled by some of the members against the managers of aided institutions.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know by whom, Sir?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I think Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai himself.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I don't think I said anything.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Then it may be, Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.

It is seen from the report of the committee that there are certain aided schools where all communities are not properly treated and where instruction is not of the right sort. But I must say that there are certain schools where the instruction imparted is much better than that imparted in Government schools.

When we come to English Schools we find that there are many aided schools under the management of Christians and other classes. The instruction given in those schools compares very favourably or even better than the instruction given in Government managed schools. Government institutions may be models but the examination results show that several of the institutions under private managements are more efficient than Government institutions. All these aided institutions do not depend entirely on the Government grant. It is true that Government spend about 10 lakhs of rupees by way of subsidy. But this fact should not induce Government to meddle with the internal management of private institutions. The managements, in several cases I know, spend large sums of money on the development of their institutions and they do take in people of other communities also. I know in the Kottayam C. M. S. College, in the Alwaye College, in the M. D. and M. T. Seminary High schools, there are members on the staff who do not belong to any of the communities that are managing those schools. So, a wholesale condemnation of these aided institutions is not correct and Government should think twice before they put in their fingers into the private managements of several of these schools. Unless a very strong case is made out of mismanagement corruption and rank communalism it would not be right or proper for any Government to interfere in any of the private schools. With these few words I commend most of the resolutions embodied in this report.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : അനേകലക്ഷം ആളുകളുടെ അനേകകാലത്തെ ആഗ്രഹത്തിന്റെയും അപേക്ഷയുടേയും പ്രക്ഷോഭണത്തിന്റേയും ഫലമായി ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും പബ്ലിക്കസർവീസ് കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി. ഈ കമ്മററി മൂന്നമാസത്തിനകം ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടുസമർപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കമ്മററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു സമർപ്പിക്കുവാൻ രണ്ടുകൊല്ലകാലത്തോളം താമസിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നു. റിപ്പോർട്ടു പൂർത്തിയായതിനുശേഷവും ആറുമാസക്കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞാണു് പുറത്തു വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസ് ഒരുകാലത്തു വിദേശികളായ തമിഴ്ബ്രാഹ്മണരുടെ അധീനതയിൽ ഇരുന്നിരുന്നു. അവർ അതു ചിരകാലം അട്ടിപ്പേറായി വെച്ചിരുന്നു. മലയാളികളായ നാം ഏവരും ഏകയോഗക്ഷേമമായി അതിനെപ്പററി പ്രക്ഷോഭിക്കുകയും നിവേദനം സമർപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതിന്റെ ഫലമായി മലയാളിമെമ്മോറിയൽ ഉണ്ടായി. അതിന്റെ മൂന്നാമത്തെ പേരുകാരൻ ഒരു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനിയെന്ന സംഗതി ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോഴും ഓർമ്മിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ചിരകാലം സ്വായത്തമായി അട്ടിപ്പേറായി വെച്ചിരു

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

ന്ന നായന്മാരും നായന്മാരോടൊപ്പം മററുസവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളുംപബ്ലിക്കുസർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചു. ഇവിടെ ചിരകാലമായി നടമാടിയിരുന്നബ്രാഹ്മണമേധാവിത്വത്തെ തട്ടിത്തകർത്തു. ഇത്രയുംആയിട്ടോ അഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കും അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കും പബ്ലിക്കുസർവീസിൽ ന്യായമായ പ്രവേശനം സിദ്ധിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. രാജ്യത്തെ നട്ടെല്ലായ റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ പ്രവേശനത്തിനു പലതരത്തിലുള്ള ഒഴികഴിവു് അധികൃതന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞുതുടങ്ങി. അതിനുകാരണം ദേവസ്വവും റവന്യൂവും ആയി സംഘടിപ്പിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടാണു്. എന്നാൽ അതിനെ രണ്ടായി വിഭജിക്കണംഎന്നുള്ള ഒരു പ്രക്ഷോഭണം അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളും അഹിന്ദുക്കളും കൂടി ഏകയോഗക്ഷേമമായി പൊരുതതിൻെറ ഫലമായി ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് റവന്യൂദേവസ്വം ഇങ്ങനെ രണ്ടായി വിഭജിക്കപ്പെട്ടു. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങനെ വിഭജിച്ചു എങ്കിലും നിർബാധം എല്ലാവർക്കും പ്രവേശനം അനുവദിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. ഇതിൻെറ കവാടം എല്ലാവർക്കുമായി തുറന്നുകൊടുത്ത നിയമനാധികാരികൾ സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളായിരുന്നതിനാൽ ഇതരവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കു് അവർ പ്രവേശനം നൽകിയിരുന്നില്ല. ആകയാൽ അതിൻെറഫലവും നാമമാത്രമായിത്തീർന്നു. രാജ്യത്തിലെ അൻപതു ശതമാനം ജനങ്ങളിൽ രണ്ടരശതമാനത്തിനുമാത്രമെ ഉദ്യോഗംകൊടുക്കുവാൻ നമുക്കു സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. പ്രക്ഷോഭകർത്താക്കളുടെ ഹിതാനുസരണം സമുദായപ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം നൽകിയാലും ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഉദ്യോഗവഴക്കു് അവസാനിക്കുമെന്നു് എനിക്കു വിശ്വാസമില്ല. ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ തോതനുസരിച്ചു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇപ്പോഴും തമിഴ്ബ്രാഹ്മണരുടെ കൈവശമാണു കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനെ കാണാനുള്ള കണ്ണു് കൃസ്ത്യാനിക്കില്ല. അവർ പറയുന്ന നായർമേധാവിത്വമാണു് ഇവിടെ നിലനിൽക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനെ തട്ടിത്തകർക്കണമെന്നു മനസ്സിൽ വല്ലതും വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വല്ലതും പ്രവർത്തിച്ചാലുള്ള ഗുണദോഷനിരൂപണം ഇന്നത്തെ പ്രക്ഷോഭണത്തിൽ മുന്നിട്ടുനിൽക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു് ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു് എനിക്കു് അജ്ഞാതമായിട്ടാണു് ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ രണ്ടരശതമാനംആളുകൾക്കുമാത്രം ഉദ്യോഗംകൊടുത്തു് അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടേയുള്ള അൻപതുലക്ഷംജനങ്ങളെ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഇന്നു് ആരുവിചാരിച്ചാലും സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ഇന്നു് ഇവിടേയുള്ള സകലസമുദായങ്ങളുംകൈകോർത്തുപിടിച്ചു മുൻപോട്ടുവന്നു ഏകയോഗക്ഷേമമായി പെരുമാറിയാലും ഈ ഉദ്യോഗവഴക്കു തീരുന്നതല്ല. തീരണമെങ്കിൽ സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗ

ത്തിലുള്ള ആകർഷണീയത കുറയ്ക്കണം. അല്ലാതെ യാതൊരുമാർഗ്ഗവും ഞാൻ കാണുന്നില്ല.

CHAIRMAN: ചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കുമ്പോൾ മെമ്പർ ഇരിക്കണം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനായുള്ള ആകർഷണീയത കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതെങ്ങനെ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അതിനെപ്പററി ഒരു മറുപടി പറയാൻ വിഷമമാണ്. എങ്കിലും കഴിയുന്നതും അതിനുള്ള പ്രതാപത്തെ കുറയ്ക്കുക അതായത്, ഇപ്പോൾ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനമായതുകൊണ്ടു കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളവും പടിയും കുറയ്ക്കണം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറച്ചാൽ അന്ന് യോഗ്യന്മാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ കിട്ടുമെന്നു വിശ്വാസമുണ്ടോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇന്ന് ഉദ്യോഗം കള്ളുഷാപ്പു പോലെ ലേലംചെയ്താൽ പിടിക്കാൻ ധാരാളം ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടല്ലൊ. ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യയും കിട്ടും. അത്രയ്ക്കു ആകർഷണീയത ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന് ഇന്നത്തെ നിലക്കു ഇവിടെയുണ്ടു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കാര്യം കള്ളുഷാപ്പിനോടാണോ ഉപമിക്കുന്നതു്? (ചിരി)

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ചോദിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു് അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞു എന്നേയുള്ളു. ഇനി നമ്മുടെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു വിഷയമായിരിക്കുന്ന കമ്മററിറിപ്പോർട്ടു് അതേതരത്തിൽ ചവററുകുട്ടയിലേക്കു തള്ളുന്നതു ഏററവും നല്ലതായിരിക്കും. (Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi ഹിയർ ഹിയർ). മി. പി. കെ. നാരായണപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ തിരിഞ്ഞുനോക്കാൻ കൊള്ളരുതാത്ത ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടാണ് അതെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കമ്മററിയിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുമായി ഒരു ഡസൻ ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടു്. രണ്ടു ധനമാരെ പിടിച്ചു് ഇതിൽ ഇട്ടിരുന്നതു് എന്തിനാണെന്നു എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. എൻെറ പല സ്നേഹിതന്മാരോടും ഞാൻ ഇതിനെപ്പററി സംസാരിച്ചു. അവരും ഇതുപോലെയാണു പറയുന്നതു്. അവക്കും ഇതേപ്പററി ദൃഢമൂലമായി ഒരു അഭിപ്രായം പറയാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പറായ മി. സി. ഒ. മാധവൻതന്നെയും ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പല ഭാഗത്തോടും യോജിക്കാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: മി. തയ്യിൽ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ ഈ കമ്മററിയിൽ ഒരു അംഗമാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അറിയാം. അയാൾ കാരണമാണ് ഒരു കത്തോലിക്കൻ ജഡ്ജിയായി ഹൈക്കോർട്ടിൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും ഇതുപോലെതന്നെ സമീപകാലത്തു കത്തോലിക്കർക്കു വേതനം കിട്ടുവാൻ കാരണം താനാണെന്നുംമററുമൊക്കെ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. പൊതുക്കത്തിൽ ആ മനുഷ്യൻ ചെയ്യാത്ത പല സംഗതികളും ചെയ്തു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു നടക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവയോഗ്യമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടുംമററും തയ്യിൽ മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻെറ പേരു മകേറക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ല. (ചിരി) ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ആളുകൾനിമിത്തമാണ് ഈ പ്രക്ഷോഭണം ഉണ്ടാകാൻതന്നെ കാരണം.

അവശസമുദായങ്ങളായി ഈ കമ്മററിയിലുള്ള സകല മെമ്പറന്മാരും ഈ കമ്മററിറിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളോടും യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. എട്ടോൻപതു ലക്ഷംവരുന്ന സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പബ്ലിക്കസർവ്വീസ് കൈവശം വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതു കണ്ടുകൊണ്ടു മഹാഭൂരിപക്ഷമുള്ള അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളും അഹിന്ദുക്കളും കൂടിവന്ന് നിങ്ങളെ പിടിച്ചിറക്കി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കയ്യാലാക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതരത്തിലാണു പുറത്തുള്ള പ്രക്ഷോഭണം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: പുറത്ത് അങ്ങിനെ വല്ല പ്രക്ഷോഭണവും നടക്കുന്നതായി മെമ്പർക്ക് അറിയാമോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ചിലതൊക്കെ നടക്കുന്നതായും നടന്നിട്ടുള്ളതായും ഞാൻ പത്രങ്ങളിൽ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ആളുകൾ മുന്നോട്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. പുറത്തുണ്ടാകുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഏതായാലും ഇതു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയ്ക്കു വിഷയീഭവിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഈ പ്രക്ഷോഭണത്തിൻെറ പ്രസക്തി എത്രമാത്രമുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

CHAIRMAN: The question is not relevant for the discussion. Please proceed.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ രണ്ടുതരമായിട്ടാണ് കമ്മററിറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതായത് താഴ്ന്ന

തരമെന്നും ഉയൎന്നതരമെന്നും. താഴ്ന്നതരത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അതാകും കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു ചില നിഷ്കൎഷ വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഉയൎന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതിൽ ചില തെറ്റുകളൊക്കെ കാണാം. ഉയൎന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ മത്സര പരീക്ഷമൂലം ക്ലിപ്തശതമാനം റിസർവ്വ് ചെയ്യണമെന്നുംമറ്റും കമ്മറ്റി റിപ്പോൎട്ടു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം മുൻപുപറഞ്ഞ പ്രക്ഷോഭകാരികളുടെ ഭാഷയിൽതന്നെ പറകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗം ആരു് അട്ടിപ്പേറായിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ അവൎക്കായി ഇതു് മാറ്റിവെച്ചിരിക്കുകയല്ലെ എന്നു് സംശയം തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നു. താഴ്ന്നതരം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ വിഭജിക്കുന്നതിനു ഹിന്ദുക്കൾ, ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ, മഹമ്മദീയർ എന്നീ പ്രധാനവിഭാഗങ്ങളിലെ ഉപവിഭാഗങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും മറ്റും പരിഗണിക്കുകയും അവൎക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ടകാൎയ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും മറ്റും നിൎദ്ദേശിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഉയൎന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെസംബന്ധിച്ചു് അതിൽ പല വ്യത്യാസങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടു്. അതു് ഈ തരത്തിൽ വിഭജിക്കാതെ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ, മഹമ്മദീയർ, ഹിന്ദുക്കൾ എന്നിങ്ങനെമാത്രമെ വിഭജിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. വാസ്തവം പറയുന്നപക്ഷം ഇവിടെയാണു് ചില ഗിൽറ്റ് പ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ തോതുവെച്ചു് നോക്കുമ്പോൾ അവൎണ്ണഹിന്ദുസമുദായത്തിന്റെ വീതത്തെ സവൎണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കൾ കരസ്ഥമാക്കുവാൻ ധാരാളം സാധിക്കും. മറ്റൊരുശങ്ക ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെസംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്. ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളിൽ അകത്തോലിക്കർ മാത്രമെ നേരത്തെ പബ്ളിക്ക് സൎവ്വീസിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. അങ്ങിനെഉള്ള അകത്തോലിക്കർ കത്തോലിക്കാ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ പങ്കുകൂടി കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഇതൊരു സുഗമമായ മാൎഗ്ഗമല്ലയൊ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ കൂട്ടാളികൾ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട കത്തോലിക്കാ സമുദായം വളരെതാമസിച്ചാണു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ആരംഭിച്ചതു്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മതത്തെ ഹനിക്കുമെന്നുംമറ്റും ശങ്കിച്ചായിരിക്കാം, കത്തോലിക്കാ വൈദികമേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ കത്തോലിക്കരെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്പഠനത്തിനു ആദ്യകാലത്തു് അനുവദിച്ചില്ല. അതിന്റെഫലം ഇപ്പോൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ വൈദികമേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്റെ കല്പനകേട്ടതുകൊണ്ടു് അവൎക്കു ഇംഗ്ലീഷ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ പ്രാപിക്കാൻ കാലതാമസം നേരിട്ടു. ഇതിന്റെഫലമായി യോഗ്യതയുള്ള അകത്തോലിക്കർ ധാരാളമായി സൎവ്വീസിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചു. ഒരു കത്തോലിക്കൻ അകത്തോലിക്കനായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ അടുക്കൽ അപേക്ഷകൊണ്ടുപോയാൽ നിശ്ചയമായും ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കയില്ല.

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

പിന്നെ കത്തോലിക്കരായിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു ഏതെങ്കിലും സഹായംസിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽനിന്നാണ്. അതിൽ പലക്കും പക്ഷാന്തരമുണ്ടായേക്കാം. എൻെറ മനഃസാക്ഷി ആ തരത്തിൽതന്നെയാണ് ഇന്നും നിലനില്ക്കുന്നതു്. താഴ്ന്നതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഏതെല്ലാംതരത്തിലുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ ആ തരത്തിൽതന്നെ ഉയന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കും ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. മത്സരപരീക്ഷയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുന്നപക്ഷം അതു കായ്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു് അത്യാവശ്യം വേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനാണ് ഞാൻ. എന്നാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ നിലക്കു പരീക്ഷകനായാലും പരീക്ഷ്യനായാലും അതിനുവരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ പലതെററുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാറുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കും കേൾക്കാൻ ഇടയായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് മത്സരപരീക്ഷ എല്ലാസമുദായക്കാക്കും വെയ്ക്കുക എന്നുവന്നാൽ അതിൽ ജനസംഖ്യഅനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ആ വർഗ്ഗക്കാക്ക് കൊടുക്കുക എന്നല്ലാതെ മറെറാന്നും ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. ഇനിയും മത്സരപരീക്ഷയും ഒന്നുംകൂടാതെ ഉദ്യോഗംകൊടുത്താലും അവശസമുദായക്കാക്ക് എത്രകൊല്ലംകൊണ്ടാണ് പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കിട്ടുന്നതു്. ചുരുങ്ങിയതാകാലും ഇനിയും ഇരുപത്തഞ്ചുകൊല്ലം വേണം. ഡിഗ്രിയും സമ്പാദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു തൊഴിലില്ലാതെ നടക്കുന്ന യുവാക്കന്മാരാണ് ഇന്നുകാണുന്ന ഈ പ്രക്ഷോഭണങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു്. വീടും പറമ്പും എല്ലാം പണയമെഴുതി വലുതായ സംഖ്യമുടക്കി തൊഴിലില്ലാത്ത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി ചിലവുചെയ്തു് യോഗ്യതസമ്പാദിച്ച ആളുകളും പത്രങ്ങളും അവശസമുദായങ്ങളും കൂടിയാണ് ഈ തരം അന്തഃഛിദ്രങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീക്കുന്നതു്. കമ്മിററിയുടെ നിർദ്ദേശം അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്താൽതന്നെയും ഈ കൂട്ടരുടെ ഈ പരാതി നീങ്ങുമെന്ന് എനിക്കു വിശ്വാസമില്ല. കുറെകായ്യങ്ങൾകൂടി എനിക്കു പറയാനുണ്ടെങ്കിലും എൻെറ ശരീരസ്ഥിതി അനുവദിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara cum Nedumangad*): സർ, ഏററവും വിഷമമായ ഒരു കായ്യമാണ് ഈ പബ്ലിക് സർവ്വീസ് വഴക്കിന് ഒരു സമാധാനമുണ്ടാക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു്. എത്രയോ വഷക്കാലമായി സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം സ്ഥാനത്തും അസ്ഥാനത്തും ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇതിനു ഒരു നിവാരണമാഗ്ഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കാനായി ഗവമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു പബ്ളിക്സർവീസ്

കമ്മററിയെ നിയമിക്കുകയാണുണ്ടായത്. ഈ കമ്മററിയുടെ നിയമനത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി അനുമോദിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ നയജ്ഞതക്കും സന്മനസ്സിനും ലക്ഷ്യമായ ഈ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ വീണ്ടും അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു.

പബ്ലിക് സർവീസ്സിൽ പ്രവേശനത്തിനു പ്രഥമവും പ്രധാനവുമായ മാനദണ്ഡം കാര്യക്ഷമതയാണെന്നാണ് കമ്മററി നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. കാര്യക്ഷമതയെ കാര്യമായി കരുതാതെ ഒരു രാജ്യത്തെ വിവിധ സമുദായങ്ങളെ തമ്മിൽ യോജിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. പക്ഷെ പരിതസ്ഥിതികളെക്കൂടി അറിയണം. അതായതു് ചില സമുദായക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം പബ്ളിക് സർവ്വീസിൽ പ്രവേശനം ഇല്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. മുഖ്യമായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ഡിപ്രസ്സ്ഡ്ക്ലാസിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. അവക്കു ൫ ൦ ശതമാനം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ മാററിവച്ചശേഷമെ മററുള്ളവർക്കായി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ വീതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാവൂ. പിന്നീടു ൫ ൦ ശതമാനം മത്സരപരീക്ഷയ്ക്കായി വയ്ക്കുകയും ശേഷമുള്ള ഭാഗം ന്യൂനസമുദായക്കാർക്കായി വയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഈ ഡിപ്രസഡ്ക്ലാസിൽ ഏകദേശം ൧൫ ലക്ഷം ആളുകളുണ്ടു്. അതിൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ ഡിപ്രസ്ഡ് ക്ലാസിനെ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ വിഭാഗത്തോടുകൂടിച്ചേർത്തു് ആ വിഭാഗത്തിനു പ്രാധാന്യം കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നല്ലാതെ അതിൽപ്പെട്ട അധഃകൃതക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കു ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥകൊണ്ടു് വിശേഷാൽ ഗുണമൊന്നും സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് മുന്നോക്കക്കാരായ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻവിഭാഗത്തിനു കൂടുതലായ ആനുകൂല്യം ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ ഇതൊരു സൌകര്യമാകും. അധഃകൃതക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ പേരുംപറഞ്ഞു് മററുള്ളവർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗസമ്പാദനത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആനുകൂല്യം കിട്ടുമെന്നല്ലാതെ അധഃകൃതർക്ക് പ്രത്യേക പ്രയോജനം ഇതുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാകയില്ല. ഇതു് ഒരിക്കലും അനുവദിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല.

ഇനിയും കമ്മററിക്കു പററിയിട്ടുള്ള മറെറാരുതെററ് ഏററവും കുറഞ്ഞ വിഭാഗക്കാരെ കണക്കാക്കാതെ ഡിവിഷൻസായും സബ്ഡിവിഷൻസായും, സെക്ഷൻസായും, സബ്സെക്ഷൻസായും സമുദായങ്ങളെ തരംതിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതും ഒരിക്കലും ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. മി. കെ കെ. താമസ് പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ മുൻകാലങ്ങളിൽ ഏഴ് വിഭാഗക്കാർ മാത്രമെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളു. ഇപ്പോഠം അതു് പതിമൂന്നും പതിന്നാലും ആയിരിക്കുന്നു. റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു

പോലെ ഏഴുകൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞു് ഈ പ്രശ്നം വീണ്ടും പരിഗണിക്കപ്പെട്ട ബോൾ ഓരോ വ്യക്തിയും ഓരോ സമുദായമായിത്തീരുകയില്ലേ എന്നു ഞാൻ ബലമായി സംശയിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ അനേകം അസാധ്യങ്ങളായ കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾ വരാനിടയുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ ജാതിതിരിപ്പ് ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

ഇനി മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയലും എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവും ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ കാര്യക്ഷമതനോക്കി നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു പത്തുശതമാനം നീക്കിവെക്കണമെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു് ഒരിക്കലും മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല. തീർച്ചയായും ൫൦ ശതമാനത്തിൽ കുറയാതെ മത്സരപ്പരീക്ഷകളായി നീക്കി വയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ൯൦ ശതമാനം ഉദ്യോഗം റൊട്ടേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചു നൽകണമെന്നാണു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നതു്. അതു് ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ തങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു നിശ്ചിതശതമാനം ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസം ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനു് എപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുവോ അന്നുമുതൽ ആ സമുദായത്തിനു മററുസമുദായങ്ങളോടൊപ്പം മത്സരിച്ചു് മുന്നോട്ടുവരണമെന്നുള്ള മത്സരബുദ്ധി ഇല്ലാതാകുന്നു. അതു് ആ സമുദായത്തിനുതന്നെയും ഹാനികരമാണു്. അതിനാൽ ഈ പ്രകാരമുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥ ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതൊ സ്വീകാര്യമൊ അല്ല.

ഇനി എനിക്കു് ആക്റ്റിംഗ് സർവീസുകാരെപ്പററിയാണ് പറയാനുള്ളതു്. മൊത്തം മൂന്നുവർഷത്തിൽ കുറവായി ആക്റ്റിംഗ് സർവീസുള്ള പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൂടുതലുള്ള സമുദായത്തിലെ അംഗങ്ങളെ പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടിട്ട് പ്രാതിനിധ്യ കുറവായിട്ടുള്ള സമുദായത്തിലെ അംഗങ്ങളെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നാണ് പറയുന്നതു്. റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നതുപോലെ തുടർച്ചയായിട്ട് മൂന്നുവർഷത്തിനു താഴെയുള്ള ആക്റ്റിംഗ്സർവീസ് കിട്ടുന്നതുതന്നെ എട്ടും പത്തും കൊല്ലമായി വിട്ടു വിട്ടു കിട്ടുന്ന ആക്റ്റിംഗ്സർവീസിനുശേഷമായിരിക്കും. അങ്ങനെയുള്ളവരെ പിരിച്ചുവിടുക എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

ഇനി ഗവണ്മെൻറ് സഹായധനം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളെ പററിയാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ അധികവും ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ കൈവശത്തിലുമാണ്. അവരുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവർ പരീക്ഷ പാസായിവരുമ്പോൾ ഇതരസമുദായത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടവരും സ്കൂളിൽ വളരെക്കാലമായി ജോലിയായിരിക്കുന്നവരുമായ ആളുകളെ മാററി പാസായിവരുന്ന സ്വന്തസമുദായക്കാരെ നിയമിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു് സാധാരണയായി കണ്ടുവരുന്ന സംഭവമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും പ്രൈവററുസ്കൂളുകളുടെ സഹായധനം

വകയ്ക്ക് ആണ്ടുതോറും ഫ ഫ ലക്ഷം രൂപായോളം ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ ഗ്രാൻറുപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറാർഡർ അനുസരിച്ച് എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ടഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

ഒരു പബ്ലിക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷൻ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുക എന്നുള്ളതു നല്ലതുതന്നെയാണ്. എന്നാൽ അതിൻെറ പ്രസിഡൻറായി വെളിയിൽനിന്നും ഒരാളെ വരുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള ഈ കമ്മിററിയിലെ പ്രസിഡൻറിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ തീരെ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തുതന്നെ യോഗ്യതയും സാമർത്ഥ്യവുമുള്ള ആളുകൾ വിദേശത്തേക്കാറും കൂടുതലുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

പിന്നീടു എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് പോലീസ്, എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ മുതലായ വകുപ്പുകളിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം സ്വീകരിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ തീർച്ചയായും ജോലിനടപ്പിനു വളരെ വിഘാതം നേരിടും എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ ഈ തത്വം സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

എക്സൈസ്, ഫാറസ്റ്റ്, പോലീസ്, മുതലായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ കുറെക്കാലത്തേക്കു നായന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കാൻപാടില്ലാഎന്നുള്ള കമ്മററിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായി പ്രതിഷേധിക്കുന്നു. ആ ഭാഗം റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ സ്ഥാനം പിടിച്ചതിൽ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടുന്നു. ഒരു നായർ ബ്രിഗേഡ് ഉണ്ടു എന്നുള്ളതാണ് നായന്മാരെ കുറെക്കാലത്തേക്കു മേല്പറഞ്ഞ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ നിയമിച്ചുകൂടാഎന്നു പറയാനുള്ള കാരണം നായർബ്രിഗേഡ്തന്നെ ചരിത്രപ്രാധാന്യമുള്ള ഒന്നാണ്. അതുണ്ടാവാൻകാരണവും ചരിത്രപരമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. കുറെ നായന്മാർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിമാത്രം സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥാപനമല്ലാഅതു്. അതിനാൽ കമ്മിററിയുടെ അതു സംബന്ധിച്ച അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായിഎതിർക്കുന്നു.

മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരുടെ നിയമനത്തിൽ നാലിൽ ഒരുഭാഗം ബാറിൽനിന്നുനിയമിക്കണമെന്നാണ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു്. കാര്യക്ഷമതയെ പുരസ്കരിച്ച അതു തീർച്ചയായും. നാലിൽ മൂന്നുഭാഗംഎന്നാക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ എൻെറ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon cum Karunagapalli*) : സർ, ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വഴക്കിനുശമനം വരുത്തുന്നതിനായി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഒരു കമ്മിററിയോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതനുസരിച്ച് അവർസമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ടാണ് നമ്മുടെ മുമ്പാകെയി

[Mr. A. N Visvanatha Pillai.]

രിക്കുന്നതു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതുപോലെ രണ്ടു പ്രധാനകാര്യങ്ങളെ മുൻനിറുത്തിയാണ് കമ്മിററി ആലോചനനടത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതിൽ ഒന്ന് കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കു അശേഷം ഹാനിതട്ടാതെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും, മറെറാന്നു കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കുഹാനികരമല്ലാതെ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യംനൽകുന്നതിനുമായിരുന്നു. കാര്യക്ഷമതയെന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരിക്കലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു സർവീസ്സിൽ നിന്നു മാററിവയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതൊന്നാണു. പ്രൈവററായിട്ടു പണംകൊടുത്തു ഒരാളെകൊണ്ടു് ജോലിചെയ്യിക്കുമ്പോൾ അയാളേകൊണ്ടു് എത്രയുംകൂടുതൽ ജോലിചെയ്യിക്കാൻ നോക്കുമൊ അതുപോലെ സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിലും ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനനുസരണമായി കൂടുതൽ ജോലിചേയ്യിക്കേണ്ടതുഅത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പലവിധത്തിലുമുള്ള അസംതൃപ്തിയും, അസമാധനാവും തൽഫലമായി എവിടെയുംകാണപ്പെടുന്ന സമുദായ വിദ്വേഷവും എല്ലാം ഈ ഉദ്യോഗവഴക്കിൽ നിന്നുമാണ് ഉൽഭൂതമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇതു് ആക്കും വിസമ്മതിക്കാവുന്നതല്ല. അതിനാൽ മേല്പറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടുകാര്യങ്ങളേ മുൻനിറുത്തിവേണം ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെപ്പററി പര്യാലോചിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ ഇൻഫീരിയർ എന്നും, സുപ്പീരിയർ എന്നും രണ്ടായിട്ടാണല്ലോ തരംതിരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇൻഫീരിയർ സർവീസ്സിൽ ജനസംഖ്യ അനുസരിച്ചു് ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ വഴക്കിനു ശമനമുണ്ടാകുമെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്തു് ഈ വഴക്കു ശമിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണെൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇനി സുപ്പീരിയർ സർവീസ്സിനേ പററി പറയാം. സുപ്പീരിയർ സർവീസ്സിനെപററി പറയുമ്പോൾ അതിനു അനുരൂപമായ കണക്കു കൂടി ഈസന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഓക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഇതിൽ നാലു സമുദായങ്ങളാണു മുന്നിട്ടുനിൽക്കുന്നതു്; ഒന്ന് നായന്മാർ, രണ്ടു് ബ്രാഹ്മണർ, മൂന്നു മാർത്തോമ്മാ, നാലു ജാക്കൊബൈററു ക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾ. ഈ നാലുസമുദായങ്ങളും അക്കാലത്തു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുന്നിട്ടു് നിന്നിരുന്നവരാണെന്നാരും വിസമ്മതിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യംകിട്ടീട്ടുള്ളതു് ചരിത്രപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടാണു്. അല്ലാതെ അന്നത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറയോ ഈസമുദായക്കാരുടെ പൂർവികന്മാരുടേയൊ, തെററുകൊണ്ടല്ല. അതിനു അവരുടെ പിൻഗാമികളേ കുററം പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ല. സുപ്പീരിയർ സർവീസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് താഴെ പറയുന്ന കണക്കുകൾ നമുക്കു ഈ വിഷയത്തിന് കൂടുതൽ വെളിച്ചം

നാകുന്നതാണ് ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ ൧.൧ ശതമാനമുള്ള ബ്രാഹ്മണർക്ക് ൧൪ ശതമാനം ഉദ്യോഗമുണ്ട്. ൧൭ ശതമാനം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള നായന്മാർക്ക് ൪൦ ശതമാനം ഉദ്യോഗമുണ്ട്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: നായന്മാരാണ് ഏററവും താഴ്ന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അറിയാം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ബ്രാഹ്മണരുടെ നില എന്താണ്?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ബ്രാഹ്മണർക്ക് വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളാണ് അധികമുള്ളത്.

മാർത്തോമ്മാ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ ൨.൭ ശതമാനവും, അവർക്കുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗം ൪ ശതമാനവുമാണ്. ജാക്കോബൈററു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ ൩.൩ ശതമാനവും ഉദ്യോഗം ൩.൨൪ ശതമാനവുമാകുന്നു.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: കത്തോലിക്കരുടെ ശതമാനം കൂടി അറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതിൻെറ കണക്കു ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഈ കണക്ക് സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ ക്രമപ്രകാരമുള്ളവീതത്തെ എപ്രകാരം ബാധിക്കുമെന്ന് പരിശോധിച്ചു നോക്കാം. ജനസംഖ്യ അനുസരിച്ച് കിട്ടേണ്ടതിൻെറ പതിനഞ്ചിരട്ടി ഉദ്യോഗം ബ്രാഹ്മണരും മൂന്നിരട്ടി നായന്മാരും രണ്ടിരട്ടി മർത്തോമ്മാക്കാരും കൈവശം വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ജാക്കോബൈററു സമുദായക്കാർക്കു ചെയ്യേണ്ടവീതം മാത്രമെ അവരുടെ പക്കൽ ഉള്ളു.

ഇനി സുപ്പീരിയർ സർവീസിൽ തന്നെയുള്ള ഉയർന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുടെകാര്യം നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നൂറു രൂപായ്ക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം ൨൧൫ ആണ് എന്നു കാണാം. ഇതിൽ ബ്രാഹ്മണർക്കു ൮൦ ൩-ം നായന്മാർക്കു ൧൭൨-ം മാർത്തോമ്മാക്കാർക്കു ൩൦-ം ജാക്കോബൈററ്സിനു ൪൪-ം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളാണ് ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളത്, അതായതു ബ്രാഹ്മണർ ൮൨. നായന്മാർ ൨൮, മാർത്തോമ്മാ ൭.൪, ജാക്കോബൈററ്സ് ൩.൨-ംശതമാനമാണ്. അതിനാൽ ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ബ്രാഹ്മണർക്കു അതിൽ ൮൪ മടങ്ങും നായന്മാർക്കു ൧ ൧/൮ മടങ്ങും മാർത്തോമ്മാ സമുദായക്കാർക്കു ൨ ൧൧/൧൪ മടങ്ങും ജാക്കോബൈററ്സിനു അവർക്കു ന്യായമായി ചെയ്യേണ്ട വീതവും ഉണ്ടെന്നു കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു കാണാൻ കഴിയും.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർക്കു ൧൭൦ കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരുടെ ശമ്പളവും, ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർക്കു ൧൨൦ അസിസ്റ്റൻറന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളവും അല്ലേ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതെ. ഇനിയും ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ സമുദായത്തെ പൊതുവേ എടുത്തു നോക്കിയാൽ മുൻപറഞ്ഞ ൯൧൨ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ൨൩൩ ഉദ്യോഗം അവർക്കുണ്ടു് എന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. അതു് ൩൧.൧ ശതമാനവുമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ജനസംഖ്യ അനുസരിച്ചു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് ൨൯.൭ ശതമാനമേയുള്ളു. അതിനാൽ സമുദായങ്ങൾ പരസ്പരം കുററം പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: മെമ്പർ ശതമാനക്കണക്കുകൂട്ടി പറഞ്ഞതു് ദേവസ്വം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയാണോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അല്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഏതാനും കാലങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പു് ഏതാനും ചില സമുദായങ്ങളിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സർവീസിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തുകൂടാ എന്നൊരു വയ്പു് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതിന് ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളവരെ കുററംപറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് എന്താണ് പ്രയോജനമെന്നു് എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: മുൻകാലങ്ങളിൽ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചു പഠിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവർക്കല്ലേ ഇപ്പോൾ നിയമനാധികാരമുള്ളതു്?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഇന്ത്യയുടെ ഒരു ഭാഗമാണെന്നുള്ളതു് വിസ്മരിച്ചുകളയരുതു്. ഇവിടെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനു അവശത ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നുവരുകിൽ അതു ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പൊതുവേ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഒരവശതയായിരിക്കും. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ മാത്രം വിചാരിച്ചാൽ അതു പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതല്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഈഴവർ തുടങ്ങിയ അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവേശനമില്ലാതിരുന്ന കാലത്തു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് മലബാറിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശനം നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാം, എനിക്കറിവില്ല

ഏതായാലും ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ഒരു സന്ധി നിർദ്ദേശിക്കാനാണ് ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതു്. അതായതു് വിവിധസമുദായങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ മൈത്രിയോടുകൂടി ജീവിക്കത്തക്കവിധം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഈ വഴക്ക് എന്നത്തേക്കും അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുകയും ഇവിടെ സമാധാനം സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. അതിനാൽ കാര്യക്ഷമതക്ക് ഹാനിവരാതെ വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യം നൽകണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതുതന്നെയായിരുന്നു പരേതനായ മിസ്റ്റർ. വാട്ട്സ്സിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായവും. മിസ്റ്റർ. വാട്ട്സ്സ് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കാര്യങ്ങളേയും ജനങ്ങളേയും വിവിധസമുദായങ്ങളേയും നല്ലപോലെ പഠിച്ച് മനസ്സിലാക്കി സർവീസ്സിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുമായി ധാരാളം ഇടപഴകിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാളായിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു് കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കു ഹാനികരമല്ലാതെ പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവ്വീസ്സിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രാതിനിധ്യം നൽകണമെന്നാണ്. എന്റെ നിർദ്ദേശം സുപ്പീരിയർ സർവീസ്സിലെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഇരുപത്തിഅഞ്ചു് ശതമാനം കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കായും, പത്തുശതമാനം അധഃകൃതക്കായും നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ട ബാക്കിയുള്ള അറുപത്തിഅഞ്ച് ശതമാനത്തിന് ആവശ്യമുള്ളതിൽ ഇരട്ടി ആളുകളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു മത്സര രീക്ഷനടത്തി നിയമനം നടത്തണമെന്നാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരു സമുദായവും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ സമർത്ഥന്മാരല്ലാതെയില്ലെന്നാണെനിക്ക് തോന്നുന്നതു്. സർവ്വകലാശാലപരീക്ഷകളിൽ വിജയികളാകുന്നവർക്ക് ഈ മത്സരപരീക്ഷ ഒരു വലിയ പ്രയാസമായി വരാനിടയില്ല.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ഒരു ഒഴിവ് ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോഴും പരീക്ഷ വെയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണോ മെമ്പറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഒഴിവുകൾ മുൻകൂട്ടി അറിയാൻ മാർഗ്ഗമുണ്ട്. എത്ര ഒഴിവുണ്ടോ അതിലിരട്ടി ആളുകളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കണമെന്നാണ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, I do not wish to take much time of the House. But I have to bring to the notice of the House my motion for a supplementary grant and in so doing I only want to make a few observations on the discussion in regard to the recommendations of the Public Service Recruitment Committee in this House. Let me at the very commencement remove a little misconception that seems to have crept in somewhere about the remarks I made about the report, both in this House and in the Lower House.

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

In introducing the motion for a supplementary grant in this House I said that the recommendations of the Committee are weighty and valuable. I still hold that opinion. In the Lower House, I said that the report bewildered Government and I still hold that opinion also. The reason is this. The recommendations of the Committee are really valuable. But the dissenting minutes recorded by as many as nine out of the twelve members bewildered Government and still bewilder them. After listening to the discussion in the House, the bewilderment is not less but more I will just illustrate my point by giving a few instances. I found in the course of discussion that some members are absolutely against any kind of communalism. My friend Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai will not look at it. He is all for efficiency and merit. Then there are members standing at the opposite pole—I might call them rank communalistic. Then there are other members holding all shades of opinion on this point. Some members suggested for instance that 25 per cent. of the appointments must be reserved for merit. A few others, I believe, suggested that 50 per cent. should be so reserved and still others would have 75 per cent. The climax is that suggested by Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai namely cent per cent. for merit. You could really understand whether it is not a bewilderment to Government, when they have to make a decision on the basis of the views expressed not only in this House but in the other House also.

Then again coming to the question of division of communities what I have to say is this. The committee gives a classification for purposes of communal rotation. In the course of discussion it was pointed out here that Christians should be divided into two classes, Syrians and non-Syrians; Hindus into two classes; caste Hindus and non-caste Hindus. I personally do not know whom they mean by non-caste Hindus. Well I ask, will the various communities be satisfied with such a four-fold classification. If you divide Christians into Syrians and non-Syrians, what about Mr. Kattakayam. I think in the course of the discussion he urged the claims of Catholics. If you go further there are the Syrian Catholics and the Latin Catholics. I doubt whether the majority of the Christians will be satisfied with such a classification. Again, if the Hindus are divided into caste-Hindus and non-caste Hindus as my friend Mr. Sankaran would have it, it is doubtful whether they will be satisfied with this division. The non-caste Hindus, I believe, include Ezhava, Pulaya, Paraya, Kammala, Nadar, &c. How are you going to distribute appointments among these different cummunities.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: What I mean by that is that the Hindus will be satisfied if the first appointment goes to the leastrepresented community from among the sub-division.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: That is exactly my point. You want the Hindus to be divided into caste-Hindus and non-caste Hindus and the latter to be sub-divided into Parayas, Pulayas, &c, and if this process is carried on, every individual, as somebody said, may have to be regarded as a community. To simplify matters we

must have as few divisions as possible and distribute appointments among them in some well arranged order. If you say first of all divide the Hindus into caste and non-caste and again the non-caste Hindus into further sub-divisions and so on and so forth, there is no end to it. Let me make it clear that I am not expressing these views on behalf of Government. I am only stating my own personal views in the matter. As I said at the outset, Government have not come to a decison on any of the recommendations of the Public Service Recruitment Committee. I have only pointed out the difficulties that confront Government in view of the various opinions expressed both here and elsewhere.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the volume of notes taken by him will be taken into consideration?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I can assure my friend that all the notes I have taken which come to nearly half my note book will be duly considered.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: What about other members' views?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I may assure him that nothing worth noticing has escaped my notice.

The difficulty of adopting some satisfactory classification of communities is there. Some members referred to the Public Service Commission, and Mr. Govindan said that he is for having a commission of five members. As a member of the Public Service Recruitment Committee I said that a commission of five is too unwieldy. The number of members must be as small as possible. I even wanted to agree with the Chairman who was for having only one commissioner, an impartial gentleman. If you can get one such commissioner it would be highly commendable. If that is not possible, it is better to have a commission of three members. This was my suggestion as a member of the committee. I still think, Sir, that a committee of more than three is really unnecessary and unwieldy. The only point I have to urge in that connection, if my friend Mr. Govindan, wants a commission of five on the ground that the major communities should be represented on that commission, is that the very object of the commission is going to be frustrated. You are going to lay down rules to regulate recruitment to service. You want to appoint a commission to see that these rules are carried out strictly. You must appoint on that commission men whom you can trust, men who will be impartial and will not take sides with any community. Those who get into the commission must be gentlemen who will look after the interests of all communities and not of their communities only. That is the view I take. There is no room for representatives of various communities there. There must either be one commissioner or a commission of three.

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

Again, Sir, in regard to distribution of appointments, Mr. Arumukham Pillai has suggested that it should be done on the basis of the amount of tax paid by the communities. That is making matters still worse. We have now not only religious and social distinction but also the tax-paying distinction It is now clear why I said in the Lower House, and why I repeat it here, that the whole discussion on the report is simply bewildering.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: If representation is based on taxation as pointed out by my friend Mr. Arumukham Pillai, will it not be that a man who pays the highest tax will become the Dewan of Travancore?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I should think so. Some big Jenmi from Muvattupuzha taluk will probably become the Dewan of Travancore. That is one of the points put forward in this House. Government, you will admit, are confronted with great difficulties in this matter. But I may assure the House once more that all the views expressed here as well as in the Lower House will be very carefully considered by Government before they make a final decision on this very important and difficult question. I hope the House will all unanimously vote for my small demand.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: By voting on this demand will it mean that we have accepted the report of the Public Service Recruitment Committee as such?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Your vote will only mean that you have granted my small d mand for Rs. 245 on account of the establishment charges of the staff eemployed by the special officer.

CHAIRMAN: As the discussion has come to a close I will put the demand to the vote of the House.

The demand was put and carried.

CHAIRMAN We will now rise and meet again to-morrow at 11. A. M.

The Council adjourned at 4-30 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,

Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME II—NUMBER 6.

SECOND SESSION—1933-34/1109.

Thursday, the 31st May, 1934/18th Idavam, 1109.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at eleven of the clock, in the forenoon, the President, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt., LL. D., Dewan of Travancore, presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members took the oath of office and signed the rolls :—

1. Mr. K. George, B. A., Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.
2. Mr. C. O. Madhavan, B. A., B. L., Excise Commissioner.
3. Mr. G. B. E. Truscott, Chief Engineer.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Pensionary contribution for the employees of the Trivandrum Municipality.

77. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: (*Municipal Councils*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the amount received by them every year from 1095 to 1108 from the Trivandrum Municipality as pensionary contribution towards the pension of the employees of that Municipality ;

G. P. T. 1736. 350 8-12-1109.

(*b*) the names of the Municipal employees who have received and are receiving pension from Government out of such funds from the year 1095 to 1108 and the total amounts received by each;

(*c*) the surplus in the hands of Government and what they have done with the same;

(*d*) whether the Municipal Council, Trivandrum, has applied for the return of such surplus and also for permission to provide funds in its own budget for the disbursement of the pension of its employees, and if so, what reply has been given by Government; and

(*e*) whether they have any objection in allowing the Trivandrum Municipality to make provision in its own budget for the payment of pension, and if so, what?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The amounts of pensionary contribution received by Government, from the Trivandrum Municipality for the years 1095 to 1108, are detailed below:

Year.	*Amount.*	*Year*	*Amount.*
1095	Rs. 2,864	1102	Rs. 5,307
1096	,, 2,837	1103	,, 5,223
1097	,, 2,808	1104	,, 5,364
1098	,, 3,150	1105	,, 5,358
1099	,, 3,617	1106	,, 5,358
1100	,, 3,742	1107	,, 6,332
1101	,, 4,626	1108	,, 7,240

(*b*) It is not possible to furnish the names of the employees of the Trivandrum Municipality who receive pension from Government, as the Audit Registers kept in the Account Office do not mention the name of the Municipality against that of the pensioner.

(*c*) Pensionary contributions are credited to General Revenues and payments on account of pensions are also met from General Revenues and hence the question of utilising surplus balance does not arise.

(*d*) There was an application from the Trivandrum Municipal Council for the return of the amount paid to Government as contribution towards the pension of the subordinates who have not yet retired from Municipal service. It has not been finally disposed of.

(*e*) The question is under the consideration of Government.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know the amount that has been paid, as pension to the retired employees of the Municipal Council, during the period between 1095 and 1109?

PRESIDENT: You have only to total up the last column. Do you want that piece of arithmetic to be done by the Government member?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That last column furnishes only the contribution by the Municipal Council. I want the total amount that has actually been spent for pension of the employees of the Municipal Council?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I claim notice.

Industrial Loans.

78. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement containing the following information:—

(*a*) the names of individuals who applied for industrial loans during the period from 1106 to the end of Mithunam 1108;

(*b*) the dates of the disposal of applications and the amounts sanctioned to each applicant and the purpose for which the loans were given;

(*c*) the dates of these applications and the amounts applied for by each;

(*d*) the number of applications rejected during the period and the number still (11-3-1109) pending disposal; and

(*e*) whether any investigation has been made as to whether these loans were actually utilised by the applicants for the purposes for which they were granted, and, if so, by whom?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*):

(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The statement is laid on the table.

(*b*) Number rejected ... 22

Number pending disposal ... 127

(*e*) Yes; by the Director of Industries and others deputed by him.

Applications for industrial loans during 1106—1108

No.	Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Amount applied for.	Date of disposal.	How disposed.	Amount sanctioned.	Purpose of loan.
			Rs.			Rs.	
1	16-1-1106	A. N. Krishna Pillai	2,000	20-7-1106	Rejected	...	Weaving
2	27-1-1106	Elias Kovoor	2,000	18-10-1106	Sanctioned	2,000	Workshop
3	17-2-1106	Kuruvilla Mathen	2,500	...	...	...	Rice hulling
4	27-2-1106	Mathai Chacko	2,500	..	...	...	Do.
5	Do.	P. G. D. Netto	2,500	1-8-1106	Sanctioned	2,500	Carpentry Workshop
6	12-3-1106	V. K. Varki	1,300	6-2-1107	Do.	1,250	Match factory
7	Do.	P. G. Mathews	2,500	7-8-1106	Rejected	...	Weaving
8	Do	Chacko Thomma	2,500	16-12-1106	Sanctioned	1,500	Rice hulling
9	15-3-1106	V. Solomon	1,500	9-7-1106	Rejected	...	Tanning
10	21-3-1106	Thommen Mathai	2,500	17-10-1106	Sanctioned	2,500	Rice hulling
11	25-3-1106	A. Isaac	600	13-10-1106	Do.	600	Weaving
12	Do.	Muthuswami Chettiar	400	7-11-1106	Rejected	...	Do.
13	6-3-1106	P. Narayana Pillai	200	1-8-1106	Sanctioned	190	Do.
14	27-3-1106	M. N. Velayudha Menon	1,000	10-2-1107	Do.	1,000	Do.
15	Do.	D. Francis	1,200	14-9-1106	Do.	650	Tile factory
16	4-4-1106	Kunchacko Chacko	2,500	10-11-1106	Do.	1,750	Coir industry
17	6-4-1106	Chacko Kuriyan	2,500	6-11-1106	Do.	2,100	Rice hulling
18	11-4-1106	K. Govindan Nair	1,000	10-11-1106	Rejected	...	Workshop
19	14-4-1106	Varkey Thomma	2,500	17-11-1106	Sanctioned	2,000	Coir industry
20	26-8-1106	M. M. Cheriyan	2,000	..	..	..	Rice hulling
21	15-7-1106	A. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar	2,500	23-9-1106	Sanctioned	2,140	Cocoa industry
22	7-9-1106	Pothen Varkey	2,500	27-1-1107	Do.	2,500	Rice hulling
23	10-9-1106	Mathai Thomas	2,500	..	..	..	Rice mill
24	28-9-1106	K. K. Madhavan Pillai	2 500	26-7-1107	Sanctioned	2,500	Rice hulling
25	31-9-1106	K. Krishna Kurup	700	30-12-1106	Do.	575	Copra making
26	Do.	Ouseph Philipose	1,000	21-2-1107	Do.	630	Coir industry
27	4-10-1106	K. V. Thomas	2,500	5-12-1106	Rejected	..	Tea chest making

Applications for industrial loans during 1106—1108. (contd.)

No	Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Amount applied for.	Date of disposal.	How disposed.	Amount sanctioned.	Purpose of loan.
			Rs.			Rs.	
28	9-2-1106	Joseph Mathai	300	3-2-1107	Sanctioned	250	Weaving
29	11-10-1106	Kora Chacko	750	15-2-1107	Do.	750	Coir industry
30	15-10-1106	Ouseph Antony	700	..	..	..	Weaving
31	18-10-1106	Varkey Kurian	2,500	5-4-1107	Rejected	..	Rice hulling
32	25-10-1106	Mathan Kunju Varghese	2,500	31-1-1107	Sanctioned	2,300	Do.
33	27-10-1106	Varkey Joseph	2,500	5-2-1107	Do.	1,500	Coir industry
34	28-10-1106	Thomman Pothen	700	5 2-1107	Do.	600	Copra industry
35	27-10-1106	Ouseph Francis	1,500	..	..	..	Copra making
36	1-11-1106	C. C. Zachariah	1,000	5-2-1107	Sanctioned	1,000	Tannery
37	2-11-1106	N. Kochukunju Paniker	2,500	13-2-1107	Do.	2,050	Rice hulling
38	13-11-1106	S. Kunjan Pillai	1,000	10-2-1107	Do.	1,000	Motor workshop
39	11-11-1106	G. Parameswaran Pillai	2,500	5-2-1107	Do.	2,500	Rice hulling
40	11-11-1106	P. V. Thomas	250	19-2-1107	Do.	250	Soap making
41	5-11-1106	Itty Mathen	1,200	15-2-1107	Sanctioned	1,200	Copra industry
42	5-11-1106	Kochukunju Maria	700	..	..	..	Coir industry
43		Ouseph Mathai	1,500	12-3-1107	Sanctioned	1,500	Copra industry
44	15-11-1106	Mathai Ouseph	1,500	.	..	..	Rice hulling
45	22-11-1106	Ouseph Chacko	2,500	19-2-1107	Sanctioned	2,500	Do.
46	24-11-1106	Mathen Ouseph	2,500	11-3-1107	Do.	1,500	Copra making
47	22-11-1106	Vasthian Raphael	2,500	..	..	..	Coir industry
48	26 11-1106	Thomma Ouseph	2,500	..	..	..	Rice hulling
49	29-11-1106	Mrs Elizabeth Koshy	2,500	29-12-1106	Sanctioned	2,500	Printing Press
50	25-11-1106	Thomma Ouseph	1,200	..	..	..	Rice hulling
51	30 11-1106	Madhava Panicker	2,500	.	..	..	Coir industry
52	29-11-1106	Ouseph Chacko	2,500	22-1-1107	Sanctioned	2,500	Preparation of drugs
53	18-11-1106	Dr. R. Nanoo Pillai	1,000	..	..	..	Do.

Applications for industrial loans during 1106—1108. (contd.)

No.	Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Amount applied for.	Date of disposal.	How disposed.	Account sanctioned.	Purpose of loan.
			Rs.			Rs.	
54	6-12-1106	Mathan Pothan	2,500	12-2-1107	Sanctioned	2,000	Rice hulling
55	6-12-1106	G. Ramaniyan Pillai	2,000	...		...	Poultry farming
56	9-12-1106	Mathulla Thomas	2,500	...		..	Rice hulling
57	13-12-1106	Ouseph Joseph	1,500	12-3-1107	Sanctioned	1,500	Copra business
58	18-12-1106	N. Moothunni Menon	2,500	31-1-1107		2,500	Rice hulling
59	30-12-1106	Varkey Thoma	1,500	...		...	Copra making
60	30-12-1106	Mathai Mamman	2,000	...		...	Work shop
61	12-12-1106	M. Velayudha Panikkar	2,500	...	Rejected	...	Printing
62	17-12-1106	N. Gopala Panikkar	2,500	...		...	Coir industry
63	20-12-1106	N. Kesava Panikkar	2,500	10-5-1107	Rejected	...	Do.
64	25-12-1106	Mathan Joseph	1,500	...		...	Copra industry
65	27-12-1106	Chacko Thommy	2,500	...		...	Rice hulling
66	Do.	Unicheria Chacko	2,500	...		...	Do.
67	Do.	Thomman John	2,500	...		...	Copra and rice hulling
68	28-12-1106	Pylo Mani	2,500	...		...	Copra industry
69	29-12-1106	Thomman Zacharia	2,500	...		...	Do.
70	1-1-1107	Mathan Devasya	1,250	...		..	Do.
71	2-1-1107	Eapen Devasya	2,500	7-3-1107	Sanctioned	2,500	Rice Mill
72	9-1-1107	Chacko Iype	2,500	...		...	Do.
73	20-1-1107	L. F. Fernandez and Sons	2,500	...		...	Envelope manufacture
74	Do.	Ouseph Chacko	2,500	...		...	Copra industry
75	18-1-1107	K. Idycheria and Sons	2,500	...		..	Rice hulling
76	19-1-1107	Chacko Uthupe	2,000	...		..	Do.
77	20-1-1107	Varkey Devasya	2,500	...		..	Copra industry
78	25-1-1107	Chacko Ouseph	1,000	...		..	Do.
79	24-1-1107	Eapen Mathan	2,000	...		..	Do.
80	25-1-1107	Pothen Pothan	1,000	...		..	Rice hulling

Applications for industrial loans during 1106—1108.(contd.)

No.	Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Amount paid for.	Date of disposal.	How disposed.	Amount sanctioned.	Purpose of loan.
			Rs.			Rs.	
81	25-1-1107	Chacko Kunjeria	2,500	..		..	Copra Industry
82	26-1-1107	Mathai Ouseph	2,500	..		..	Do.
83	26-1-1107	Mathen Sebastian	2,500	..		..	Rice hulling
84	26-1-1107	Kurian Varkey	500	..		..	Copra indsutry
85	26-1-1107	Thoma Chcoko	2,500	...		..	Do.
86	25-1-1107	Kunju Thommen Thomas	2,500	30-12-1107	Sanctioned.	2,000	Belt manufacture
87	27-1-1107	Pothen Philipose	2,500	..		..	Jewellery
88	23-1-1107	Manager, Timber Trust Co.	2,000	..		..	Workshop
89	24-1-1107	Chacko Luka	300	..		..	Copra industry
90	25-1-1107	Chandy George	2,500	...		..	Workshop
91	26-1-1107	A. N. Krishna Pillai	2,500	..		..	Weaving
92	27-1-1107	Punnoose Kuriyan	2,500	..		..	Rice mill
93	29-1-1107	Chacko Joseph	1,000	..		..	Cocoanut fibre
94	29-1-1107	P. Narayana Pillai	100	..		..	Weaving
95	30-1-1107	Ouseph Devasya	1.000	...		..	Copra making
96	30-1-1107	Gregory Nethony	2,500	–		..	Do.
97	31-1-1107	K I Cheriyan	1,500	..		..	Carpentry workshop
98	31-1-1107	John Noroju	2,560	..		..	Rice mill
99	31-1-1107	Cheriyan Ouseph	1,500	..		..	Do.
100	5-2-1107	Kuruvila Chanda Pillai	2,400	...		..	Do.
101	3-2-1107	Cherian Thomas	2,500	...		..	Rice mill
102	3-2-1107	Chanda Pillai Cherian	2,500	.		..	Copra
103	5-2-1407	Mani Punnoose	2.500	..		..	Rice mill
104	8-2-1107	Ittiyavirah Ouseph	2,500	..		..	Copra
105	9-2-1107	Thommy Ouseph	650	..		..	Do.
106	9-2-1107	Mathen Mathai	2,500	..		..	Do.
107	15-2-1107	Ouseph Varki	1,300	..		..	Do.

Applications for industrial loans during 1106—1108. (contd.)

No.	Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Amount applied for.	Date of disposal.	How disposed.	Amount sanctioned.	Purpose of loan.
			Rs.			Rs.	
108	15-2-07	Varki Chacko	1,500	..	...	...	Copra business
109	15-2-07	Mrs. Sosamma Mathew	825	..	...	...	Tannery
110	15-2-07	Mohammed Meera Sahib	825	..	...	...	Do.
111	25-2-07	Ikka Jos	825	..	...	...	Do.
112	20-2-07	Ouseph Lukka	2,500	..	...	...	Rice mill
113	20-2-07	Varki George	2,500	..	...	...	Workshop
114	20-2-07	R. Kesava Pillai	200	..	...	...	Weaving
115	21-2-07	Ulahannan Isac	2,500	..	...	...	Coir industry
116	21-2-07	Ouseph Varkki	1,000	..	...	...	Rice hulling
117	21-2-07	Varughese Ouseph	2,500	..	...	..	Copra business
118	20-2-07	Chacko Kurian	400	..	...	..	Rice hulling
119	23-2-07	Mathan Kora	2,500	..	...	..	Copra business
120	23-2-07	Chacko Thomma	1,000	..	...	..	Do.
121	23-2-07	Mathan Mathan	2,500	..	...	.	Rice hulling
122	22-1-07	Ouseph Ouseph	1,500	..	..	...	Copra business
123	21-2-07	Vesus Noronju	2,500	..	..	..	Rice mill and Copra
124	25-2-07	N. Gopala Panikkar	2,500	17-9-07	Rejected	...	Copra and weaving
125	26-2-07	Thomma Chacko	1,000	..	..	..	Rice mill
126	27-2-07	Kurian Kurian	400	..	..	..	Copra
127	27-2-07	Thomma Devasya	1,000	..	..	..	Rice mill
128	27-2-07	Thommy Thomas	2,500	..	..	..	Copra
129	27-2-07	Mathai Varki	1,000	..	..	..	Copra
130	27-2-07	Chacko Avira	500	..	..	..	Copra making
131	27-2-07	Kuncheria Ouseph	2,500	..	..	..	Rice hulling and Copra
132	27-2-07	Ouseph Kunju Thommy	750	..	..	...	Copra

Applications for industrial loans during 1106—1108.—(contd).

No.	Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Amount applied for.	Date of disposal.	How disposed.	Amount sanctioned.	Purpose of loan.
			Rs.			Rs	
133	27-2-07	Cherian Kurian	1,000	..	...	...	Copra
134	28-2-07	K. K. Chacko	500	..	...	...	Workshop
135	28-2-07	Cheriyan Kuriyau	1,000	..	...	...	Copra
136	21-2-07	Thommy Varki	2,500	..	...	...	Rice hulling and copra
137	26-2-07	Ouseph Kuriakose	1,000	..	...	...	Coir business
138	21-2-07	Chacko Joseph	2,500	..	...	...	Copra business
139	27-2-07	Thomman Mathan	2,500	..	...	...	Rice mill
140	26-2-07	Ouseph Pranchoo	1,500	..	...	...	Copra
141	29-2-07	Ouseph Ouseph	2,500	..	...	..	Rice mill and copra
142	2-3-07	M. Sivarama Pillai	750	..	...	..	Copra
143	1-3-07	Vareeth Chacko	500	..	...	..	Do.
144	30-2-07	Govindan Raman	350	..	...	..	Rice mill
145	3-3-07	Kurian Thommy	300	..	...	..	Do.
146	4-3-07	Chacko Mathai	400	..	...	..	Copra
147	4-3-07	Ouseph Mathai	1,000	..	...	..	Do.
148	5-3-07	Sowriyar Mathe	1,500	..	...	...	Do.
149	11-3-07	Cheriyan Varughese	2,000	..	...	...	Do.
150	12-3-07	P. Kunjukrishna Pillai	2,500	.	...	...	Weaving
151	10-3-07	Kuzhalamani Annachipillai	500	..	..	..	Do.
152	19-3-07	Mahammed Hamdeen	2,500	..	...	..	Book binding
153	15-3-07	Kochukunju Madhavan	2,500	..	...	..	Copra
154	21-3-07	K. Govindan	2,000	..	...	...	Tile works
155	25-3-07	Cheriyan Joseph	2,000	..	...	..	Rice mill
156	,,	Varki Varki	2,500	..	...	..	Copra
157	25-4-32	R. J. H. Crowther	2,500	12-11-07	Sanctioned	2,500	Sugar manufacture
158	27-4-32	S. Narayanan Asari	2,000	..	...	..	Copper and bronze articles making
159	,,	Velutha Kochu	200	..	...	..	Weaving

Applications for industrial loans during 1106—1108.—(contd.)

No.	Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Amount applied for	Date of disposal.	How disposed.	Amount sanctioned.	Purpose of loan.
			Rs.			Rs.	
160	22-11-1107	Thomas Mathew	1,000	...	..	..	Tannery.
161	9-11-1107	S. Padmanabha Pillai	2,500	...	..	..	Soap making.
162	17-11-1107	Perumal Pillai	2,500	6-7-1108	Rejected	..	Tea industry.
163	7-2-1108	Uncheria Chacko	2,500	8-9-1108	Sanctioned	1,500	Rice mill.
164	15-2-1108	Ouseph Ouseph	2,500	...	..	..	Embroidery Works.
165	15-2-1108	V. Chellam Pillai	2,500	10-9-1108	Rejected	..	Salt factory.
166	17-2-1108	N. Kesava Panicker	2,500	29-4-1108	Sanctioned	1,500	Coir factory.
167	20-2-1108	Cherian Thomas	2,500	...	..	..	Rice mill.
168	20-2-1108	G. Madhavan Pillai	1,200	10-8-1108	Rejected	..	Decaying of husk.
169	25-2-1108	T. Joseph	2,000	16-9-1108	Sanctioned	2,000	Dairy farm.
170	5-3-1108	Jacob C. Kallukulam	700	...	..	..	Embroidery Works.
171	7-3-1108	S. Velayudhan Chettiyar	2,500	...	..	..	Rice flour and oil mill.
172	27-2-1108	Thomas Ouseph	2,500	18-4-1108	Sanctioned	2,000	Rice mill.
173	20-4-1108	Chacko Abraham	2,500	...	..	..	Do.
174	17-5-1108	S. S. Iyer & Co.	2,500	10-9-1108	Rejected	..	Printing.
175	20-5-1108	S. Chellappan Nair	100	...	..	..	Weaving.
176	18-6-1108	Kunju Thomman Thomas	2,000	7-9-1108	Rejected	..	Cotten belting.
177	21-6-1108	Thoma Mathai	1,000	...	..	..	Cocoanut business.
178	21-6-1108	S. A. Aliah	1,000	17-10-1108	Reject	..	Weaving and Printing.
179	25-6-1108	Cheriyan Kurian	1,000	...	.	..	Rice hulling.
180	7-7-1108	V. K. Kurian	2,000	...	..	..	Match Works.
181	18-7-1108	P. Easwara Pillai	750	25-10-1108	Rejected	..	Commerce.
182	20-7-1108	Mani Punnoose	2,500	25-10-1108	Rejected	..	Pumping.
183	4-9-1108	K. C. George	2,500	...	..	..	Cabinet making.
184	20-10-1108	K. Narayana Pillai	700	5-2-1108	Rejected	..	Weaving.
185	5-3-1108	Kuzhalamani Ananchi Pillai	300	...	..	..	Do.

Applications for industrial loans during 1106—1108.—(contd.)

No.	Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Amount applied for	Date of disposal.	How disposed.	Amount sanctioned.	Purpose of loan.
			Rs.			Rs.	
186	21-10-1108	R. Nilakanta Pillai	300	3-4-1108	Rejected	..	Weaving.
187	27-10-1108	Mathen Cheriyan	1,000	18-2-1108	Do.	..	Cocoanut husk retting.
188	5-10-1108	A. C. Kurien	1,000	20-2-1108	Do.	..	Copra.
189	5-10-1108	K. Govindan	2,500	...	..	..	Tile Works.
190	10-10-1108	N. Gopala Panicker	2,000	...	..	..	Weaving and Printing.
191	12-10-1108	Jacob Zachariah	2,000	...	..	..	Dairy farm.
192	5-6-1108	N. Gopala Panicker	2,500	31-12-1108	Sanctioned	1,300	Coir factory
193	10-10-1108	M. Velayudha Panicker	2,500	...	..	..	Envelope cutting.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the loans have been actually utilised for industrial purposes?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Yes.

Location of Abkari Shops in the Trivandrum Municipal Town.

79. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Trivandrum Municipal Council requested them that, in the matter of the location of abkari shops in the town, the opinion of the Council should also be taken, and if so, what reply they have given to the Council?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): Yes. The Municipal Council was informed that the Committee appointed by Government to examine the proposals made by the Excise Commissioner for the promotion of temperance has considered the question of location of liquor shops in Municipal limits, and that orders will be passed on its recommendation in due course.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether, before conducting the auction sale of liquor shops this year, the Excise Commissioner consulted the Trivandrum Municipal Council about the location of the shops?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Yes.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: But, did he accept any of the recommendations of the Municipal Council?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: I claim notice.

Fuel and fodder reserves in the Nedumangad taluk.

80. *MR K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what are the fuel and fodder reserves in Nedumangad taluk and what is the total area comprised in these reserves; and

(*b*) whether any of these reserves, or any area in these reserves are found to have been occupied and improved upon, and, if so, what are the reserves or the extent so occupied and what in general is the nature of the occupation and improvements?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) There is only one reserve, *viz.*, the Perumala Grazing Block, whose area is 118·26 acres.

(*b*) Yes. An extent of 99·29 acres included in the Perumala Grazing Block has been encroached upon by people who have improved the same by planting pepper, tapioca and plantains.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know the general nature of the improvements effected by the occupants in that reserve?

MR. K. GEORGE: I have stated that they have planted pepper, tapioca, plantains and things of that kind.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know the age of those improvements?

MR. K. GEORGE: It may range from one year, perhaps, to several years.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: In view of the answer that the improvements may be several years old, may I know why steps were not taken hitherto either to evict the occupants or to register the lands in their favour?

MR. K. GEORGE: The question of registry is under the consideration of Government.

Dpeutation of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for training abroad.

81. *MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the present Registrar of Co-operative Societies was deputed by the Government to study co-operation in British India;

(*b*) if so, when it was and for how long;

(*c*) whether he was paid his salary during such period;

(*d*) whether he was given any deputation allowance;

(*e*) if so, the amount spent by the Government apart from his salary;

(*f*) the nature of the training he underwent;

(*g*) whether the Government are in a position to say that the training which he has undergone has stood him in good stead; and

(*h*) whether he has training before he was appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) From 3rd Idavom 1107 to 4th Dhanu 1109.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Rs. 319.

(*f*) He toured in Madras, Bengal and Punjab Presidencies and studied the working of the Co-operative movement in accordance with the programme prepared by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of those Provinces.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) Yes.

Enquiry regarding cocoanut cultivation in the State.

83. *MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON (*Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether one Mr. Patel, an expert, toured the country to make enquiries regarding cocoanut cultivation, copra, etc., in Travancore;

(*b*) whether an expert from the Agricultural Department was also deputed to help him;

(*c*) whether the Travancore Government have incurred any expenditure on this account;

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.]

(*d*) whether they consider that cocoanut cultivators in Travancore are to be benefited in any way, from their tour and enquiry; and

(*e*) if so, in what way?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes, the travelling allowance paid to the Mycologist for the journeys he performed in company with Dr. Patel.

(*d*) How far the results of the enquiry will prove beneficial to the cocoanut cultivators of Travancore can be ascertained only after seeing the report of Dr. Patel.

(*e*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*d*) above.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether Dr. Patel is bound to submit a Report to the Travancore Government?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: He has instructions to submit a report to the Government of India.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether there is any understanding that any report about conditions here should be made available to the Government of Travancore?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: His investigation is supposed to cover details about the cultivation of cocoanut all over the Indian Empire and Ceylon. Travancore is an important cocoanut-growing country; naturally, he will include it in his report.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN (*Nominated*): Has the local cocoanut palm disease been brought to the notice of Dr. Patel?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: He knew of the prevalence of the disease here as well as in some other cocoanut-growing countries even before he came here.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Has he suggested any solution?

MR K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; He is not a specialist in micology. The cocoanut plam disease prevalent here is fungoid in nature. So, we cannot expect any suggestions from him for its eradication.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the Travancore Government has spent anything in connection with Dr. Patel's visit to Travancore?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: No.

Export duty on copra.

84. *MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the names of countries where the cocoanut is largely cultivated;

(*b*) whether there is an export duty on copra in Cochin ;
(*c*) whether there is an export duty on copra in Malabar ;
(*d*) whether there is any export duty on copra in Colombo ;
(*e*) whether there are any countries other than Travancore which levy export duty on copra ; and
(*f*) if so, their names ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) (*a*) India, Ceylon, Dutch East Indies and the Philippine Islands are some of the countries.

(*b*) No.
(*c*) No.
(*d*), (*e*) and (*f*). Information is not available.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know why information is not available as to the imposition of an export duty on copra in Ceylon ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : I cannot give any reason for that ; information is not available that is all.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : May I know whether, by interchange of informative periodicals or otherwise, the information is not available in the Legislative Council Library or in some other library, and whether no occasion has arisen so far for getting the information ?

PRESIDENT Such libraries were equally accessible to the member now asking the question as to the Government member.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : The information could not be obtained within the time allotted for sending up the answer.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Was any attempt made to get the information ?

PRESIDENT : Attempt was not made because time did not permit it.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : Am I to understand that 12 days' notice is not sufficient to obtain this information ?

PRESIDENT: It has to be obtained from Ceylon.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know when the question was sent by Mr. Narayana Menon ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : I do not know, Sir.

The Text-Book Committee.

85. *MR. M. N. PARMESVARAN PILLAI : Will the Government be pleased to state who made the selection of the members of the Text-Book Committee ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Deputy Director of Public Instruction*) : The Government, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.

MR M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know the purpose for which the Text-Book Committee was constituted ?

PRESIDENT: The nomenclature of the Committee explains it. (*Laughter.*)

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The word "text-book" is there; I see it. I want to know the purpose for which the committee has been constituted?

PRESIDENT: To prescribe text-books; you can answer the question yourself.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: To consider the books placed before them and prepare a list of approved books.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether any book not approved by this Committee has been accepted by Government?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: No, Sir.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: If, as has been done this year, the choice of text-books is to be left to the discretion of the Headmasters, may I know why this Committee was constituted?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Headmasters are allowed to choose only from an approved list of books prepared by the Committee, and this only in regard to English books; Vernacular books have been prescribed by the Committee itself, as in former years.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Was there any special reason for leaving English books alone to the choice of the Headmasters?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: In order that there should not be a dead level of uniformity throughout the State, and that the Headmasters may have a certain amount of liberty to choose text-books which they consider most suitable.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that, by the discretion being left to the Headmasters, students, even in one particular town, are put to serious inconvenience, and that, when children go with their parents from one place to another, on account of the transfer of the parents, they have to purchase and study new books?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: The whole matter was carefully considered by the department and by the Government; and it was decided that the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.

False records in the Central Vernacular Records.

86. *MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any of the records in the Central Vernacular Records has been examined by any expert at the instance of Government, if so, how many and the nature of the documents so examined;

(*b*) whether on such examination any document has been condemned as spurious; if so, how many and the nature of such documents;

(c) how many records produced from the Central Vernacular Records before Courts have been declared to be not genuine and

(d) what steps they have taken to trace out the cause of the existence of such false records in the Central Vernacular Records and to prevent the same?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: (a) Yes. One Neettu, two Ozhugu and one Vilangiper Olas were examined.

(b) The Neettu has been considered to be spurious.

(c) None.

(d) The matter is under investigation.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI. May I know who examined these records?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Mr. T. K. Joseph.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know what arrangements the Government are now making to prevent spurious records going into the Central Vernacular Records?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The answer is there in part (d); the matter is under investigation.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether copies of the original records in the Central Vernacular Records are being written up in a book as is done in Sub-Registrars' Offices?

RAO SAHIB DR N. KUNJAN PILLAI: No.

Visit of the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries to Todupuzha.

87. *MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*); Will the Government be pleased to state how many times, and when, the Director of Agriculture has visited Todupuzha taluk during the last twelve years?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Information relating to the visits paid to the Todupuzha taluk by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries prior to 1102 is not available, as the records relating to them have been destroyed under the rules for the destruction of records, Since the beginning of 1102, the Director visited the above taluk twice. *i. e.* on the 22nd Edavam 1106 and the 8th Medam 1107.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM. ഈ താലൂക്കലെ ഫലവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കു ദീനം പിടിപെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ഫലവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ പലതുമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഏതുഫലവൃക്ഷത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണു മെമ്പർ ചോദിക്കുന്നതെന്നുപ്രത്യേകം അറിഞ്ഞാൽകൊള്ളാം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: പ്രധാനമായി തെങ്ങാണ് പിന്നെ കമുക്, കുരുമുളക് ഇതൊക്കെയാണ്.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ഒന്നുരണ്ടു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽകമുകിനും ഒന്നുരണ്ടുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ തെങ്ങിനും ദീനമുള്ളതായിട്ടറിയാം. അതിനുചിലപ്രതിവിധികൾചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഈ തലൂക്കിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധപതിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള സൌകര്യംകൊണ്ടു എത്രത്തോളം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കാമോ അത്രത്തോളം പതിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ താലൂക്കിൽ ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മാതൃകാകൃഷിനടത്തികാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഒരുപത്തുപന്ത്രണ്ടു സംവത്സരത്തിനിപ്പുറംപലതരത്തിലുള്ള പ്രചരണവേലകളും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്.

Mr. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: : ഈ മാതൃകാകൃഷിനടത്തുന്നഒരു സ്ഥലത്തിൻെറ പേരുപറയാമോ?

MR. K PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: : ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പേരു ഓർമ്മയുണ്ടു്. സ്ഥലത്തിൻെറ പേരുഓർമ്മയില്ല. മാതൃകാകൃഷിനടത്തുന്നതിൽഒന്നു ജംഗിൾലാൻഡ്എസ്റ്റേററ്എന്ന സ്ഥലത്താണ്. അവിടെ ഉദ്ദേശം ൫൦൦ തെങ്ങിനു മാതൃകയായ പലതരം വളങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തു കൃഷി ചെയ്തുകാണിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. പിന്നെ ഒന്നു കൃഷിയിൽ നല്ലഅഭിരുചിയുള്ള ഒരു വക്കീലിൻെറ സ്ഥലമാണ്. അവിടെനെല്ലു, തെങ്ങ് കരിമ്പു ഇങ്ങനെ കൃഷികൾ ചെയ്തുകാണിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. മററുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ എനിക്കു ഓർമ്മയില്ല. നേരത്തെ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ആ വിവരവും തരാമായിരുന്നു.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഒരു എസ്റ്റേററിൽ തെങ്ങിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മാതൃകാകൃഷിനടത്തുന്നതായി പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലൊ. അതിൽ നിന്നുതൃപ്തികരമായ ഫലം വല്ലതും കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: വളരെ തൃപ്തികരമായ ഫലം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

PRESIDENT: I could not understand a bit of what he has been talking; I suppose the member has not abused the indulgence of the Chair. (*Laughter.*)

Construction of a road from Ramapuram to Uzhavur.

88. *MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the people have agreed to give free the land required for the construction of a road from Ramapuram to Uzhavur in the Minachil taluk:

(*b*) whether they have, or the Chief Engineer has agreed to construct the road through the land so obtainable;

(*c*) if so, when; and

(*d*) whether any action has been taken accordingly?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Some ryots have agreed to surrender lands free of compensation.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) When funds become available.

(*d*) Investigation has been conducted and estimate prepared for the work.

The High School at Munnar.

89. *MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) in whom the management of the High School at Munnar is vested, and

(*b*) the reasons for dismissing certain pupils from there?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: (*a*) The school belongs to the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company and its management is vested in a Board.

(*b*) For disobedience and breach of school discipline.

(The answer was read in Malayalam.)

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഈ കുട്ടികളെ ഡിസ്മിസ്‌ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKARAN: ഈ സ്കൂളിനടുത്തു പ്ലേഗു പിടിപെട്ടിരുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പോകരുതെന്നു കുട്ടികളോടു ചട്ടംകെട്ടിയിരുന്നു. ഇവർ അതു വകവയ്ക്കാതെ പോയതുകൊണ്ടു ഡിസ്മിസ്‌ചെയ്തു.

MR. J. JHON KATTAKAYAM: അറിവില്ലാത്ത കുട്ടികൾ ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്തതിനു ഇത്രയും ഭീമമായ ശിക്ഷ നൽകുന്നതു് യുക്തമാണെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കു തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKARAN: ഇതിനു മുമ്പു പല സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലും ഇവർ ഈ കുററം ചെയ്തതിനു മാപ്പുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പിന്നെയും ഈ കുററം തന്നെ ചെയ്തതു കൊണ്ടാണ് ഡിസ്മിസ് ചെയ്തതു്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇനിയും ഈ കുട്ടികളെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ മെമ്പറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം എന്താണ്?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKARAN: അതു മാനേജ്മെൻറിനോടു ചോദിച്ചു വേണം പറയാൻ.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Am I to take it that the department is not prepared to reconsider the question of the admission of these pupils?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: They were repeatedly warned not to visit the plague-infected area; and, in spite of such warnings, they went there on a certain day in February. It was a very dangerous thing that the boys did. In the interest of the welfare of

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

the whole school and of the public in general, the management, naturally, had to take strong action. and the department felt that the action of the management should be supported.

MR KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI (*Mavelikara* and *Kartikapalli* cum *Kunnattur*) : May I know whether it is the policy of the department to punish breach of quarantine rules in schools also ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : I claim notice.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : May I know the age of the students ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : I do not know the exact age of the students ; I believe they were third form students ?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : May I know whether the parents of these pupils were living in the infected area ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : No, Sir.

Supply of copies of the Quarterly Civil List to members of the Legislature.

90. *MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara* cum *Nedumangad*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether a copy of the Quarterly Civil List published by Government is now being sent free to the members of the Legislative Houses like other Government publications ;

(*b*) whether it was being supplied to the members of the old Legislative Council ; and

(*c*) if such supply is stopped to the members of the present Legislature, the reasons therefor ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI :

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) As it is available for reference in the Legislative Library.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know whether, in the opinion of Government, the Civil List is a valuable document which will be of use to the members of the Legislature?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI : It is a valuable document, and may be of use to the members of the Legislature.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : What was the special reason for discontinuing the supply of the Civil List to members of the Legislature ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI : The answer has already been given. It is available in the Legislative Library.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Are not the other publications now supplied to us, now available in that Library ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Some of them are available. In the case of the Civil List, Government consider that it is enough if a copy is kept in the Legislative Library. Honourable members can refer to it when necessary.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know how members in the mofussil parts are to get it?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: When they come to Trivandrum they can refer to it: they may also write for it and get it.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is there not a rule that such books of reference must not be circulated?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI; If a special request is made to Government, the question of circulating reference books also will be considered.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether copies of the Civil List were not being supplied to the members of the old Legislative Council?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Yes.

Stenographers appointed in the High Court in 1108.

91. *MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state the names of the persons who have been appointed as stenographers in the High Court during 1108 and their qualifications, both in shorthand and typewriting?

RAO SHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: No stenographers were appointed in the High Court during 1108.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Was any stenographer appointed in the High Court in 1109?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I claim notice.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether a supplementary grant was not sanctioned by this House, a few months ago, for this purpose?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Yes.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has anybody been appointed till now?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I claim notice.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the amount sanctioned by this House for the purpose has been spent?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I claim notice.

PRESIDENT: Mr Adam Sait has arrived only just now. He had informed the Chair yesterday that he would be late to-day. He can therefore ask his question now.

Concession re payment of tax on waste lands and reclaimed lands.

82. *MR. S. ADAM SAIT : (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have made any concession regarding the payment of tax in respect of waste lands and reclaimed lands in the State that do not yield any income, in consideration of the economic depression and

(*b*) whether the divide plan of the minor circuit of the Iranimuttam pakuthy, Trivandrum Taluk is available ?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI :

(*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) There are no divide plans for the minor circuits in the Iranimuttam pakuthi.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Particulars re-Survey No. 3274/H in Neyyoor Desam, Colachel pakuthy.

49. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether S. No. 3274/H in Neyyoor Desom, Colachel pakuthy, is a puravu tank ;

(*b*) the acreage of paddy lands under the above puravu ;

(*c*) in what condition the inlet kal of the above tank is at present ;

(*d*) whether there have been any encroachments in the above Survey number ; and

(*e*) whether there have been any applicants for registry of portions of the tank bed ?

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI :

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) There are no paddy lands which are fed solely by this tank. The total acreage of paddy lands fed by this tank, Oorkulam, and another tank Perumkulam is 97 acres and 63 cents.

(*c*) The inlet kal is in good condition.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) No.

The Central Prison Press.

50. MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) under whose control the Central Prison Press is working ; whether it was all along under the same control ;

(*b*) whether they have enquired about the relative advantages, so far as outturns and expenditure are concerned, of the Press under different managements ; and

(c) whether several machines from that Press have been removed to the Government Press; and if so, the necessity for the same, seeing that the labour in the Central Prison is free?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: (a) Under the administrative control of the Superintendent, Government Press, from 1-3-1098, and prior to that under the charge of the Superintendent, Central Prison.

(b) No, as the method adopted in the Government Press for the valuation of the outturn, based on a technical schedule, is different from that followed in the Central Prison Press before amalgamation.

(c) Only one printing machine was so transferred to replace an old machine in the Government Press, particularly as it was found that this fine art machine could not possibly be put to the best use in the Central Prison Press where convicts are working.

Particulars re: external trade of the State by sea.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: With reference to the external trade of the State through sea, will the Government be pleased to state the following:

(a) the percentage of trade carried through the Trivandrum and Quilon Ports during the years 1106, 1107 and 1108;

(b) the total volume of trade carried through Trivandrum and Quilon ports during the years 1106, 1107 and 1108; and

(c) the number of steamers that called at Trivandrum and Quilon Ports during the last six years from 1103 to 1108 and their total tonnage?

MR. T. C THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): A statement containing the information is laid on the table.

(a) *Statement showing the percentage of trade carried through the Trivandrum and Quilon Ports during the years 1106, 1107 and 1108.*

		1106	1107	1108
Trivandrum	...	5·42	4·33	4·47
Quilon	...	3·94	1·71	2·06

(b) *Statement showing the total volume of trade carried through Trivandrum and Quilon Ports during the years 1106, 1107 and 1108.*

		1106	1107	1108
		Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.
Trivandrum	...	26,95,950	21,50,383	22,21,351
Quilon	...	19,61,017	8,53,764	10,23,273

(c) *Statement showing the number and tonnage of steamers that called at Trivandrum and Quilon Ports from 1103 to 1108, M. E.*

	1103		1104		1105		1106		1107		1108	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Trivandrum .	23	67,602	38	1,04,400	20	55,121	43	1,19,122	52	1,43,984	82	2,42,046
Quilon .	14	42,824	29	81,247	26	71,385	31	84,629	28	77,987	23	56,136

Kuttanad floods.

52. Mr. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have received any representation that an enquiry be made in regard to the floods in Kuttanad ; and

(*b*) if so, whether any action has been taken in the matter ?

Mr. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is under investigation.

Agricultural indebtedness in the State.

53. Mr. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the aggregate indebtedness of the Travancore ryots ; and

(*b*) whether their debts are on the increase or decrease ?

RAO SAHIB Dr. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*a*) The total rural debt of the whole State as per the Banking Enquiry Committee's report is somewhere about Rs. 25 crores and according to the 1931 Census Report, about Rs. 20 crores.

(*b*) There is no information regarding this.

Contracts regarding the State Railway.

54. Mr. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : Will the Government be pleased to place on the table copies of the various contracts entered into with the Secretary of State regarding the South Indian Railway (Travancore Section) ?

RAO SAHIB Dr. N. KUNJAN PILLAI : The member is referred to the replies given to interpellation No. 57 and supplementary questions thereto in the Council on 26-8-1933.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

PRESIDENT : I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Mr. John Kattakayam. It reads thus :

> "I beg to move the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely the urgent necessity for the immediate correction of statistics regarding rubber production which, as at present prepared, are wrong and prejudicially affect Travancore's interest in her quota under the Rubber Restriction Scheme."

I have first to enquire whether there is any objection to the motion being taken up.

No objection was raised.

PRESIDENT : The Chair allows it, and fixes 3-30 P. M. to-day for the discussion.

AMENDMENT OF STANDING ORDERS.

Mr. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Under the Rules, the President has first to read the draft amendment and ask whether the member has the leave of the House.

PRESIDENT : Thank you very much.

[President.]

The motion before the House is that the words "at least 24 hours earlier" be added at the end of clause (1) of Standing Order No. 7.

Has the member the leave of the House to make the motion?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I object to it, Sir.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: I move that the draft amendment be referred to a Select Committee.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I second it.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: I move that the Select Committee shall consist of Messrs. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad, S. Adam Sait, K. K. Thomas, the Law Officer of Government, the Chief Secretary to Government and myself.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

PRESIDENT: Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai will be the Chairman, and the Law Officer, the Convener; and the report should be submitted before the next session of the Council.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

Abolition of export duty on cocoanut products.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:

> *This Council recommends to the Government that, in view of the disastrous economic depression and in view of the abnormal fall in the price of cocoanut products and the difficulties experienced in maintaining cocoanut gardens from their proceeds. the export duty on cocoanut products be completely abolished till normal conditions are restored.*

Sir, in moving this resolution, I beg to point out that the grievances of the cocoanut-grower have been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government especially during the last few years. Ever since the economic depression set in, matters have reached such a crisis that any further postponement of the consideration of these grievances may not lead to happy results. In this connection, I shall quote some figures which will show the seriousness of the situation and the importance of the question. According to the Census of 1931, the total cultivated area in Travancore is 22,01,295 acres, out of which the area under cocoanut cultivation in 1107 was 6,64,899 or 32 per cent. of the total cultivated area. The Census Report also shows that nearly fifty per cent. of the total population are supported by agriculture. Out of them, 8,95,782 are engaged in agriculture; and out of these, 1,66,916

are engaged in cocoanut cultivation. That works out to about 20 per cent. It is further seen from the Census Report that, out of 3,78,000 people engaged in industrial occupations, about 2,00,000 are engaged, directly or indirectly, in the coir industry; that works out to nearly 60 per cent. Cocoanut is extensively cultivated in this State, and is supposed to be the most important money crop of this State. All the non-official members of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee unanimously brought forward a resolution that all export duties levied purely for fiscal purposes should be abolished. That is certainly much wider in its scope than my present resolution. The resolution was thrown out on account of the official majority in that committee. The figures I have given will go to show that a very large section of our people are adversely affected by this export duty on cocoanut products. The report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee makes it clear that Travancore cannot consume all the cocoanuts that she produces. The total output of cocoanuts in this State, as we learn from that report, is 654,715,385. Assuming that a person consumes 50 cocoanuts a year, the total number consumed comes to about 250 millions leaving a balance of about 400 millions to be exported. Cocoanut is not like grain; and the whole of our production cannot be consumed. One can consume, comparatively, only a limited quantity of cocoanuts. There is over production of cocoanuts here and about two-thirds of the total production has to be exported for sale outside. The report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee also shows that the price of cocoanut has fallen terribly. At one time it was selling at Rs. 100 per thousand whereas now we get only Rs. 15.

The prices of such products are published monthly in our Government Gazettes. A reference to that published in Kanni 1109 would show that in certain areas 63 cocoanuts are sold for one rupee, which comes to 10 fanams per hundred nuts.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Has the member noted that the price published in our Gazettes varies?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Yes.

We do not see any prospect of the economic depression declining; it is only on the increase gradually. In the neghbouring State of Cochin and British India, there is no export duty levied on cocoanuts. I will be able to convince the House that it has become absolutely impossible to pull on with cocoanut cultivation any further unless Government comes in and relieves the cultivators from their serious hardships.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Since there is no export duty levied on cocoanuts in Cochin and Malabar, is the member of opinion that the cultivators in those parts are getting more price for their cocoanuts than the Travancore cultivators?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: The cultivators in Malabar and Cochin are certainly in an advantageous position.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN; What is the price of cocoanuts per thousand in Cochin and Travancore?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : Rs. 15 in Travancore; about Rs. 25 in Cochin.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : What does the member say about the quality of copra in Cochin and Malabar when compared to Travancore copra ?

MR. G, NARAYANA AIYAR : Travancore product is superior.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : Then, may I know, whether the difference in prices is due to the export duty here ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : Mostly that. Also, there is the inconvenience of transporting it to Cochin.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : What will be the rate of export duty on Rs. 25 worth of cocoanuts ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : 5 per cent. on tariff value.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : I understand from the member that the export duty levied on cocoanuts in Travancore alone does not explain for the difference between the variation in prices of cocoanuts in Cochin and Travancore. In Travancore, there is some other cause that is at the bottom of the phenomenal difference. May I know, what is the other cause ?

MR, G. NARAYANA AIYAR : A good deal of difficulties have to be experienced by Travancore cultivators in respect of transportation of copra. Again in the matter of passes also, there is much difficulty experienced by the cultivators. Then, there are incidental expenses.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : Supposing export duty is abolished, is the member of opinion that Travancore cocoanuts will fetch a better price than Rs. 15 that the member said a while ago ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : Since Travancore cocoanuts have established a reputation they must fetch a better price the increase in price will be proportionate to the abolition of duty. To me it appears, the price of our cocoanuts will be at least as much as the price obtaining in the neighbouring State of Cochin.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : Can the member enlighten the House about the price of Travancore copra in rupees, annas, pice has he any statistics on the subject ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : If, as I said, the export duty is abolished, Travancore copra will fetch a better price.

For selling cocoanuts, we have to take them outside Travancore. There are no appropriate markets in Travancore. Further there is overproduction. There is export duty also. Taking into account the yield per acre in Travancore and the expense of cultivation, it will be seen that the Travancore cultivator gets absolutely no profit. Generally, in Travancore, 100 trees are expected to be planted, as per revenue rules, in an area of one acre. In other words, one tree is expected to cover an area of one cent. In Cochin, tax is levied only on 80 trees on an acre whatever may be the number of trees that stand on an acre.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What is the rate of tax per tree ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR It is supposed to be about 3 annas. The average yield from a cocoanut tree my be fixed at 40 for the sake of argument. That is the estimate of Government probably on the assumption that these trees are generally manured with chemical manures. One gentleman who was a member of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee says that the average yield per tree will be only 15 nuts. We will accept the Government figure as the correct one for the time being and see how it works out. From 100 trees we get 4,000 nuts. As a part of mildes' deduction, one fourth *i. e.* about a thousand nuts, will have to be set apart for its upkeep. The balance is only 3,000 nuts. The price of this, on the basis of the price mentioned in the Government Gazette comes to only Rs. 45. Out of it deduct tax at the average rate of 2½ chackrams per tree as per Government order which comes to about Rs. 9. There are also cases where trees are taxed more. That apart, the export duty that has to be paid on the above will come to about Rs. 10. So the total amount ...

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : May I know whether the export duty is actually paid by the exporting merchant ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : The producer pays that.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether it is in that Rs. 45 you have included the export duty as well ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : The total produce comes to about 4,000 nuts : one-fourth goes to the upkeep proper. Deducting this, you get only 3,000 nuts which fetches only 45 rupees. Tax on this would come to 9 rupees according to Government rate. If a higher rate is adopted it will come to 14 rupees. Export duty of 10 rupees will have to be paid. On the whole, after deducting about 19 rupees towards expenses, the balance you get out of one acre would be about 26 rupees.

The average price that was prevailing for an acre of cocoanut garden in North Travancore was between two thousand and four thousand rupees. Any way, the minimum can be fixed at Rs. 2,000. If you calculate at 3 per cent interest on that amount, you must get at least Rs. 60 per annum. According to the above calculation, we get only Rs. 26. That is the margin of profit. Where are we to go in for the interest on the money invested if you get a margin of profit to the extent of Rs. 26 or so?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Is not a large proportion of the export duty paid by the consumer?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : Here, it is paid by the producer.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Does not the actual incidence of duty fall on the consumer ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : He also will be affected by that.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Does it not fall on the consumer unless the article is not a monopoly ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : Certainly.

Thus, it can be seen that it has become absolutely impossible to maintain this cocoanut growing business. For all the cocoanut gardens there is absolutely no margin of profit left for the cultivator.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know what is the present price of a cocoanut garden in Parur?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : About Rs. 1,750.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : What will be the export duty approximately on thousand cocoanuts ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : At the rate of 5 per cent. on tariff value the duty comes to two rupees.

In this connection it is desirable to read a few lines from the report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee which are considered to be very valuable.—

One non-official member observes as follows —

"Merchants in Alleppey and Cochin were emphatic in their opinion that there is no article of export from this country which can be regarded as a monopoly. There are competitors from far and near, and substitutes for most of the articles of export are alredy in the market. Merchants of long experience agree in the view that the continuance of this duty would tend, in course of time, to the loss of our export trade. Why a duty which is not levied in the neighbouring British District of Malabar or in the Indian State of Cochin should be levied in this country was what the witnesses who appeared before the Committee wanted to know. The injury to the economic life of this country arising from the levy of duty on exports is greatly increased by the boom prices on which this duty is tariffed. To say that we levy a duty of 5 per cent. on the value of our exports and at the same time to raise to abnormal heights the tariff value for purposes of duty is not right. 'It might be worthwhile, said Sir Alfred Layton, even from the purely revenue point of view to lower duties even at the risk of losing revenue at the moment, for the sake of encouraging the general economic development of the country.' The levy of duty on our exports should, in view of the economic depression now prevailing in the country, be given up, at least, until the situation improves".

In another portion, another member observes as follows,

"Another crying need is the immediate revision of tariffs and export duties. Export-duty is now levied on about 19 groups of articles, including all our main items of produce. An export duty is a levy on production. Except in the case of monopolies it adds to the burden of the producer. In most countries it has become obsolete. In British India a low duty of 3 per cent. used to be levied on almost all articles of export, but as the principle of export duties gradually came to be recognised as unsound, by the year 1867 the list of dutiable articles was reduced from 97 to 9 and again to 3 in 1875. By 1880 the only export duty retained was a small protective duty on rice and rice flour ; though since, as a war measure, a duty was levied on jute, of which India has a monopoly, on tea which has since been withdrawn, and on hides and skins for protective purposes. The witnesses examined including Messrs Chandrasekharan and Gopala Menon, Professors of Economics, are agreed in condemning export duties on local produce One of them empahatically states that.....

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI : Who is that one Professor ?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : Is it Professor Chandrasekharan?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Yes. Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan who is now in the official benches.

"One of them emphatically states that no civilised Government would be justified in levying export duties for purely fiscal purposes. The Indian Fiscal Commission, too, is opposed to export duties as a rule, except when necessitated by the exigencies of revenue. Our duties and taxes have never been governed by principle. They have grown, grown and multiplied haphazard. We have no monopoly of any produce, barring fine grade coir yarn as shown in the majority Report. Neither is the State's financial position so embarrassed as to justify resort to a levy opposed to recognised principles of economics. Here the soil is taxed, the tree standing therein is taxed, and the produce is further taxed by export duty. As there are no such duties in the neighbouring States of Cochin and British India, the Travancore producer is unable to compete in the open market with his neighbours. The first orders for coir, pepper, etc. would naturally go to Cochin and Malabar, the overflow orders alone reaching Travancore."

PRESIDENT: I think I have to remind the speaker that he has exceeded the 20 minutes limit usually allowed. In view, however, of the interruptions now and again, I will allow the member another five minutes more.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Thank you, Sir.

I may also bring to the notice of the House another difficulty which the cocoanut producer is labouring under in the bordering taluks of the Cochin State and British India. For transport of cocoanut products, the Excise Department insists on getting passes in all cases. I am not able to understand the reason why a pass should be insisted on for transport of cocoanut products from one pakuthi to another in the same taluk even when they have not to pass though foreign territory. In my opinion, the action of the Excise Department is highly condemnable. And, I cannot find any authority in the whole Regulation or Rules to show that for carrying cocoanut produce from one pakuthi to another, a pass is necessary. It is stated that passes are issued free. Even then, the difficulty of getting a pass, going to the authorities and waiting on them creates a lot of difficulties for head loads and cart loads.

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Is it not the case with cocoanuts that have to pass through Cochin territory?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: For transport of articles which do not even touch the territory, why should a pass be insisted on, passes beyond my understanding. It is stated that passes are issued free. No doubt about that. But to undergo all the difficulties of applying for a pass a week before, waiting on the authorities concerned to get it sanctioned -- there are immense difficulties.

MR K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, I rise to second the resolution. The only question before the House is whether the export duty on copra should be abolished or not. If the honourable members occupying the Government benches will only remember the arguments that have been advanced in this and the Lower House of the Legislature, no further arguments are necessary to meet this question and they will be convinced that the export duty on copra is unsupportable

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

either on the principles of tariff or duty. The various committees appointed by Government have made reports which bear testimony to the fact that the levy of export duty is unsupportable. For the last two years, the cocoanut producers in our country are more or less perplexed. The immediate problem is whether they should continue to cultivate cocoanut in Travancore or they should think of some other cultivation. It is really a surprise to hear the Excise Commissioner replying, to a question whether there is a duty on Ceylon cocoanuts exported from Ceylon, that he does not know That is the kind of officer who is expected to control the cocoanut industry in the State and advise Government from time to time as to what measures ought to be taken to protect the interests of the cultivator. During the last Budget session I brought to the notice of the House and the Excise Commissioner that the Ceylon copra is being dumped into Travancore ports at the expense of the Travancore producer, cultivator, or trader and the Excise Commissioner admitted that fact. Now when the same question is put to him, he denies knowledge of it in this House. I simply ask you, Sir, whether we have stated here anything to embarrass the Government or whether we have brought unreasonable suggestions for the acceptance of the Government. Here is a real grievance experienced by the Travancore cocoanut grower. This is a fact. The officers should come to help the actual cultivators. No doubt, replies are given by Government that they are in full sympathy with the laudable objects of the non-official members and that they are doing everything to protect the cultivator, the producer of cocoanuts. It is really deplorable to see the abnormal fall in the price of cocoanuts side by side with the dumping of the Ceylon copra into our ports, and the Excise Commissioner, who is expected to advise Government from time to time as to what steps ought to be taken to safeguard the interests of the cultivator, justifying the levy of export duty. This is the question that I want to ask before the House again and again. When the Excise Commissioner is asked to say whether there is a duty in Ceylon and he denies knowledge of it, I do not know how far we can rely when Government say that they are taking as much interest to protect the cultivator, that they are doing everything possible and so on and so forth. When such a reply comes from the Government, we cannot but poopooh it. You will excuse me, Sir, when I exhibit more warmth as a speaker in this House over this vexed question. The whole country is stirred. That is the very reason why the very same question is repeatedly brought to the notice of Government for remedy. There is the Excise Commissioner's report for the year 1107 wherein he is found bemoaning the loss of revenue of the Excise Department owing to the fall of revenue realised from the dutiable articles of the cocoanut tree, but the members will note that nothing substantial has been done to improve the condition of the cocoanut grower.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: May I know from what report the member is making that observation?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I am practically quoting from the Administration Report of the Excise Department for 1107 wherein it is stated that the duty which was realised from the dutiable articles of the coconnut tree has heavily fallen down. Does the Commissioner challenge me?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: That is due to revision of the tariff value towards the close of 1106.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: There may be so many reasons for that. The only question is, what is the export duty that is derived now from cocoanuts and copra exported from Travancore. It comes to rupees three lakhs. The next question is, whether in the face of the difficulties experienced by the cultivators as a whole, Government can give up that duty?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: May I point out that duty comes to about nine and a half lakhs.

MR. K P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I am only referring to the resolution about the export duty on cocoanuts including copra, etc. At least if Government abolish the export duty on cocoanuts and copra, that will go a great way to relieve the poor cocoanut cultivator. That question should be seriously considered by the Government. When the mover of the resolution was in possession of the House, he was asked whether the consumer will not be hard hit on account of the abolition of duty. He was also asked that unless Travancore is having a monopoly of the cocoanut products, whether the duty will not fall on the consumer or whether the duty has to be borne by the producer. Though practically Travancore is having a monopoly for coir yarn, etc., there is still competition from outside. In the matter of exporting copra or cocoanuts from the Alleppey Port, there is cut throat competition between the Travancore exporter and the Ceylon exporter. When we thus know that, since we are not having a monopoly, the duty falls on the producer, and when we also know that Ceylon is having a considerable advantage over us, it is all the more reason why our Government should render a helping hand to the cocoanut grower of our country who stands in need of it.

If it is the revenue side of the question, that is going to embarrass Government, I may be permitted to offer some suggestions as to how the loss of revenue can be recouped by imposing some other taxes, in the shape of taxes collected from the cocoanut tree and other materials. Sir, on going through the Administration Report of the Excise Department for 1108, you find Travancore fibre is taxed, cocoanut taxed, copra taxed and so forth. All sorts of fees are realised from cocoanuts and their products. About sixty thousand cocoanut trees are tapped per year and the tax collected is four and half lakhs of rupees. That works at the rate of four rupees per half year. I may venture a suggestion that tax may be enhanced to Rs. 5 per half year. That will bring to the coffers of Government about rupees 1·2 lakhs more.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Then, will not the rentals of toddy shops go down?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The Travancore Government I am sure will get more, nearly five lakhs more than last year from rentals. Even if we concede that the rentals will go down, we can expect that from the figures of last year there may not be further reduction in consumption. On a comparison between the years 1107 and 1108, I find there is a substantial increase of revenue from toddy and arrack.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know whether by abolition of duty, the rentals will be raised?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I will come to that. There is a separate figure from the rentals of toddy and arrack shops. I suggest that if we enhance the licensing fee from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 it will bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 1·2 lakhs.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: If the member's suggestion is to enhance the licensing fee, will it not affect some particular community?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I will be only glad if my friend's community is going to be benefited by that.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is it adversely or in favour?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: In favour, certainly! By tapping sixty thousand cocoanut trees if the member's community......

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know how the community will be benefited?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: In my opinion, by enhancing the licensing fee, members of the Ezhava community will be benefited?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that the Excise Commissioner's attention has been repeatedly drawn to the fact that the price which the cocoanut producer gets is the market price minus the export duty?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Yes.

If you go to Aramboly frontier you may know, that in the Excise Chowkey, a duty of two cash is realised for one cocoanut. That duty alone comes to about Rs. 5 approximately for 1,000 cocoanuts.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: What is the duty per candy of copra?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I do not know.

Therefore the simple question is that if this duty is abolished, at least on cocoanuts, will they find a ready market in other parts of British India and to that extent the Travancore producer will be benefited. This is a very simple thing which can appeal to any member. There is no profoundest question of Tariff Law or Export duty Law involved. That is the ordinary thing experienced by every man who takes cocoanuts to British India. The Excise Commissioner will not

contradict me when I say that almost 90 per cent. of the raw cocoanuts exported from Travancore is consumed by people in British India. If that is so, the abolition of the export duty is all the more necessary.

Another point is, we are importing about twenty thousand candies of tobacco in Travancore. Of that, only three thousand are Jaffna tobacco. The duty is Rs. 135 per candy. I would advise the Travancore Government, as a bit of retaliation, to enhance that duty to Rs. 150 per candy, when it will bring into the Travancore coffers something like 31,000 rupees.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know whether the burden will again fall on the consumer?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: No.

According to me, it is a luxury. I am deliberately excluding Coimbatore and Tinnevelly tobacco because they are intended for poor people. Jaffna tobacco being of a superior variety and since Ceylon is competing successfully in a spirit of retaliation, I am of opinion that a higher duty should be imposed on Jaffna tobacco.

Again, tobacco is imported into Travancore for the manufacture of beedi and other materials. I may advocate that the existing duty may be doubled. Again it may be said that it will fall on the consumer. It is pitiable indeed to see that even children aged between 7 and 8, going about the streets smoking beedi of every description. When he cannot find a morsel of food, a beedi is easily made available for him.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the Travancore Government are going to get a revenue of rupees four lakhs by way of Excise duty on matches?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: On the other hand, we will be losing what we get by way of import duty.

If the Excise Commissioner is willing, he may also enhance the price of proof gallon arrack. Now the price is Rs. 5-3-0. I do not find any harm in enhancing that price to Rs. 6 at least. If the revenue side is the only side which is embarrassing Government I submit these are some of the things which the Excise Commissioner has to consider to see that the loss on account of the abolition of export duty may be made up. This method of enhancing duty as I suggested will not affect the Travancore consumer adversely.

My next point is that the officer who is expected to control customs must be a first rate person who will understand the importance of international and interstatal problems. The question of advising Government from time to time in the matter of imposition and enhancement of duty on certain articles as well as withdrawal of duties, so that the sum total of the duties imposed may be advantageous to the Travancore Government, is a material factor. Until that is done, no improvement can be seen. The Excise Commissioner, for the last two years, has been repeating his stock arguments. He says, he does not know whether there is export duty in Ceylon. That is the kind of

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

interest that a very responsible officer takes in this most important and vital question. The duty aspect of the mattter has to be considered from the poor man's point of view. I once more request Government to take some bold step by abolishing the export duty on cocoanuts and copra.

PRESIDENT: You have far exceeded the time limit.

Moved and seconded that export duty on cocoanut products be completely abolished till normal conditions are restored.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I beg to oppose the resolution brought forward by Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar and seconded by Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai. They have made several observations in the course of their speeches. I shall refer to them briefly after making some general observations on the question on its merits. Mr. Narayana Aiyar in the resolution now moved, gives the grounds on which he urges the abolition of export duty. There are two grounds, the first is the disastrous economic depression and the second is the abnormal fall in the price of copra. I may, at the outset, concede that the Government realise that, due to serious depression and the abnormal fall in prices of agricultural products, the cultivator is hard hit. The export duty which the cultivator was bearing without any complaint till about 2 years ago is now felt by him as rather heavy. The export duty as some of the members have pointed out is 5 per cent. on the tariff value at the rate of 48 rupees per thousand nuts.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Will the member please tell the House why a duty that has been condemned by the civilized world has become wholesome in Travancore?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I am proceeding to show that.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Before proceeding into details I wish the member will please explain the principle first so that we may follow him. It is therefore I put the question.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: A duty on cocoanut products is imposed, partly for revenue purposes and partly for affording protection to important industries in the State.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know, how the levy of export duty is a protection to the industry?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: So far as fibre and coir are concerned it is a protection to our mats and matting industries. So far as duty on copra goes it is a protection to the oil mill industry in the State.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: (*Quilon cum Karunagapalli*): ഇങ്ങനെ ഇതിന്റെ വിലവർദ്ധിച്ചിരുന്നകയററിന്റെ മററുമാർക്കററുകൾ നഷ്ടമാകുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: So far as coir is concerned, we have a monopoly. Even if we levy a duty for affording protection to one of our important industries, it will not affect its market in foreign countries.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇതുപോലെതന്നെ എണ്ണയ്ക്കു ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ നല്പതുകൊല്ലമായിട്ടു വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഡ്യൂട്ടികൊണ്ടു എണ്ണവ്യവസായത്തിനു യാതൊരു അഭിവൃദ്ധിയും ഉണ്ടാകിട്ടില്ലെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യമായതിനു ശേഷം ഇനിയും അതു വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കണമെന്ന് മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: The rate of protection is being gradually reduced and perhaps in course of time it will be abolished altogether. In my view, it is not yet time to take away the protection altogether.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Is it the member's opinion that the coir and mats and matting industry are in a thriving condition?

MR. C O MADHAVAN: Yes. The Government are satisfied that some relief must be afforded to the cocoanut cultivator The question is seriously engaging the attention of Government. I may inform the House that some decision will be arrived at very soon. Side by side with the question of giving relief to the cultivator, there is the question of revenue. As I said in answer to a question put by a member, the export duty on cocoanut products brings in a revenue of nearly 10 lakhs per annum to the Government.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Is it not destructive to the industries?

MR. C O. MADHAVAN; No.

MR. K. MADHVAN PILLAI: At least partially?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: There is no destruction of any industry by the imposition of this duty. This duty on cocoanut products has been in existence in Travancore for a very long time. As far as records show, it was in existence 70 years back.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇങ്ങനെ export dutyവെച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും വ്യവസായം നശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR C. O. MADHAVAN: Not in recent times.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI; Saltpeter വ്യവസായം നശിച്ചതെങ്ങിനെ എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR C O. MADHAVAN: I am not quite sure about it.

MR. K, MADHAVAN PILLAI: Has the member read the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Yes. Portions of it.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Do they not discuss the question of saltpetre and do they not explain how the industry is ruined?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I have said just now that no export duty could be permitted to destroy an industry.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I said for revenue purposes.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Here I may refer to a passage in a memorandum prepared by the late, Dewan Mr. S. Sankarasubba Aiyar in 1069, dealing with the question of export duty, this is what he has said.

"As regards customs as a source of revenue, exports are to Travancore what imports are to British India. From the proportion—97 per cent—which the exports bear to this revenue as a whole, it is obvious that Travancore depends almost entirely on the export duty and to give up this duty would be to give up this source of income altogether as there is no means of recouping from imports. The receipts under the latter may not even cover the establishment charges".

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member from which volume he is reading?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: State Manual.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether it is a Government publication and taken as an authority?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Yes, it may be taken as an authority.

PRESIDENT: I think that the book is published under the authority of Government.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I may point out, Sir, that the book is not published under the authority of Government.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: What was the income of the State in 1069 when the memorandum was prepared?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: It was much less.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI. May I know from the member what Dewan Mr. Rama Aiyangar had to say on the particular subject?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I have not got it with me.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: May I draw the member's attention to the observations of the Indian Fiscal Commission on this particular subject? What has the member to say on that?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: A point of order. Whether a member can put a question on the observations of the Indian Fiscal Commission?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I am drawing his attention to the particular passage in the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission.

PRESIDENT: The general rule is that no quotations should be made unless the book is on the table of the House so that all members may be in a position to know what the quotation is and what relevancy it has got with regard to the discussion before the House.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: It can be placed before the House.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I am asking what he has to say to the point raised by me.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: A point of order. Whether the member can test the knowlege of another in this fashion?

PRESIDENT: I have been watching to make a ruling.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: That is a principle which is admitted on all hands. I myself have stated before the House that the duty is imposed partly for the purpose of revenue and that the duty has to be borne by the producer in Travancore. The price which the Travancore producer gets will be lower to the extent of the duty. For instance when the Cochin producer gets Rs. 20 per thousand cocoanuts, the Travancore producer will get only about Rs. 2½ less, the duty on thousand cocoanuts being roughly Rs. 2½. The difference can never be Rs. 10 as mentioned by Mr. Narayana Iyer.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the price of tender cocoanuts has fallen?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: It is not a commodity which has a market price. Only those who purchase and sell it can know whether its price has risen or fallen.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether by giving protection to tender cocoanuts the prices could not be brought up?

PRESIDENT: That question does not arise.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether tender cocoanuts are exported from Travancore?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: They may be taken out in small quantities by people on the frontier but not in any appreciable quantity. I have just mentioned that the export duty is imposed partly for protection purposes. So far as the oil mill industry is concerned several members seem to doubt the necessity for retaining protection any longer. The Banking Enquiry Committee went into this question fully and has recorded its opinion thus,—

> "The efficient continuance of the oil industry is therefore so clearly in the interests of national economic safety that greater consideration has to be given to it."

That is the opinion recently recorded by the Banking Enquiry Committee. The existence of cocoanut oil industry is very essential for keeping up the price of cocoanuts and copra in Travancore. In the absence of cocoanut oil industry all the copra may have to be sent out of Travancore to Cochin and other places and the exporters may have to be more or less at the mercy of the Cochin mill-owner. Both in the interests of the general producer and the mill-owner some margin of protection is necessary for enabling him to carry on his business.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI; ഇവിടത്തെ Cocoanut Oil Mills നെ മററു എണ്ണവ്യവസായങ്ങളോടൊപ്പം മത്സരിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നു ണ്ടോ? അതായത് ഇവിടത്തെ എണ്ണവ്യവസായത്തെ മററുതരം എണ്ണവ്യവസായം തോല്പിക്കാറില്ലേ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: It is on account of the competition of other oils that the price of cocoanuts has gone down so much.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Is the member in a position to state what percentage of Ceylon cocoanuts were used by the Alleppey mill owners when compared with the Travancore cocoanuts during the last year 1108?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Ceylon copra came to Travncore only in the year 1108. Ceylon copra was not coming into Travancore before that. The import has completely stopped during the year 1109. In 1108 about 50,000 cwts of copra have been imported to Travancore.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Not in appreciable quantities?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: No.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: സിലോൺ കൊപ്രാ ഇവിടെ വരുന്നതു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ കൊപ്രായുടെവിലയെ ബാധിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. C. O MADHAVAN: Certainly. Ceylon copra is imported to Bombay, Karachi and other places. These places are open freely to Ceylon copra and the prices in Travancore will certainly be affected thereby.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member how the import of Ceylon copra is stopped this year?

MR. C. O MADHAVAN: During 1108, a concession had been allowed in favour of Ceylon copra. The Ceylon copra imported into Travancore on payment of duty was permitted to be exported out of Travancore in the shape of oil and punnac free of duty. This concession has been withdrawn. Ceylon copra is still coming in large quantities to Cochin and other places.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether in the interest of the oil mills this protection is justifiable?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Both in the interests of the oil mill industry as well as the general producer, some margin of protection for oil may be kept on for some time more till Alleppey becomes a market for exporting oil directly.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the oils are directly exported to Cochin market from where they are distributed?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Direct export from Alleppey is now steadily increasing. Till about five years back, there was very little of oil exported directly from Alleppey.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: In view of that answer, how does the Excise Commissioner assert that this protection is necessary when the Cochin mill-owner can undersell the oil extracted from cocoanuts which he gets directly exported from Ceylon and imported to Cochin?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: For how long has the oil mill industry been in enjoyment of protection?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: In the tariff revision of 1082, the margin of protection is to be seen.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : Sir, a point of order. No reply is given to Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai' question. That ought to be ruled out.

PRESIDENT : The question and answer should settle themselves.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI : As regards coir and yarn, Sir, I am putting these questions which have perfect relevancy and the answer to these questions will give a fund of information.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : May I know from the member whether there is duty realised for all cocoanut products exported from the Alleppey port ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : There is duty.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : May I know from the member what will be the transport or freight charges for taking produce of cocoanuts from the Alleppey port to the Cochin port?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : It is not the transport charges alone. There are several other items of expenditure.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : Does the Excise Commissioner say that by this means of protection the oil mil-owners of Alleppey will be able to compete successfully with other mill-owners ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : Yes. They are able to compete successfully with the Cochin mill-owner.

Strenuous efforts are now being made in some quarters to see that mats and mattings manufactured in India are shut out of American and Continental markets. At one time, the mats and mattings industry was in a very flourishing condition in western countries. But since the development of the industry in India, the western countries have been steadily losing their own markets for mats and mattings. That aspect of the question is fully discussed in the report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee, and for want of time, I do not wish to read any extract therefrom. We have got the raw materials, namely, coir yarn and coir fibre and we have also got cheap labour. They have on the other hand got the markets for the sale of mats and mattings, besides skilled labour. By the imposition of an export duty upon coir yarn and fibre, the raw materials required for the mats and mattings industry, we put a higher value upon those articles when they reach the European or American manufacturers. That means a considerable enhancement in the value of articles manufactured in western countries which enables our manufacturers to compete successfully in western markets and capture the same. The abolition of export duty on coir yarn and fibre is nothing less than cutting our own throat by supplying cheap raw materials to our rivals to make it possible for them to oust us from the markets which we have captured. The House can clearly see from this what the consequences of the abolition of export duty on coir yarn and fibre will be.

There is no doubt that the present rate of duty on some of the cocoanut products sits heavily upon the people. That is due to the abnormal fall in the prices of those commodities which are at present

[Mr. C. O. Madhavan.]

far lower than the tariff values. The remedy for this lies not in the total abolition of the export duty on these articles. In seeking a remedy for this difficulty, we should not overlook other important considerations, such as the question of revenue and the necessity for affording protection to important industries in the State. The Government fully realise the necessity for giving relief to the cocoanut cultivator in Travancore. Without prejudice to the other important interests involved, the Government are seriously thinking of lightening the burden of the people by a suitable revision of the tariff valuation. I would therefore appeal to the House to leave the decision of this very important question unfettered in the hands of the Government, trusting that the Government will do what is necessary and most suitable for safeguarding all the interests involved.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: May I know from the Member whether he can assure us that we are not losing the monopoly of coir yarn?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Yes. We are not losing the monopoly.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: May I know from the member whether we are having a monopoly of coir yarn?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: So far as the fine variety of yarn is concerned, we are having a monopoly.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: There was an entertainment lecture in America on the existence of God. Ten lectures have been over and at the end of the series of lectures, a man got up and asked whether the lecturer could prove the existence of God though he did not doubt it. That is the same feeling which I have since hearing the most convincing speech of my aimable friend who has become famous by his references to the Ottava Conference. Sir, it is a matter, I do not want to be drawn to the intricacies of economics on public finance, but I believe that producers, manufacturers, merchants, and chambers of commerce are all agreed with the fact that the export duty must go. And I can understand that the Government also feel that it must go, but the difficulty is that they cannot find funds. Now the art of Government is rather a difficult matter. It is not at any rate in a position to meet emergency. They have to seek opportunities of improving public finance and try to tap fresh sources of income. That is the difficulty. But it is a matter of making a budget, which is not so difficult as that of the French Budget or even as that of Michado, and I believe that the Financial Secretary and the Excise Commissioner would rather work hard, *read more literature on the subject* and try to find some fresh taxation, if they do not obligingly, I do not want to say anything unfavourable, if they do not find themselves equal to the situation. Therefore, my appeal to this House is, and I appeal to the Government also, that they must make a sacrifice of assisting the public by abolishing the export duty this time. The Travancore Chamber

of Commerce, the Alleppey Chamber of Commerce, the Industrial and Agricultural Congress at Mavelikara and Onattukara, all have passed resolutions unanimously recommending the abolition of the export duties on cocoanut and cocoanut products.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member what he has to say with regard to the fine yarn about which the Excise Commissioner has been speaking? Suppose, we have got a monopoly on which we impose a duty, would it not be killing our mats and matting industry?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: May I know whether the member is referring to the Excise Commissioner's yarn or the yarn produced from the palmyra? Therefore, in conclusion, with all the emphasis that I can command, I appeal to the Government, to accept the resolution brought forward before the House which has the support of the whole country behind it and see that the export duty on cocoanuts and other products is gone.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member whether he is supporting the resolution with regard to the cocoanut products as a whole, that is copra and yarn *also* or whether he is confining himself to copra?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I support the whole resolution.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Then my question with regard to yarn remains unanswered.

PRESIDENT: I believe that coir does not form part of the cocoanut products. Does the member feel that we have got a monopoly of fine yarn?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: No, Sir.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I have heard the authorities on industries say that Travancore produces the best yarn available If that is so, if we are also manufacturing mats and mattings, and if England, America and other places are purchasing our fine yarn, and trying to produce mats and mattings and kill our mats and mattings......

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: A point of order, Sir. The member is making a speech.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Is it not suitable if we impose a duty on fine yarn?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: The question has been so long, I cannot understand it, Sir.

PRESIDENT: Yes, I too have been trying to find out where it began and where it ended.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I rise to support the motion whole-heartedly. Depression and how to tide over it is the burning problem of the day which engages the absorbing attention of

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

every patriotic citizen in the country. In spite of the official recognition of this gloomy situation made so early as in 1931 in the Census Report and reiterated in the recent resolve of His Highness the Maharaja and the Queen Mother who have been graciously pleased to announce that they were not going outside the State for summer resort on account of the present economic depression, it is heart-rending to note that our Government do not seem to take any adequate steps to alleviate the growing misery and the appalling poverty of the vast masses of the people. The rosy picture used to be painted of this beautiful country by those who had the occasion to visit her, has now been blurred by the wave of economic depression. Depression has considerably affected the economic condition and the standard of life of our people and has greatly aggravated their misery. The economic depression which commenced towards the close of 1929 has now proved to be very acute and even after its sway for well-neigh 5 years, we do not find any sign of any abatement in its severity. The situation that is created by the present depression has stimulated the non-official members of both Chambers of the Legislature to action and to meet under this very roof to concert measures and to grapple with the problems of the day and, Sir, you may, by this time, be aware that they have adopted certain resolutions for discussion in this Chamber as well as in the House below. Some of these resolutions seem to have served as an eye-opener to our Government. The Dewan immediately held a conference of the officials at Bhaktivilas but unfortunately they did not meet there to consider the problem of rendering relief to the people really groaning under the weight of economic depression, or of reducing the expenditure on account of salaries and pensions, but their attention, as the report goes, was solely concentrated upon the one question—the all-important question so far as Government are concerned, *viz.*, how to increase the revenue so as to meet the ever growing demands on the treasury.

PRESIDENT: The report in the newspapers may not be quoted as authority.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: From the report which appeared in the columns of the Hindu and other newspapers......

PRESIDENT: That is a newspaper. I think no report of the public press will be admitted here.

MR M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The great cause of the economic depression, so far as our State is concerned, is the heavy fall in the price of cocoanut products, not to speak of the heavy slump in the rubber and pepper markets. The cocoanut palm which was hitherto known as the "*Kalpavriksham*" of Kerala is no longer that. As the result of this decline in the price of cocoanut products there has been a complete dislocation of business in the country. The various financial commitments undertaken by the people during the days when cocoanut products were selling high, they are no longer able to continue on account of the extraordinary fall in the price of such commodities. At

present there is absolutely no margin of profit for the cultivators,so much so that we find very little attempt being made to improve the industry. Hence both in quality and quantity the cocoanut industry has deteriorated and suffered considerably. The fall in the price of cocoanut products has been due to several causes; the chief among them being the large scale dumping of cocoanut from Ceylon. The needs of the world including those of British India were being largely met by Travancore, Cochin, Malabar, Mysore and Ceylon but of late Ceylon has by successful underselling captured the world markets and is dumping cocoanuts even into our midst. This, she has been able to do because of the various reductions systematically carried on from time to time by the British Government in the tariff rates and also in the import duty on cocoanut products. Then again, due to the comparative cheapness of labour and to the absence of land tax Ceylon is having cheap and large scale production. Two things we have to do immediately in order that we may survive in this competition with Ceylon. The first thing is to remove the export duty on cocoanut products altogether. This the Travancore Darbar can do without the sanction of the Imperial Government. Such a step is sure to promote the interests of the local cultivators by raising the price of cocoanuts by a couple of few rupees. Besides doing this we must also press upon the attention of the Government of India the imminent necessity for raising both the tariff value and the import duty on cocoanut products in such a manner and to such an extent as to give adequate support and protection to our cocoanut industry. What I understand from the report published by the Travancore Chamber of Commerce is that the British Government have resorted to the reduction of the tariff value and import duty on cocoanut products as a measure of conciliation or concession to the Ceylon cultivators who in their turn have agreed to oblige the Ahamedabad mill-owners by purchasing their mill clothes. We are, indeed, sorry that the Government of India should have thus betrayed us and sacrificed our vital interests just to please or benefit a few mill-owners. As a matter of fact during 1932 Kerala, including Travancore, Malabar and Cochin, imported through sea alone more than 126 lakhs worth of mill clothes, whereas the Island of Ceylon consumed in 1932 only 26 lakhs and in 1933 Rs. 21 lakhs worth of cotton mill goods. If the Indian mill-owners were really affraid of a boycott of their cotton piece goods by Ceylon, just imagine for a moment what would be their plight and the magnitude of the loss that may result to them by a systematic and organized boycott of their mill clothes by the whole of Kerala. If the Government of India do not make themselves keenly alive to their sense of responsibility in a matter of such paramount importance like this, I make bold to say that our people will be perfectly justified as a measure of self protection or preservation, if not as an act of retaliation, in organizing even a boycott of the Indian cotton manufactured goods and also Jaffna tobacco Since the price of cocoanut products have now gone down by about 50 per cent. it will not be too much to demand a corresponding and proportionate reduction in the land tax. It would be certainly unethical and highly immoral to

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take from the people more than what they actually get out of their lands.

It may then be contended and that most rightly too, that the proposed abolition of export duty on cocoanut products would inevitably bring about a reduction in the treasury receipts by 9 or 10 lakhs of rupees a year and the remission of a 50 per cent. of the land tax would likewise cause a fall of about 16 lakhs of rupees in the State revenue. Representatives of the people as we are, it is equally our duty to suggest means to get over such a deficit. It is in this spirit that at the conference held by us in this very hall we formulated certain concrete proposals and placed them before Government for their acceptance. The chief means to get over this financial difficulties is, as I said yesterday, to abolish all the unnecessary posts in our public service and to reduce the fat salaries, allowances and huge pensions disbursed from the public treasury. Then again the Assembly and this Council have just now passed the Matches Excise Duty Bill. From this source our Government expect a revenue of 3 to 4 lakhs of rupees every year. In view of these circumstances I ask you, Sir, in all earnestness, whether it will not be possible for the Government to abolish the export duty on cocoanut products altogether. With these few words I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution moved by Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.

PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 1-45 of the clock.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-5 P. M. and reassembled at 1-45 P. M., Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, one of the panel of Chairmen, presiding.

NEW MEMBER.

MR. M. P. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla* cum *Pattanamtitta*): took the oath of office and signed the rolls.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

CHAIRMAN: The House will resume the discussion on the resolution.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: സർ; മിസ്റ്റർ നാരായണ അയ്യർ ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിയ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. കൊപ്രായുടേയും അതു പോലെ തെങ്ങിൽനിന്നു കിട്ടുന്ന മററു സാധനങ്ങളുടേയും താഴ്പ്പു വിലയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് അസംബ്ലിയിലും ഇതിനു മുൻപു നടന്ന പഴയ കൌൺസിലുകളിലും ധാരാളം വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇന്നു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ജനസാമാന്യത്തിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ആകഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഇത്ര സവ്വപ്രധാനമായ മററൊരു സംഗതിയും ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു പ്രശ്നത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഇത്ര വലിയ വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടത്തേണ്ടിവരുമെ

ന്ന് ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. കൊപ്രായുടേയും തേങ്ങായുടേയും മററും തീരുവ കുറച്ചാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു പത്തുലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന മുതലെടുപ്പ് നഷ്ടപ്പെടുമെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഭയപ്പെടുന്നു. ഇതിനെ പരിഹരിക്കുവാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗമെന്തെന്നാണ് ഇനി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന നഷ്ടത്തെ ഏതെല്ലാം ഇനങ്ങളിൽകൂടി പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടാമെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി എൻെറ പല മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാരും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. സിലോണിൽ നിന്നും ഇവിടെ ഇറക്കുന്ന പുകയിലയ്ക്കു കൂടുതൽ തീരുവ ചുമത്തുന്ന പക്ഷം അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ നഷ്ടത്തിൽ ഒരംശം പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

MR R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെ ജാഫ്നാ പുകയിലയ്ക്കു് ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള തീരുവയെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ തീരുവ ചുമത്തുന്നപക്ഷം ആ പുകയില തീരെ ചിലവാകാതേയും തന്നിമിത്തം അവയിൽനിന്നും ഡ്യൂട്ടി കിട്ടാതേയും വരികയില്ലേ!

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ഒരിക്കൽ തൊണ്ണൂറു രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും തൊള്ളായിരം രൂപാ ആയി തീരുവ വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടും പുകയിലയ്ക്കു് ചിലവു ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഇനിയും തീരുവ കൂട്ടുന്നപക്ഷം പുകയിലയ്ക്കു ചിലവു ചുരുങ്ങുമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഭയപ്പെടുന്നില്ല.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: പുകയിലയ്ക്കു തീരുവ കൂട്ടുകയാണെന്നു വന്നാൽ പുകയില മുറുക്കുന്നവർ തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കാരായ ഉണ്ടല്ലോ. ഡ്യൂട്ടികൂട്ടിയാൽ അതിനനുസരിച്ച് തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് കൂടുതൽ പണം ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടി വരികയില്ലേ!

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു് മുഴുവൻ എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഈ ചോദ്യത്തിനിടവരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കൂടുതലായ തീരുവ ചുമത്തുവാൻ വേറെയും ഇനങ്ങളുണ്ടു്.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: സർ, എൻെറ ചോദ്യത്തിനു ഇതുവരെ മറുപടി കിട്ടിയില്ല.

CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Mr. Govindan, you may repeat the question. Any member can put a question and the member who is in possession of the House may answer. Of course, it is left within the discretion of the member to answer the question or not to answer it, But I may inform the members that propriety requires that a question should be answered.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: സർ, ആ ചോദ്യത്തിനു ഞാൻ ഉത്തരം പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു പുതിയ രണ്ടുമൂന്നിനങ്ങളിലായി ഇപ്പോൾ കൂടുതൽ നികുതി കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിൽ നു

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.]

കൊച്ചീതുറമുഖത്തിന്റേതാണ്. മുമ്പു് ഇല്ലായിരുന്ന ഒരു ആദായമാണിതു്. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ പെട്രോൾ തീരുവയും ഇപ്പോൾ പുതിയതായി കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങനെ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ തെങ്ങിന്റെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളിന്മേലുള്ള തീരുവ നിറുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന പത്തുലക്ഷം രൂപയോളം വരുന്ന നഷ്ടം മററുപലതുള്ളതിൽ നിന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു നികത്തുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു അതേപ്പററി പറയാനുള്ളതു്. പലപരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും നടപ്പില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു നികുതിയാണ് കൊപ്രായെസംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഇവിടെ നാം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി: കെ. പി. നീലകണ്ഠപ്പിള്ള പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായം എനിക്കും ഇവിടെ പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞവർഷം കൌൺസിൽസമയത്തു നമ്മുടെ എക്സൈസ് കമ്മിഷണരോടു ഞാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു അറിയാമായിരുന്നോ അറിയാമായിരുന്നില്ലയോ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചിട്ടു അറിയാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞ ഒരു സംഗതി അതായതു് സിലോണിൽ കൊപ്രാക്കു് കയററുമതി തീരുവ് ചുമത്തുന്നുണ്ടോ ഇല്ലയോ എന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഒരുചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചിട്ടു ഒരു പന്ത്രണ്ടു ദിവസത്തിനു മുൻപുമാത്രമേ ഈ ചോദ്യം കിട്ടിയുള്ളു എന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ശരിയായ മറുപടി പറയുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല എന്നു കമ്മിഷണർ ഉത്തരം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. രാജ്യം ഒട്ടുക്കു വിഷമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ കൊപ്രാ, തേങ്ങാ മുതലായ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ തീരുവ വില മുതലായവയെപ്പററി വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ അറിഞ്ഞു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചു് ജനങ്ങളെ സഹായിക്കുവാൻ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഗവണ്മെന്റു മെമ്പറിൽനിന്നും ഈ വിധത്തിൽ ഒരു മറുപടി ലഭിച്ചതിൽ എനിക്കു വളരെ അനുകമ്പതോന്നുന്നു. അതു എങ്ങനെയും ഇരിക്കട്ടെ; ഈ താരിപ്പുവിലയും മാർക്കററുവിലയും തമ്മിൽ യാതൊരു സാമ്യവും ഇല്ല. ആയിരം തേങ്ങക്കു് ഇരുപത്തഞ്ചു രൂപാ വിലയായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ നാല്പതു രൂപായാണ് അതിന്റെ താരിപ്പുവില. ഇതു് തീരെശരിയല്ല, റബ്ബറിനോ, തേയിലക്കോ, ഇങ്ങനെ വച്ചിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ തോട്ടക്കാർ ധാരാളം പ്രക്ഷോഭണം നടത്തി ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നും സങ്കടപരിഹാരം വരുത്തുമായിരുന്നു. തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കാർ നാട്ടുകാരായതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവണ്മെന്റു അവരുടെമേൽ കടുംകൈകൾ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയും അവർ അതിനെ അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇതു് നിയമപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു പിടിച്ചുപറി (Lagalised Decoity) യാണെന്നല്ലാതെ എനിക്കു് യാതൊന്നും പറയാനില്ല. ഈ സാമ്പത്തി

കാധഃപതനകാലത്തു് ഗവൺമെൻറു ഈ ഇനത്തിൽനിന്നു കുറെഎങ്കിലും രൂപ കുറച്ചാൽ ആ സംഗതി ഗവൺമെൻറിനു് ജനങ്ങളോടു സഹതാപം ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണിക്കുവാനെങ്കിലും മതിയാകുന്നതാണു്. മി: നാരായണയ്യർ ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായിപിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Sir, I was listening with great interest to the discussion on the resolution and I have gathered much information on this very complicated question. I find from the discussion that the subject of to-day's resolution can be easily split up into two, the first part dealing with cocoanut produce *i. e.*, copra and other products of copra and the second part dealing with coir yarn and the articles manufactured out of yarn, *viz.*, mats and mattings. Now the two parts stand on two different footings. That is what I see from the discussion. From the Excise Commissioner's reply, one can see that the Government is prepared to concede that the duty on copra falls on the producer himself and not on the consumer and the Travancore cultivator is getting only Rs. 18 per thousand cocoanuts when the Cochin cultivator is getting Rs. 20. There is absolutely no justification for the Travancore cultivator getting a lower price when his neighbour is getting more and so far as that is concerned what the Government say is that they will reduce the tariff rate which will mean a little increase in the price. But why should there not be the abolition of this particular duty. It brings in only less than 3 lakhs out of the 9 lakhs of total revenue under this head that we get from duty on copra. If it is 3 lakhs, we made provision yesterday for a new income of 3 lakhs in the case of matches. The imposition of duty on copra is such an unjust thing and against the usually accepted principles of fiscal laws that I think the Government ought to be prepared not to adopt only half way measures by a gradual reduction of tariff but to abolish it completely.

Then with regard to coir yarn the Excise Commissioner has given a reason which appears to me to be convincing. I wanted to bring it to the notice of the House by means of a question but my friend on the other side characterised my question as a lecture and I was not able to finish it properly and bring home to the House the importance of the question. Now for instance the coir that is known in the market as Anjengo coir is the fine coir which we produce in Travancore though in the market it is known as Anjengo coir. That coir is being purchased by Europeans and they want their mats and matting industry there to compete with our mats and matting industry in Travancore. On this coir we are having duty. We are the only producers of this coir. In other parts of the world they do not produce this fine variety. We have the monopoly of the produce.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Granting that it is a monopoly, what will be the effect of high prices on account of duty in foreign markets?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: The effect will be if they want to manufacture mats and mattings out of this produce, we are the only producers and we will be benefited.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Is it not likely that high price will tempt people to go in for substitutes?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: My argument is based on the assumption that we have the monopoly for such yarn.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: By imposing this duty will we not be giving room for intelligent people elsewhere to find proper substitute for our yarn. If Government ought to continue the export duty should they not give us the assurance that we are certain to continue our monopoly. On the other hand if the duty is raised is it not possible to send this article at cheaper rates to foreign markets?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: On the face of it, it is quite clear that it will be so and we will be able to send it cheaper. But the additional duty Government are getting is profit. Why not Government derive that profit if we are assured that there is no competition.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: What will be the effect of that on our mat and matting industry?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: It will be indirectly killing our industry They will be able to compete successfully with our mat and matting industry. That was the argument of the Excise Commissioner. I think viewed in that way our mats and mattings industry requires protection and we will be gaining this advantage by retaining the export duty. The whole thing however is built on the assumption that we have a monopoly for fine coir and so far as I know we have it and so I am not in a position to support the resolution as it is worded.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Does Mr. Govindan suggest that the resolution should be split up into two?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: That is my suggestion, if it is permissible it can be split up into two. The first portion relates only to copra and its products.

MR. K. K THOMAS: I wish to move an amendment.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I have no objection in splitting it into two.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I have not given notice of the amendment. But I have now handed over the amendment. But the President may exercise his powers.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Can we bring in an amendment of which no notice has been given?

CHAIRMAN: Let the member finish his speech.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I have finished my speech.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: The discussion has reached a stage at which—

CHAIRMAN: Is the member in a position to say the Rule or Standing Order under which he moves that amendment?

M. K. K. THOMAS: Para 152, Page 43 of the Council Manual.

"If notice of an amendment to any resolution has not been given two clear days before the day on which the resolution is moved, any member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail unless the President in the exercise of his powers to suspend this Standing Order allows the amendment to be moved."

CHAIRMAN: I may just ascertain the views of the Law Member whether that amendment is admissible at this stage.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I think it is better that he writes the amendment on a paper so that we may determine whether it is admissible or not.

CHAIRMAN: Please read the amendment.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Seeing that the discussion has reached such a stage I propose to move an amendment to the resolution.

Add after the preamble:—

'That a committee consisting of officials and non-officials be formed to investigate and report upon the advisability of abolishing export duty on cocoanut products."

CHAIRMAN: That being an amendment which is not strictly an amendment to the resolution and which in itself is independent, I rule that the amendment cannot be allowed to be moved at this stage of the discussion of the resolution.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Can I speak now?

CHAIRMAN: Permission is withheld to the amendment.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I am not speaking on the amendment. I am speaking on the resolution before the House.

Having heard both the sides, the Government and the non-officials I fear that we, as a revising body, will be taking a risk if we press the resolution to the acceptance of the House. A very strong case has been made by the non-official side for the abolition of the export duty and at the same time I am able to gather from the speech made by the Excise Commissioner that this subject is not free from great risks and that it may involve the struggling industries, coir and coir matting, in very great difficulties in future years. Such being the case I attempted to allow the House an opportunity to know what experts after mature consideration of the various problems relating to these matters have to say and then come to a decision as to whether it will be in keeping with the prestige and duties of this House to press for the abolition of export duty on *all* cocoanut products which may also involve the Government in a loss of Rs. 12 lakhs at this period of economic depression. But seeing that I was not wise enough to move the amendment early enough by giving notice of it in proper time I can only request the members of this House to consider well whether we are right in pressing this motion to a division. All the details regarding the result of the abolition of the export duty on coir mats and mattings for

[Mr. K. K. Thomas]

which, as we have learned from the Excise Commissioner, we have almost a monopoly and the abolition of which is not going to benefit the producers in any way while at the same time by the abolition of the export duty on copra only the producers may be benefited, I request that Government may consider the position taken by the non-official side on the abolition of the duty on copra and view the question sympathetically and at the same time retain export duty on coir mats and mattings only after very close and careful examination of the various aspects of this question.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : I beg permission to move an amendment to this resolution to the effect that after the words "cocoanut products" and before "be" the words "excepting coir yarn and matting" be introduced.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : May I inform the member that there is no duty on mattings?

CHAIRMAN : What is exactly your amendment, Mr. Piravi perumal Pillai?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : The words "excepting coir yarn and coir fibre" be inserted after the words "cocoanut products" and before the word "be".

MR. M. GOVINDAN : Sir, I have written the amendment which I have moved.

CHAIRMAN : Please wait. We shall proceed with the amendments one by one.

Is there any honourable member who opposes that amendment?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : I oppose it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : He is only asking permission to move that amendment.

CHAIRMAN : "If notice of amendment to any resolution has not been given two clear days before the day on which the resolution is moved, any member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail unless the President in the exercise of his powers to suspend this Standing Order allows the amendment to be moved."

I think that that amendment is in order and I accord permission to the member to move it.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI Sir, I move that the words "except coir yarn and fibre" be inserted after the words "cocoanut products" and "be" in the resolution. If that is inserted the resolution will read thus —

"This Council recommends to the Government that, in view of the disastrous economic depression and in view of the abnormal fall in the price of cocoanut products and the difficulty experienced in maintaing cocoanut gardens from their proceeds, the export duty on cocoanut products except coir yarn and fibre be completely abolished till normal conditions are restored."

MR. M. GOVINDAN : Sir, may I move an amendment to that amendment ?

CHAIRMAN : The Chair has given permission to move that amendment and if there is no one to support that, that amendment will fall. Therefore, there may not be any necessity to make a further amendment to that amendment. So I request the member to wait for sometime more and see the result of the amendment.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI Sir, my object in moving this amendment is to bring some relief to the producers and those engaged in the cocoanut industry. This House has discussed this resolution and if I understand correctly the Government member also made us feel that the only difficulty on the part of the Government is that if coir yarn and fibre are not excluded the yarn industry will suffer a great deal. Therefore with a view to practically make some suggestion by Government so that those engaged in the cocoanut industry may really be benefited I have moved this amendment and I trust honourable members will second, support and carry this amendment.

MR. K. GEORGE : Is the member going to exclude cocoanut husks also ?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : No, Sir. The resolution is very clear. It is coir, coir fibre, and coir yarn.

CHAIRMAN : Is there anybody to second that amendment ?

The amendment was not seconded.

CHAIRMAN : That amendment falls and the House will resume the discussion on the original resolution.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : I propose to move another amendmnt, *i. e.*, after 'cocoanuts' delete 'products' and substitute 'and copra' instead. Delete 'till normal conditions are restored' at the end.

CHAIRMAN : Honourable members will kindly take note of the fact that Standing Order 52 is one which enables the President when an occasion demands to waive or suspend other rules regulating the motion regarding amendments and allow the member to move the amendments without the notice required by the Rules and Standing Orders. I simply wanted to enable the members to have ample opportunities to discuss the resolution and I wanted also to permit the amendment of Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai thinking that the amendment is not in any way going against the resolution as moved by Mr. Narayana Aiyar. So simply to give an opportunity to the House I allowed that member to move the amendment suspending the provisions which require notice. Now the amendment for which permission is sought for by Mr. Govindan is substantially the same as that moved by Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai and the House will note that the amendment of Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai fell through because there was no one to second it. In the light of that, I rule that permission is not given to the member to move the amendment.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: My amendment is also to delete the expression "till normal conditions are restored".

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: A point of order. When the Chair has disallowed an amendment whether the member can further explain his amendment?

CHAIRMAN: When the Chair refused permission to move an amendment, the Chair understood the amendment. I have already said that thre was substantially no difference between the amendment moved by Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai and the one proposed by Mr. Govindan. Since the amendment of Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai fell, that of Mr. Govindan is not allowed to be moved.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara cum Nedumangad*). സർ, മിസ്റ്റർ. നാരായണഅയ്യർ ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിയ റസല്യൂഷനെ ഞാനും പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. തേങ്ങയുടെ വില ക്രമത്തിലധികം കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ നാട്ടിലുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ദുരിതങ്ങൾ ഇന്നതെല്ലാം ആണെന്ന് ഈ നാട്ടിലുള്ളവർക്കെല്ലാവർക്കും വിശേഷിച്ച് ഗവൺമെൻറിനും ബോദ്ധ്യംവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. തേങ്ങായുടെ വിലക്കുറവുനിമിത്തം സർക്കാരിനുള്ള കരം കൊടുക്കുവാൻപോലും നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വിഷമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നികുതി ഈടാകാതെവരികയും തൻമൂലം പ്രത്യേകം നിഷ്കർഷ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൻെറ ഫലമായി പാർവ്വത്യകാരന്മാർ ഓരോ വീട്ടിലും കയറി കരത്തിനുവേണ്ടി സാമാനങ്ങൾ ജപ്തിചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടുപോവുകയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നത് വളരെസാധാരണയാകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ തേങ്ങയുടെ വില കൂട്ടിക്കിട്ടണമെന്നുള്ളതിലേക്കാണു ഈ റസല്യൂഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ താരിപ്പുവില ഇല്ലാതാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം തേങ്ങയുടെ വില കൂടുമെന്നാണ് ഞങ്ങളുടെ ബോദ്ധ്യം. ഇതിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിന് ഏതെങ്കിലും തുക നഷ്ടംവരുന്നു എങ്കിൽതന്നെയും ജനങ്ങളുടെ സുഖത്തിനും അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കും വേണ്ടി അത് ഗവൺമെൻറു വകവെച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. താരിപ്പുവില ഇല്ലാതാക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവൺമെൻറിന് ഏതാണ്ട പത്തുലക്ഷം രൂപാ നഷ്ടംവരുമെന്ന് പറയുന്നു. തീപ്പെട്ടിത്തീരുവകൊണ്ട അതിൽ ഏതാണ്ട് മൂന്നുലക്ഷംരൂപാ ലാഭംവരുമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറുതന്നെ സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അധികം ദോഷവും നഷ്ടവും വരാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന നഷ്ടത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഏതു നിലയിലായാലും ഈ താരിപ്പുവില കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI : സർ, ഞാനും ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ പ്രമേയം അസംബ്ളിയിൽ ഹാജരാക്കി പാസ്സാക്കിയപ്രമേയവുമായി താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ വളരെ മിതമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണെന്നു കാണാം. അസംബ്ളിയിൽ പാസ്സാക്കിയ പ്രമേയം Co-coanut products ൽ നിന്നുള്ള ഡ്യൂട്ടി എടുത്തുകളയണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ സഭയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രമേയമാകട്ടെ 'normal conditions restore' ചെയ്യുന്നതുവരെമാത്രം തെങ്ങിൻെറ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള തീരുവ എടുത്തുകളയണമെന്നേയുള്ളു. ഇതു് രാജ്യത്തിൻെറയും ജനങ്ങളുടേയും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതികളെ പരിഗണിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഏററവും മാത്രമായ ഒരു പ്രശ്നമാണെന്നുള്ളതിനു് സംശയമില്ല. നമുക്കു സാധാരണയായി ഇപ്പോൾ കിട്ടിവരുന്ന തേങ്ങയുടെ വില ഏതാണ്ടു് പതിനഞ്ചു് രൂപായാണ്. എന്നാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെപോലെ നാളികേരത്തിനു് എക്സൈസ് ഡ്യൂട്ടിയില്ലാത്ത കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഇതേസമയം കിട്ടിവരുന്നവില എന്താണെന്നു് ഈ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ച മിസ്റ്റർ നാരായണഅയ്യർ തന്നെ ഇവിടെപ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഏതാണ്ടു മുപ്പതുരൂപായാണ് അവിടെ കിട്ടുന്നതു്. അതായതു് നമുക്കുകിട്ടുന്ന വിലയുടെ ഇരട്ടി അവർക്കുകിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ചുരുക്കിപ്പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഈ എക്സൈസ് ഡ്യൂട്ടിമൂലം നമുക്കു് ഇപ്പോൾ കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വിലയോളം തന്നെ നാം നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ തേങ്ങയ്ക്കു കിട്ടുന്നവിലയുടെ ഇരട്ടി കൊച്ചിയിൽ കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പ്രമേയകർത്താവു് പറഞ്ഞതു് മെമ്പർ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ? .

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI : വിശ്വസിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ മററുകാരണങ്ങൾ കാണുന്നതുവരെ ഞാൻ അതു് വിശ്വസിക്കതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നു.

പിന്നീടു് ഒന്നുനോക്കാനുള്ളതു് തെങ്ങിൻെറ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കു് തീരുവചുമത്തുമ്പോൾ ഗവമെൻറു കണക്കുകൂട്ടുന്ന താരിപ്പുവിലയെപ്പററിയാണ്. തേങ്ങക്കു് പതിനഞ്ചുരൂപാവിലയുള്ള ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് വച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന താരിപ്പുവില അതിൻെറമൂന്നിരട്ടിയാണ്. ഇപ്രകാരം താരിപ്പുവില കണക്കാക്കുന്നതിലും ഗവമെൻറുഡ്യൂട്ടി പിരിക്കുന്നതിലും നിന്നു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് അസാമാന്യമായ നഷ്ടമാണു് ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു് ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ഓർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ വ്യവസായ സംബന്ധമായ എല്ലാകണക്കുകളും തീരേ ഉപയോഗശൂ

[Mr. A. N. Viswanatha Pillai.]

ന്യമാണ്. നമ്മുടെ statistics -ൽ പറയുന്ന Balance of Trade നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു് ഈ താരിപ്പുവിലയുടെ തോതുവച്ചാണ്. ഈ കണക്കിന്റെ ഉപയോഗശൂന്യതകൊണ്ടു ആ Balance of Trade തന്നെയും ശരിയായിട്ടല്ല കണക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. റബ്ബർകൃഷി, നെൽകൃഷിമുതലായവയ്ക്കു് ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചിലആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ സമീപകാലത്തു തന്നെ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. നെൽകൃഷിയ്ക്കു് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്ക് പന്ത്രണ്ടു് ശതമാനവും റബ്ബർ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നസ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്ക അൻപതുശതമാനവും കരംകുറച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. തെങ്ങുകൃഷിയെപ്പോലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സാർവത്രികമായ കൃഷിമറെറാന്നില്ല. റബ്ബർകൃഷിയിൽ നിന്നുംകിട്ടിയിരുന്ന ആദായംപോലെ തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കാക്കു ഒരുകാലത്തും ആദായം കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു പരമാത്ഥംമാത്രമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ നെൽകൃഷികൊണ്ടു് തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാക്കു് ആവശ്യത്തിന് മതിയാകുംവണ്ണമുള്ള നെല്ലു് കിട്ടിവരുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ആഹാരത്തിനുള്ള വഴിപോലും ഈ തെങ്ങുകൃഷിയിൽ നിന്നാണുണ്ടാകേണ്ടതു്. മററാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും ഇതുതന്നെയാണാശ്രയം. മലബാറും കൊച്ചിയുമാണ് തെങ്ങുകൃഷിയിൽ നമ്മളോടു മത്സരിക്കുന്നതെന്നും അതിനെതെളിയിക്കുവാൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറു ചില കണക്കുകൾ ഉദ്ധരിക്കുന്നതായും കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ കണക്കുകൾ തീരെ അടിസ്ഥാനരഹിതങ്ങളാണെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു് അതിനെപ്പററിപറയാനുള്ളതു്. നമ്മോടുമത്സരിക്കുന്നവർ മലബാറും കൊച്ചിയുമല്ലാ പ്രത്യുത സിലോൺകാരാണു നമ്മുടെ എതിരാളികൾ. അവിടെയാകട്ടെ ഭൂനികുതിയില്ല. Export Duty യും ഇല്ല. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരുരാജ്യത്തോടാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ മത്സരിക്കേണ്ടതു. നാളികേരത്തിന്റെവില ദിനംപ്രതി കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇന്നു തെങ്ങുകൃഷി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അധഃപതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. തെങ്ങിൽനിന്നുംകിട്ടുന്ന ആദായംകൊണ്ടു അതിന്റെ സംരക്ഷണത്തിനുപോലും മതിയാകുന്നില്ല. വസ്തുക്കളിൽവളമിട്ടു വേലചെയ്യുന്നതിനു തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കാരനു് പണമില്ല. വസ്തുക്കൾ കിളയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും അവർമടിക്കുന്നു. കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നകാര്യം പറയേണ്ടതുമില്ല. റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒന്നുരണ്ടുകൊല്ലത്തെ കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതായാൽ കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കാരുടെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലായ്മ ധാരാളമായി തെളിഞ്ഞു കാണുവാൻകഴിയും എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ കയറിന് നമുക്കു Monopoly ഉള്ളതായി അദ്ദേഹം പറയുക ഉണ്ടായി.

മറെറാരുകാര്യം നാം ഓമക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ കയറിന് Monopoly ഉണ്ടെന്ന് അദ്ദേഹംപറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ Dutch, East Indies, Philiphines, Ceylon, മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കയർ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുതന്നെയും ശ്രമിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. കൂടാതെ കയറിന് സബ്സ്റ്റിററ്യൂട്ട് കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനും ഇപ്പോൾ പലരും ശ്രമിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ജൂട്ട്, wool, goats hair, റബ്ബർ മുതലായസാധനങ്ങൾകൊണ്ട് കയർഉണ്ടാക്കാം. ഇപ്രകാരം കയററുമതി തീരുവവെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഈ വ്യവസായം നശിച്ചുപോകുന്നതാണ്. മുമ്പ് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ saltpeter വ്യവസായം വളരെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയിൽ ഇരുന്നിരുന്നു. അതിന് കയററുമതി തീരുവവച്ചതുനിമിത്തം ആ വ്യവസായം നശിക്കുന്നതിനിടയായി. അതുപോലെ നമ്മുടെ ഈ Coir Industry-യും നശിച്ചുപോകാനിടയുണ്ട്. തന്നെയുമല്ല, ഇത് സാധുക്കളായ അനേകം ആളുകളുടെ—അനേക ലക്ഷം ആളുകളുടെ ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗമാണ്. വിശേഷിച്ചും ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സാധുക്കളായ സ്ത്രീകൾ കയർവ്യവസായത്തിൽ ധാരാളമായി ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ വ്യവസായത്തിൻെറ അധഃപതനം അവരെ സാരമായവിധം സ്പർശിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിന് സംശയമില്ല. കയററിൻെറഡ്യൂട്ടി എടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അവർക്ക് കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായം ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്തു ഒരു സാരമായ സഹായമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. ജമ്മനിതന്നെയും കയററിന് substitue കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിന് ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് കയർ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിക്ക് എക്സൈസ്ഡ്യൂട്ടിവെച്ച് അതിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ തടയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ കയറിനിപ്പോഴുള്ള മാക്കററുതന്നെയും പൊയ്പോകുമെന്നും ആ വ്യവസായം നാമാവശേഷമായിപ്പോകുമെന്നുമുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിന് ഞാൻ ഈ സന്ദർഭം ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: മററുരാജ്യക്കാർ കയറിനുള്ള substitute കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽമാത്രം അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽപോരേ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: Subtitute കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ട് അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് എന്താണ് പ്രയോജനം?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI : ഇപ്രകാരം substitue വന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞതിന്റെ ശേഷം ഈ വ്യവസായത്തിന് നല്ല മാക്കററ് കിട്ടുമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI : ഒരിക്കലും കിട്ടുകയില്ല. മരിച്ചവരെ ജീവിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുപോലെയാണതു.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : എക്സൈസ് ഡ്യൂട്ടി കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു substitute കഠം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI : ഉണ്ടായാൽ നമുക്കവരോടു മത്സരിപ്പാൻ സാധിക്കും.

ഇനി ആയിൽ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയെപ്പററിയാണ് പറയാനുള്ളതു. നാല്പതുകൊല്ലമായിട്ട് ഈ ആയിൽ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിക്ക് വേണ്ടടത്തോളം പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഗവണ്മെൻറു കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നിട്ടും അവക്കു യാതൊരു ഉയർച്ചയും ഇതേവരെ ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്ക് എന്തിനാണ് ഇനിയും അവരെ support ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു? ഇത്രയും കാലമായിട്ടും അവക്ക് സ്വന്തം കാലിൽ നിൽക്കുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇനി ഒരിക്കലും നിൽക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നാണ് അതിൽനിന്നു അനുമാനിക്കേണ്ടതു.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : ഈ oilmill കാക്ക് നാല്പതുകൊല്ലമായി പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നതിന് എന്താണ് അടിസ്ഥാനം?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: നാല്പതു കൊല്ലമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്. അതിൽ തെററുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തിരുത്തുന്നതിനു വിരോധമില്ല. ധനതത്വശാസ്ത്രപ്രകാരം നോക്കിയാലും എക്സൈസ് ഡ്യൂട്ടി വെച്ച് ഒരു വ്യവസായത്തെ തടയുന്നതു നല്ലതല്ല. ഇവിടത്തെ ആയിൽ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയോട് മത്സരിക്കുന്നതിന് ആയിൽ പാം, നിലക്കടലയെണ്ണ, സോയാബിൽ ആയിൽ, ലിൻസീഡ് ആയിൽ, വെയിൻ ആയിൽ chief animal fat, edible oil from Japan മുതലായി അനേകതരം എണ്ണവ്യവസായങ്ങഠം ഉണ്ട്. മലബാറിലെ സോപ്പ് വക്സ്പോലും നമ്മുടെ വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നില്ല. ടാററാ മുതലായ കോടീശ്വരന്മാരാണ് നമ്മുടെമേൽ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരോട് മത്സരിക്കുന്നതെന്നാലോചിക്കുമ്പോഠം അതിന്റെ അവസാനം എങ്ങിനെ ഇരിക്കുമെന്ന് മുൻകൂട്ടി അനുമാനിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്ക്, നാളികേരോല്പന്നങ്ങഠംക്ക് ഗവ

[Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

ണ്മെൻറ് നികുതി വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരു തരത്തിലും നീതീകരിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാണ്. ഇതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും കൊണ്ടുവരാവുന്ന ഒരു വാദം, ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു് പത്തു ലക്ഷം രൂപായോളം നഷ്ടംവരും എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് പറയത്തക്ക ലാഭം വരികയില്ലെന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറു പറഞ്ഞേക്കാം. ഈ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ ഡ്യൂട്ടികുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു പറയുമായിരിക്കാം. അതു് ഒരു ശരിയായ സമാധാനമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഈ നഷ്ടം പലവിധത്തിൽ പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ സഭയിൽ തന്നെ കഴിഞ്ഞദിവസം പാസ്സാക്കിയ താപ്പട്ടിയുടെ എക്സൈസ്സ് ഡ്യൂട്ടികൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ഏകദേശം മൂന്നുലക്ഷം രൂപായോളം നമുക്കു് പുതിയതായി നികുതി കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. കൂടാതെ കൊച്ചിഹാർബറിൽനിന്നും നമുക്കു് കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ആദായം പുതിയ ആദായമാണ്. അതിനും പുറമെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ Retrenchment കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൻപ്രകാരമുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയാൽ ചിലവു് വളരെ കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നുള്ളതും തർക്കമററ സംഗതിയാണ്.

അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആ വാദവും ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണെന്നു് എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഈ കാര്യങ്ങളെ എല്ലാം അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി, സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിൽപെട്ടു് മുങ്ങിച്ചാകാൻ തുടങ്ങുന്ന നാട്ടുകാർക്കു് വയ്ക്കോൽതുമ്പാകുന്ന ഈ നികുതിയെങ്കിലും ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തു് നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളെ സഹായിക്കണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ വിനീതമായും എന്നാൽ ഏററവും ശക്തിയോടുകൂടിയും ഈ സഭയെയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനേയും അറിയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിക്കുന്നു.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, having heard the Excise Commissioner in support of the maintaining of this duty, I am not convinced that he has made out his arguments on sufficient grounds of public importance. There is illegality in the collection and maintaining of this duty, as was pointed out by another friend. It was clearly pointed out before that the present price of 1000 cocoanuts is only Rs. 15 and the Government is even now maintaining the tariff value of Rs. 48 for 1000 cocoanuts that is not legally justifiable. If the producer has to pay a duty of 5 per cent. on Rs. 15 it may come to only Chs. 21, but the Government are realising even now 5 per cent. of Rs. 48 which comes to Rs. 2-12 As. This will show they are getting more than three times the amount legally due. This duty has been condemned as obnoxious by all civilised Governments. So I pray that this resolution be passed.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, I have one or two observations to make on the remarks made by some of the members. The mover of this resolution said that there is a difference of Rs. 10 in the prices in Cochin and Travancore for 1,000 cocoanuts. For 1,000 cocoanuts, the duty comes to only less than Rs. 2½. So the difference in the price on account of duty cannot be anything more than the amount of duty. The abolition of the duty may be an enhancement of the price which the Travancore producer now gets by about Rs. 2 for 1,000 cocoanuts. It cannot be higher. Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai in his speech said that the Administration Report of the year 1107 shows great fall in revenue under export duty, and that it was due to the imposition of export duty and the consequent fall in production. I may inform the House that there was a reduction in the tariff values of several articles, which came into force on 5th Karkatakam 1106, so that when compared to 1106, the year 1107 had a fall of about 25 per cent. That fall had nothing to do with the imposition of duty at all. Then Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai said that the loss resulting from the abolition of the duty on cocoanut products should be made good by raising the tree tax on trees tapped for toddy and also by raising the duty on arrack. I may inform the House that tree tax is not the only revenue obtained from toddy shops. Besides tree tax there is the item of rental. In fact the rental constitutes the main item and tree tax is only of secondary importance. A bidder takes into account how much he has to pay in the shape of rental and how much in the shape of tree tax and how much he can make by running a shop. It is by that calculation that he offers his bid. If we raise the tree tax by Rs. 2 as Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai suggests, in his calculation of the rental which the bidder may be prepared to pay, he will have to make a corresponding reduction to compensate for the loss resulting from the enhancement of tree tax. Then again, with regard to the duty on arrack, here also it is not the duty alone that we get from our arrack shops. Like toddy rentals, we get rentals for our arrack shops. The rentals would depend, to a great extent, upon the price at which the licensee can get arrack for sale, and that price is composed of the duty and supply price payable to the supply contractor. The higher the duty, the lower will be the rental. The selling price of arrack cannot be indefinitely raised without prejudice to consumption. These two suggestions are therefore not of any practical utility. There was then the suggestion of increasing the duty on Jaffna tobacco. It is very doubtful whether the raising of duty on Jaffna tobacco will help us to compensate for this loss. Now the duty on Coimbatore tobacco is Rs. 120. When the duty on Jaffna tobacco is abnormally raised it is likely that people now going in for Jaffna tobacco may throw it aside and take Coimbatore tobacco.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Was it not raised?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: It was once raised from Rs. 90 to Rs. 900. But the enhanced rate did not last for any length of time. The Jaffna cultivator through the Government of Ceylon approached

he Government of India and the Government of India allowed the import of a fixed quantity every year at the previous rate of Rs. 90 per candy. So it is very problematical how far the enhancement of the duty on Jaffna tobacco may affect Ceylon.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI May I know from the member whether the Travancore Government could increase the duty on Jaffna tobacco independently?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : Yes. It was standing at Rs. 90 before, and it is now Rs. 135. When comparing the export duty on Travancore cocoanuts and copra with the duty free exports from Cochin and Malabar, we should not lose sight of the fact that in Travancore the land tax and the tax on the cocoanut trees are comparatively low. In Travancore the tax on cocoanut trees ranges between chs. 4 and ch. 1, while, in Cochin, it ranges between 3½ annas and one anna. This is the difference between Travancore and Cochin regarding the taxation of cocoanut trees. In British Malabar, the tax on garden lands is Rs. 16-10-0 per acre, if it contains at least 10 cocoanut trees. Leaving aside the cocoanut trees, land tax alone in British Malabar is B. Rs. 4-8-0 per acre, while in Travancore it is only Rs. 3-4-0. This is the difference in land tax and the taxation on cocoanut trees between Travancore on the one hand and Cochin and British Malabar on the other.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether there is any land tax in Ceylon?

MR. C. O MADHAVAN: There is no land tax in Ceylon, but they assess for income tax purposes income from agricultural produce. Here we do not levy any income tax on agricultural income.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member from where he got these figures?

MR C. O. MADHAVAN: The accounts are taken from authorised publications.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; May I know from the member whether there are any publications on this subject?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: If the member is very particular, I may say that the Special Officer for Settlement purposes had gone to British Malabar and collected statistics on this, and I have got my figures from him.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the Special Officer's statistics are taken from authorirised publications?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I have already said that they are taken from authorised publications and that I took my accounts from Mr. Nilakanta Pillai, who is the Settlement Special Officer and who had gone to British Malabar and Cochin and collected statistics from there,

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has he published it?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: He has not published it but I have got it from him.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member from where he got these figures?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: From authorised publications in British Malabar and Cochin.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Which are those publications?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Settlement Registers, Gazetteers, etc.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know then how the member said that he got these figures from authorised publications?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Yes, I say that I got my figures only from authorised publications. So, on this aspect, I may inform the House that every Government has their own method of taxation. One Government may tax the export, another Government may tax the income and another Government may be taxing the land. So a comparison of one item alone will not be of any use. The question is whether the Government requires so much revenue.

Another member has referred to the income from petrol duty. I may inform the House that a share of the petrol duty is given to Travancore by the Government of India and that it is intended mainly for the development of roads. It is ear-marked for that purpose and it is not available for any other item of expenditure. In conclusion I may inform the House that the Government admit that at the present rate of market prices of the commodities, the duty now levied is rather high. But by a suitable reduction in the tariff valuation the Government can minimise the loss of revenue and at the same time afford adequate relief to the suffering ryots.

CHAIRMAN: In the light of the reply of the member in charge of the Excise Department, does the member propose to press the resolution?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Yes.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result:

AYES.—19.

1 Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai.
2 ,, Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.
3 ,, J. John Kattakayam.
4 ,, C. M. Joseph.
5 Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputtiripad.
6 ,, K. Madhavan Pillai.
7 ,, P. M. Madhavan Pillai.
8 ,, H. O. L. Marikar.
9 ,, G. Narayana Aiyar.

10 Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.
11 ,, K. Padmanabha Panickar.
12 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.
13 ,, P. Padmanabhan Tampi.
14 ,, M. N. Parameswaran Pillai.
15 Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.
16 ,, K. Rama Varma Raja.
17 ,, K. Sankaralingom Pillai.
18 ,, K. K. Thomas.
19 ,, A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.

NOES.—14.

1 Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.
2 ,, K. George.
3 ,, M. Govindan.
4 ,, M. Govinda Pillai.
5 ,, A. Kumara Pillai.
6 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.
7 Mr. L. A. Lampard.
8 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai.
9 Mr. C. O. Madhavan.
10 ,, K. Paramesvaran Pillai.
11 ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.
12 ,, Komilezhathu Sankaran.
13 ,, G. B. E. Truscott.
14 Miss. D. H. Watts.

NEUTRALS.—Nil.

The resolution was declared carried.

CHAIRMAN: The next resolution stands in the name of Mr. Rama Varma Raja.

PERMISSION OF TAX ON GARDEN LANDS.

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I move that—

This Council recommends to the Government that, in view of the abnormal fall in the price of cocoanut products and in view of the difficulty experienced in maintaining cocoanut gardens from their proceeds, the tax on garden lands be remitted by at least 30 per cent. till normal conditions are restored.

Sir, the former resolution and the exposition of the subject connected with cocoanut products and the effect of the disastrous economic depression on the cocoanut cultivators, has lessened my efforts much. In moving this resolution, I have to bring to the notice of Government that their duty, as it is, is not only to collect the revenue and to spend it, but also to see that the people are well cared for. Government should care not only for the wealth of the officials; but they should care more for the wealth of the tenants and cultivators of the land.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know what the 30 per cent. will be on the total taxation?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: I shall refer the member to the statistics for the required information.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: What will be the wealth of the political pensioners?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: If it is with regard to myself and my family I can say, but not of others.

The wealth of the country, as it has been suggested by the mover of the former resolution, is the cocoanut products of the land. It is from the cocoanut products that the people have been receiving the necessary wealth for their livelihood. It has been shattered not due to any fault of theirs, but due to the unfair dumping of the Ceylon copra

[Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja.]

into the markets where Travancore has been supplying cocoanut and cocoanut products. They do so to their advantage. The Ceylon Government have been corresponding with the Indian Government for about 12 years before they could get import duty on Ceylon copra reduced to the present rate. We were here sleeping for a very long time. When the people began to clamour about the economic depression and about the poverty that they are suffering owing to competition of the Ceylon copra in foreign markets, our Government began to correspond with the British Government; and the Chief Secretary, the other day, had the courtesy to remark that in spite of nine months that had elapsed since this Government wrote to the Indian Government, they have not yet received any reply. He anticipated the reply that the Travancore Government should do whatever they can before they can except any help from the Indian Government. It is but natural and reasonable.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: May I correct the member? I said the letter was sent in February 1934. That does not mean it is 9 months.

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: Anyhow from February 1934 to May 1934, our Government have not received any reply. It may be due to the long distance that prevails between Travancore and the Seat of the Indian Government at Delhi or at Simla. Whatever it is, the poor subjects of the Travancore State are suffering under the present economic depression. We request the Government to do whatever they can, and not to look to other external agencies to render help to the subjects of this State. What this Government can do is to enable the Travancore cocoanut cultivators to compete on a fair level with the Ceylon cultivators. Ceylon cultivators are having a reduced import duty when the products are imported into British India.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member whether he is in a position to compare the incidents of taxation for cocounut in Ceylon and in Travancore?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: I will come to that presently. Ceylon cultivators have no tax on the land on which cocoanut is cultivated. They have also no export duty. Ceylon Government are doing their best to popularise by advertisements and by sending agents to find new markets for the Ceylon products. They are having exhibitions conducted both in Ceylon and elsewhere. But what are our Government doing? They here sit quiet and say "we are corresponding with the Indian Government so that the import duty on Ceylon copra may be increased and that we have not received any reply".

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Is it by way of punishment to the officers that this proposal of remission of tax is made?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: It is not as a retaliation against the acts of the officers that I propose this; but we want the Government to do justice to the cultivators of the land. The Government can lessen the efforts of the people of this land in competing with the Ceylonese in three ways; firstly, by enabling them to cultivate at a

lower cost; secondly, by enabling them to convey at a lower cost the products that are cultivated in this land to the markets where they can be sold; and lastly, by finding out means by which competitors might enter other markets with greater difficulties. In these three ways, the Government can enable the cultivator to compete with the Ceylonese in the matter of cocoanut trade. In the matter of lessening the cost of cultivation, the Government can do it by reducing the tax on the land on which it is cultivated, and also by enabling the cultivator to improve the quantity cultivated by introducing improved methods of cultivation. In the case of conveying the products to the markets there has been the impediment of export duty. If that could be abolished it will lessen the effort of the cultivator to meet the competitor. Placing impediments on the shoulders of rivals, may be done by imposing greater import duty in the case of Ceylon copra when imported into any market in British India. After having taken steps in the first two directions, that is by reducing the tax on land and by abolishing export duty, Travancore Government has a right to approach the Indian Government and to ask them to see that the import duty on Ceylonese copra is increased so that they may not have an unfair competition with Travancoreans in the British Indian markets.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI (*Tovala cum Agustisvaram*): May I know the amount of tax levied per acre of garden land in this State?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: The tax per acre varies according to the nature of the soil and the number of cocoanut trees on it.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: May I know from the member the maximum tax per acre?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: I am not in possession of that information.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member the total amount of land tax from cocoanut garden lands in Travancore?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: I cannot say at present what it is.

In the matter of land tax the Government was pleased to remit a portion of the tax on wet lands in Travancore. At that time in spite of the cry of the garden cultivators the Government did not heed to their sufferings.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: May I know from the member the amount required for maintaining one acre of garden land?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA; That information was supplied by Mr. Naryana Aiyar in the morning.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: I want the opinion of the member?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: Is it to test my knowledge? If it is for the information, he has got that in the course of the discussion in the morning. It is not right or proper for a member to test the knowledge of another member.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHOM PILLAI: But the resolution says that——

"In view of the abnormal fall in the price of cocoanut products and in view of the difficulty experienced in maintaining cocoanut gardens from their proceeds, the tax on garden lands be remitted by at least 30 per cent. till normal conditions are restored".

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: For maintaining garden lands about Rs. 20 is required per acre. As to the cost of produce it has been explained by Mr. Narayana Aiyar in his speech during the discussion of the former resolution. Here I want to emphasise that the Government should not sit quiet for a very long time considering as to what steps they should take; and that they should not anticipate that help will be coming from external agencies. But they should begin to act presently by resorting to measures passed by the Assembly as well as this Council, and reduce the land tax by 30 per cent. as regards cocoanut garden lands.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Sir, I second the resolution so ably moved by Mr. Ramavarma Raja, the member who represents the Edavagais. Sir, I may be permitted to say a word regarding the economic aspect of it. One lesson that we learned by the great war is that we cannot cripple the financial stability of our enemies. But the Travancore Government believes in crippling the economic stability of the subjects of Travancore. I need not labour at length the necessity for keeping the subjects of the State prosperous so that the Government might raise tax directly or indirectly from them. The Land Revenue Commissioner may be able to tell us about the great poverty of the masses and how hard he suffers to collect the taxes. It is a matter of elementary jurisprudence that you cannot try to induce to obtain anything from a person who finds it impossible to pay. One may be reminded of Mahomed Toughlak's experience. It is better that the State gracefully remits the taxes and tries to collect from the people only that which they can pay. With these few words I support the resolution before the House.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: What will be the total amount that will be affected by giving effect to this resolution?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI; I must confess that I am not in possession of the statistics. For that I will have to borrow a book from Mr. Lampard or some others.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know that the total land tax is Rs. 32 lakhs?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I am grateful to the member for that information.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, I support the resolution before the House. When the Government recognise that there is a necessity for remission of land tax on wet lands I cannot understand why the Government do not recognise the necessity for a remission of

land tax on garden lands. Taking into consideration the price of paddy and cocoanuts there is a very great fall in the price of cocoanuts when compared to the other.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Is there any fall in the price of arecanuts?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I am not able to say that.

The major part of the garden lands are planted with cocoanut trees.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: May I know the price of paddy at present in Nanjanad?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I know the price of paddy prevailing only in North Travancore and not in South Travancore.

To say that the Government meet out two sorts of treatment to two sets of people cannot be justified.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What is the valuation of paddy fixed by Government for the purpose of taxation?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Eleven chackrams.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What is the price of paddy now?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: 9 to 10 Chs.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What is the value fixed for cocoanut for the purpose of taxation?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I cannot say.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it more than 10 fanams?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Yes, it must be more than 10 fanams.

So, at least on principle, due to the heavy fall in the price of cocoanuts, the cocoanut cultivators are entitled to a reduction as a similar concession has been given to wet land owners.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: May I know from the member the margin of profit of an owner of one acre of wet land in Nanjanad?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I do not know.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKAM PILLAI: May I know from the member the margin......... .. ..

CHAIRMAN: The member is not in possession of the House.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. നാളികേരോല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ തീരുവ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നൊരു പ്രമേയം നാം ഇവിടെ പാസ്സാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഭൂനികുതി കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള പ്രമേയമാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിന് വിഷയമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഭൂനികുതി കുറയ്ക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ കുറവിനെ ഏതുവിധത്തിൽ പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടാമെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പ

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.]

റിയാണ് ഇനി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറവരവ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യംതന്നെ. എന്നാൽ സാധുക്കളായ കൃഷിക്കാരെ ഞെക്കിപ്പിഴിഞ്ഞു് അവരിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കാവുന്നതിലധികവും എടുത്തിട്ടും വീണ്ടും അവരെ വിഷമിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണെന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് വരവ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് പുതുതായ വഴികൾതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കണ്ടുപിടിക്കണം. വ്യവസായം കച്ചവടം മുതലായ പല വഴികളിൽകൂടി വരവ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ശ്രമിച്ചുവരുന്നതായി ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നില്ല. പള്ളിവാസൽ നേര്യമംഗലം റോഡിൻെറ വശങ്ങളിൽ കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തങ്ങളായ ധാരാളം സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ വെറുതെ കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആ ഭൂമികളെ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് ഒരു നല്ല സംഖ്യ ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുമെന്ന് വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അതുപോലെ ആലപ്പുഴ തുറമുഖത്തെ നന്നാക്കിയാൽ ആ ഇനത്തിനും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ വരവ് വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കൊച്ചീതുറമുഖകാര്യത്തിൽ പങ്കുചേർന്നിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ആയിനത്തിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ കൃഷിക്കാരെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കാതെ മററുവഴികളിൽകൂടി ആദായം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാതെ, കൊച്ചിയിലും മലബാറിലും നികുതികൾ കൂടുതലാണ്, ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് നികുതി അവിടത്തെക്കാൾ കുറവാണ്, അതുകൊണ്ടു് നികുതി കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നുള്ള സമാധാനമല്ല ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും പറയേണ്ടതു്. ഇന്ന് ജനങ്ങളുടെ കഷ്ടാവസ്ഥ എത്രമാത്രമുണ്ടെന്ന് ഇവിടത്തെ നാട്ടുകാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥാനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്ക് നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. കൊപ്രാ, തേങ്ങാ, മുതലായ നാളികേരാല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെവിലക്കുറവുനിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾ അത്യധികമായ സങ്കടത്തിൽപെട്ടു് ഉഴലുന്നു. ഇതിന് ഒരു നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗം എപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നറിയാൻ യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗവണ്മെൻറുമായി എഴുത്തുകുത്തു നടത്തിവരുന്നുഎന്ന് ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ അതിയായിസന്തോഷിക്കയും അതിൻെറ തീരുമാനത്തെപ്പററി അറിയാൻ കാത്തിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ എഴുത്തുകുത്തുനടത്തിവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് മാത്രം ഗവണ്മെൻറു തൃപ്തിപ്പെട്ട് സമാധാനമായിരിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. സിലോൺഗവണ്മെൻറു അവിടത്തെ നാളികേരവ്യവസായത്തെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ

ഭഗീരഥപ്രയത്നം ചെയ്തുവരികയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് കൊപ്രായുടെ തീരുവവർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു എഴുത്തുകുത്തുമാത്രം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കാതെ ഇവിടെ നിന്നും ഒരു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടേഷൻ പോയി ഇക്കാര്യം ശരിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

CHAIRMAN: The resolution before the House is for the reduction of 30 per cent of the tax on garden lands. I do not think that the arguments the membar advances are relevant to this resolution.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ഒരിനത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ആദായം കുറയുന്നു എങ്കിൽ മററു പല വഴികളിലുമായി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ആദായം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള വഴികളെപ്പററിയാണ് ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നത്. വളരെ ദുരിതം അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കാരെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കാതെ മററു വിധത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ആദായം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: തെങ്ങുകൃഷി ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ഭൂമികളിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടിവരുന്ന ആദായത്തിന്റെ എത്ര ശതമാനമാണ് കരമായി കൊടുക്കുന്നതെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ആദായത്തിന്റെ എട്ടിലൊന്നും ചിലപ്പോൾ പത്തിലൊന്നും കരമായി കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു എന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നത്.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Sir, I oppose the resolution before the House.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order. According to Parliamentary procedure when a resolution is moved and seconded it is always for the official side to oppose it. We do not know whether the Government are accepting it or not. Before that, I do not think any useful purpose will be served by a non-official member opposing it. If Government accept it, I ask, where is the necessity for opposing it and that was the Parlimentary practice which the President followed.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Even if the Government accept, the House need not accept it.

CHAIRMAN: Do you insist upon a ruling, Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Yes, Sir.

CHAIRMAN: According to precedents and practice of this House even before the member in charge of the resolution on the Government side is called upon to reply to the mover, other members have spoken. Following these precedents and practice, I now permit the member to speak in support or in opposition to the resolution moved.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I oppose the resolution. The first thing noticeable in this discussion is the ignorance of the members who spoke in favour of the resolution of the elementary figures necessary for forming any judgment. In the first place what is the effect of this 30 per cent. remission?

What is the extent of reduction of taxation in rupees, annas, pies, that will be effected by a remission of 30 per cent? That, Sir, is a very important fact that we should know before forming a judgment in respect of this remission. If it works out at more than 10 lakhs of rupees, then it is a very serious proposition that we are moving. Ours is not strict in the sense a responsible opposition. Every member has however a responsibility in the matter. But on the other hand, I hear one member saying that it is for the member on the other side of the House to propose to find some substitute for this. My view of the matter is different. When we suggest that there must be a cut, some reduction in the taxation, we have also a duty to point out how this civilised complicated machinery of Government can be run notwithstanding the cut without prejudicially affecting its efficiency. I assume that if the resolution is given effect to, that will mean a reduction of 10 lakhs of rupees. I do not know whether I am correct. I speak subject to correction. If it means 10 lakhs of rupees and odd, I feel it is a very serious matter but distributed amongst all the ryots the contribution comes to very little per head. Perhaps it may come to about 4 annas or less than that per annum. If it is half a rupee per annum, that is a contribution we ought to make so that the Government machinery may run smooth and we may derive the benefits of departments, such as Education, Engineering and Medical for the development of the country. Now that is one point. I was told there is difficulty but I am in sympathy with the spirit of the resolution in so far as that coercive measures should not be adopted and concessions should be extended to owners of garden lands in cases of real hardship. I believe from the attitude of Government that they are prepared to make concessions to grant time for payment of arrears of tax though not absolute remission before coercive steps are carried into effect.

MR. A. KUMARA PILLAI: Does not the member know Government are giving such concessions?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I understand Government are giving concessions in the shape of time and are not taking drastic measures.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: നെയ്യാററിംകര താലൂക്കിൽ പാർവത്യക്കാരന്മാർ പോലീസുകാരോടുകൂടി നടന്ന് ജപ്തിചെയ്തുവരുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I have also to complain that demand notices are issued.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that confidential circulars are issued to realise arrears under coercive steps?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I am not aware of that. I myself have received one or two demand notices.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That was only a reminder probably?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: That is saddling the ryot with additional burden. The Revenue authorities probably do not mean selling away the properties but want by these notices only to remind us to pay.

MR. A. N. VISWANATHA PILLAI: പെൻഷൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പെൻഷൻ കുറച്ച് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ആദായം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമുണ്ടോ.

MR. M. GOVINDAN; I do not propose to answer that. The subject of coercive steps is a matter that should be promptly attended to I am sure that the Government will be sympathetic and will do every thing necessary to redress such grievances. Sir, I oppose this measure.

MR. K. GEORGE: Sir, the resolution that has been placed before the House deals generally with garden lands. I find however from the speeches that they have been confined almost exclusively to cocoanut garden lands. It seems to me that the resolution betrays a confusion of ideas, for by garden lands we mean something more than cocoanut gardens. In Travancore, garden land as it is known is land appropriated for the growth of 6 or 7 kinds of trees, of which cocoanut tree is one. The other trees are arecanut, jack, palmyra, punnah, tamarind and mango. Now the member who has put forward this resolution says that, because the value of cocoanuts has fallen, the tax on all garden lands should be remitted.

Mr. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: Is the member aware that all garden lands are not included?

MR. K. GEORGE: I presume by garden lands, all garden lands are meant. That is what we understand at any rate from the resolution. Now what follows? Are we to remit the tax on mango gardens because the price of cocoanuts has fallen and the cost of maintaining cocoanut gardens has not appreciably fallen? Now that is one of the points which I wish to ask those who have spoken in favour of reducing taxes on cocoanuts.

Then again, another point that is lost sight of is that in Travancore we have no separate garden assessment. What we have is dry assessment. It includes both assessment on garden lands and on ordinary dry lands. Garden assessment includes assessment on trees etc. The extent of garden lands apart from dry lands cannot be known. In the Government accounts we have no separate accounts for garden lands as distinguished from dry lands. Our accounts comprise the whole of dry lands inclusive of the garden lands. So what I mean to say is, it is impossible to separete the assessment that we levy on garden lands, much less on cocoanut garden lands as distinguished

[Mr. K. George.]

from the assessment that we levy on the whole of the dry land. That is why I said that some confusion of ideas underlies this resolution.

Nevertheless, I can understand what is at the back of the mind of the mover and those who have spoken in favour of the resolution. The idea is that the tax on garden lands particularly cocoanut garden lands should be reduced by 30 per cent. because of the great fall in the price of cocoanut products. Although it is not so clearly put, the idea is that. Now, Sir, on the understanding that that is the idea of the member, I shall proceed to speak on the merits of the resolution.

The first thing this House has to remember is that in Travancore the land tax is light compared with our neighbouring State of Cochin and British India. For instance the average tax on an acre of dry land in Travancore is only 25 chs. cash 13 and on wet land the average is Rs. 3 chs. 8. In Travancore, the rates of tax adopted at the time of the settlement were the rates that prevailed at the time of settlement of 1012. There were rates ranging by a difference of 4 cash to 8 cash and from 1 ch. to 4 chs. and the highest rate of 4 chs. was levied only on superior lands. Now turning to Cochin, we find that the rates there range from 2½ chs. per tree to 6 chs.

Now, another point I have to place before the House is this. It is true that the price of the products of our cocoanut trees has fallen considerably. But we have to remember one fact *viz.*, that at the time of the settlement the rates adopted were on the price of cocoanuts obtaining then and these were lower than the prices that now rule.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that the cost of cultivation and labour has increased subsequently?

MR. K. GEORGE: I shall refer to that point later. The present price of cocoanuts, I should say, ranges from Rs. 1¾ to Rs. 2 per hundred. The rates that were prevalent at the time of the settlement were 10 fanams per 100. It is clear from that that our present prices are higher than the prices prevalent at the time of the settlement and the rates then adopted. It has been asked whether the cost of cultivation has not increased. It may have been but at the same time there are compensating factors which have to remembered. One of the compensating factors is that at the time of settlement we assessed only bearing trees. Since the settlement, the extent of plantations that have come to bearing has enormously increased.

MR. M. N PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Have not the old trees fallen down?

MR. K. GEORGE: Some may have.

CHAIRMAN: It is 3-30 P. M. now. The discussion of the resolution has to be stopped. We settled that the adjournment motion should be taken at 3-30. The member who gave notice of the motion this morning can move that motion.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE*-CORRECTION OF STATISTICS REGARDING RUBBER PRODUCTION.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : സർ, ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ ഈ അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവാദം തന്നതിന് ഈ സഭയോടു ഞാൻ ഏറ്റവും കൃതജ്ഞതയുള്ളവനായിരിക്കുന്നു. കാൽ ശതാബ്ദത്തിനു മുൻപ്..........

MR. K. K. THOMAS : May I know the wording of the motion?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : തെറ്റായിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്കുനിമിത്തം നമുക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള ക്വോട്ടാ—

CHAIRMAN : This is the motion.—

> "I beg to move the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely the urgent necessity for the immediate correction of statistics regarding rubber production which, as at present prepared, are wrong, and prejudicially affect Travancore's interests in regard to the quota under the Rubber Restriction Scheme."

This is the wording of the adjournment motion.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYM : റബ്ബർനിയന്ത്രണപദ്ധതി അനുസരിച്ചു നമുക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ട ക്വോട്ടാ ന്യായമായവിധം കിട്ടാത്തതു നമ്മുടെ തെറ്റായ സ്ഥിതിവിവരപ്പട്ടികനിമിത്തമാണു.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : ക്വോട്ട എന്നുവച്ചാൽ എന്താണ്?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഇവിടെ കൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

ഉദ്ദേശം കാൽ ശതാബ്ദത്തിനു മുൻപ് വിദേശികളായ ധനികന്മാർ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽവന്നു റബ്ബർകൃഷി ആരംഭിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അതുകണ്ടിട്ടു നാട്ടുകാർക്കുണ്ടായ അത്യാഗ്രഹംനിമിത്തം അല്പം താമസിച്ചാണെങ്കിലും അവരും റബ്ബർകൃഷി ആരംഭിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ വിളവെടുക്കുന്ന സമയം ആയപ്പോഴേക്കും റബ്ബറിന്റെ വില അധഃപതിക്കുകയാണുണ്ടായതു്. തന്നിമിത്തം റബ്ബർകൃഷിക്കാരായ നാട്ടുകാർ പെരുവഴി ആധാരമായിത്തീർന്നു. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ വിദേശീയരായ റബ്ബർകൃഷിക്കാർ ഏകോപിച്ചു റബ്ബറിന്റെ വില വർദ്ധിക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടി ഒരു നിയന്ത്രണപദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിച്ചു. തൽഫലമായി സമീപകാലത്തു റബ്ബറിന്റെ വില അല്പം ആശാസ്യമായിത്തീർന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ റബ്ബറിന്റെ വിലക്കുറവിനെ പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടി ഒരു നിയന്ത്രണപദ്ധതി മുൻപോട്ടു വയ്ക്കുകയും ആ പദ്ധതി കുറേക്കഴിഞ്ഞു പിൻവലിച്ചതോടുകൂടി റബ്ബറിന്റെ വില വീണ്ടും കുറയുകയുംചെയ്തു. ഇതിനെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനായി "ഇന്റർനാഷണൽ റബ്ബർ റിസ്ട്രിക്ഷൻ" കമ്മറ്റി ഏർപ്പെടു

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

ത്തുകയും അവരുടെ പദ്ധതിയെ ഏപ്രിൽ മുപ്പതാംതീയതി എല്ലാവരും സ്വീകരിക്കുകയുംചെയ്തു. ഈ പദ്ധതിരൂപീകരണത്തിൽ തെക്കേ ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ ധാരമാരുടെ ഒരു പ്രതിനിധിമാത്രമേ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ ആ അസോസിയേഷനിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഒരു പ്രതിനിധി അവശ്യം വേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. തക്കസമയത്തു് തക്കവിധം നമ്മുടെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു പ്രവർത്തിക്കാത്തതു നിമിത്തം നമ്മുടെ ന്യായമായ അവകാശം വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ നമുക്കു സാധിക്കാതെ ആയിത്തീർന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വ്യവസ്ഥ അനുസരിച്ചു് ൬൨൫൦ ടൺ റബ്ബർമാത്രമെ ദക്ഷിണ ഇൻഡ്യയിൽനിന്നു് കയററി അയക്കുവാൻ അർഹതയുള്ളു. ഇതാണു് ദക്ഷിണഇൻഡ്യക്കു് ആകപ്പാടെ ഇന്നു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള "കോട്ടാ". കമ്മററിക്കാർക്കു് ഇവിടത്തെ റബ്ബറിൻെറ കൃട്ടതലിനെപ്പററി യാതൊരു ജ്ഞാനവുമില്ലെന്നുവേണം ഇതുകൊണ്ടു വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതു് താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന സംഗതികൊണ്ടു് വിശദമാകുന്നതാണു്. ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന റബ്ബറിൽ ൧/൩ ഭാഗംമാത്രമേ കയററി അയക്കാൻ നമുക്കു നിയമപ്രകാരം അർഹതയുള്ളു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പ്രത്യേകം ഓർക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു റബ്ബർ കൃഷി ചെയ്തുവരുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള കണക്കു് ശരിയല്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഗവമെൻറിൽനിന്നും പുതുവൽഭൂമി പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തകാലത്തു റബ്ബർ കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ പ്രത്യേകം നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും അതിനായി പ്രത്യേകം നികുതിചുമത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമേ റബ്ബർകൃഷി നടത്തിവരുന്നുള്ളു എന്നാണു ഗവമെൻറു ധരിച്ചുവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നു് റബ്ബർകൃഷിചെയ്തുവരുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിൻെറ ഒരു ശരിയായ കണക്കെടുത്തു് അതും ഗവമെൻറിൽനിന്നു് ഇപ്പോഴും ഉണ്ടാക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കണക്കുംതമ്മിൽ താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തിനോക്കിയാൽ അജഗജാന്തരം കാണുമെന്നാണു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ സംഗതി "ഇൻററ് നാഷണൽ റബ്ബർ റിസ്ട്രിക്ഷൻ"കമ്മററിയെ യഥാകാലത്തു ധരിപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ നമുക്കു ന്യായമായ അർഹതയുള്ള കോട്ടാ സിദ്ധിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. ഈ ന്യൂനതയെ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ ഇനിയെങ്കിലും പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ട കാലം അത്യാസന്നമായിട്ടാണു് ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോഠ നമുക്കു കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്ന കോട്ടാ കഴിഞ്ഞ മൂന്നു കൊല്ലത്തെ കയററുമതിനിരക്കിനെ ആസ്പദമാക്കിയാണു്. മുമ്പു് റബ്ബർ അയച്ചുവന്ന കണക്കിനെ ആസ്പദമാക്കിയാണു് നമ്മുടെ ഗവമെൻറു് ഇപ്പോഠ കണക്കു സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ആകയാൽ നിശ്ചയമായും നമുക്കു

കിട്ടാനുള്ള അവകാശം ന്യായമായി കിട്ടാത്തപക്ഷം നാം ഈ പദ്ധതിയിൽനിന്ന് ഒഴിയുന്നതു നമ്മുടെ ഗുണത്തിനു കുറേക്കൂടി പ്രയോജകീഭവിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. 'സയാമിൽ' തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെക്കാൾ ന്യൂനപക്ഷമേ റബ്ബർകൃഷി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളു. അവിടെ ആകട്ടെ ൮൭,൦൦൦ ടൺ റബ്ബർ കയറുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒട്ടാവാ ഉടമ്പടിയിലുംമററും സിലോൺ പ്രതിനിധികൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചതിൻെറ ഫലമായിട്ടായിരിക്കാം സിലോണിനു കൂടുതൽ അവകാശം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. സർവ്വരാജ്യറബ്ബർനിയന്ത്രണപദ്ധതിയിൽ നമ്മുടെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ സംബന്ധിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം റബ്ബറിൻെറ വിലയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച സംശയാസ്പദമായ ഒരു പ്രസ്താവന കമ്മററിക്കാർ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു. കമ്മററിക്കാർ ഈ രാജ്യത്തും വരാൻ ഇടയുണ്ട്. ഇൻററർനാഷനൽ റബ്ബർ റിസ്ട്രിക്ഷൻ കമ്മററിയുടെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ചു നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ തെക്കെ ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ ൭൭,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലത്തു ഇപ്പോൾ റബ്ബർകൃഷി നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലാകട്ടെ ൩൧,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലത്തുമാത്രമെ റബ്ബർ കൃഷി ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുള്ളൂ. ൧൧,൩൦൦ ഏക്കർ കൊച്ചിയിലും ൧൮,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ മലബാറിലും ൯൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ കൂർഗ്ഗിലും, ൪൦൦ ഏക്കർ മൈസൂറിലും റബ്ബർകൃഷി ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ സ്റ്റാററിസ്റ്റിക്സ് അനുസരിച്ചു നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ൧൧൦൩-ൽ ൩൦൪൮൩ ഏക്കറും, ൧൧൦൬-ൽ ൩൪൧൧൯ ഏക്കറും, ൧൧൦൭-ൽ ൫൯൭൩൮ ഏക്കറും സ്ഥലത്താണു കൃഷിചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു് നമുക്കു ന്യായമായി സിദ്ധിക്കേണ്ട അവകാശം സിദ്ധിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം നിശ്ചയമായും നാം ഈ റബ്ബർ നിയന്ത്രണപദ്ധതിയിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിയുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ റബ്ബർ കൃഷിസ്ഥലത്തെ തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായുംമററും ഇവിടെ ഒരു കമ്മററിയെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ കമ്മററിക്കാരാകട്ടെ വിവിധജോലികളിൽ വ്യാപൃതരായിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അവർ രാജ്യത്തെ സാധാരണജനങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പരിപൂർണ്ണമായ ജ്ഞാനം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരാണോ എന്നുകൂടി എനിക്കു സംശയമുണ്ട്. ഈ ന്യൂനതയെ പരിഹരിക്കാനും കുറേക്കൂടി കാര്യക്ഷമതയോടുകൂടി കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്താനുമായി മറെറാരു കമ്മററിയെ രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടതല്ലയോ എന്നുകൂടി എനിക്ക് അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ കമ്മററിയിൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള പെററിഷൻസു നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഒരു ലക്ഷം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലത്തു റബ്ബർ കൃഷിചെ

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

യുന്നുണ്ട് എന്നാണു ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതു്. ഇനിയും അപേക്ഷ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി പലരും ഉണ്ട്. മലനിവാസികളുടെയും കുഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ അധിവസിക്കുന്നവരുടേയുംമററും അപേക്ഷ തക്ക സമയത്തു കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നും ഇനിയും കൊടുക്കാനുണ്ടെന്നും ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈവക സംഗതികളാൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറ് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗാഢമായി ചിന്തിച്ചു അചിരേണ വേണ്ട നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗം വരുത്തിത്തരണമെന്നുള്ള എൻെറ വിനീതമായ അപേക്ഷ ഇവിടെ സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: ഗവമ്മെൻറ് ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എന്തുചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: നമുക്കു ന്യായമായി കിട്ടാനുള്ളതു കിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇതിൽനിന്നു മാറുകയാണു വേണ്ടതെന്നാണ്

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഏററവും ഒരുവലിയ കൃഷിയാണ് റബ്ബർ. ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു നമുക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ട ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം നാം വഴക്കു പറഞ്ഞെങ്കിലും വാങ്ങേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൻെറ പ്രയോക്താവു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഗവമ്മെൻറ് ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ മൌനം അവലംബിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു് ഒരിക്കലും ക്ഷന്തവ്യമല്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂർരാജ്യം അസംസ്കൃതസാധനങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമുല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രാജ്യമാണ്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കു വിദേശമാർക്കററുകളിൽ അപ്പോഴപ്പോഴുണ്ടാകുന്ന വിലക്കുറവിനേയും നമ്മുടെ സാധനങ്ങളോടു മത്സരിക്കാൻ വല്ലസാധനങ്ങളും വരുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവയേയും മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനും നമ്മുടെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളെ വിദേശമാർക്കററുകളിൽ നല്ലപോലെ പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും നമുക്കുപയോഗമുള്ള വല്ല സാധനങ്ങളും എടുക്കാനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവയെന്തെന്നു അതാതു സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ അറിഞ്ഞു ഗവമ്മെൻറിനേയും ഗവമ്മെൻറുമൂലം ജനങ്ങളേയും ധരിപ്പിക്കുവാനും ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ നമുക്കത്യാവശ്യം വേണ്ടതാണ്. അങ്ങനെ ഇല്ലാത്തതു് ഒരു പരിഷ്കൃത ഗവമ്മെൻറിനു പററിയതാണോ എന്നുകൂടി ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. അതിനായി പ്രത്യേകം ഒരാളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതുവരെ ഈ സംഗതി ഇവിടത്തെ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും ചേന്നു ചുമതലയോടുകൂടി മേചിലെങ്കിലും പ്രവത്തിക്കുമെന്നു നമുക്കു വിശ്വസിക്കാം. എൻെറസ്നേഹിതൻ മി: കട്ടക്കയം പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ റബ്ബറിൽ നമുക്കു കി

ട്ടേണ്ടവീതം കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു അവധാനപൂർവ്വം ചിന്തിച്ചു നമ്മുടെ വീതം കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ട എല്ലാശ്രമങ്ങളും ചെയ്യുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. L. A. LAMPARD (*Planters*): Sir, the resolution before the House is that, on account of incorrect statistics, Travancore did not get the quota to which it was legitimately entitled under the Rubber Restriction Scheme. I also would request Government to prepare correct statistics for the protection of the rubber industry. With these observations I would like to describe the steps that have been taken already in India and in Travancore in connection with the rubber scheme. I do not think I need describe to the House the slump in the rubber trade in recent years. Thousands of acres of rubber cultivated areas have been uncared for or abandoned for the last two or three years. This slump in the rubber industry has existed not only in Travancore or India but in all rubber producing countries throughout the world with the result that the bigger producers gathered together to take steps for improving the rubber industry and the Rubber Restriction Committee was formed.

On a previous occasion when there was a slump in the rubber industry a scheme was drawn up known as the Stevenson Scheme but this scheme applied only to part of the industry and, as certain countries were left out, the scheme broke down.

But now the Rubber Restriction Committee has begun to work in such a way that the scheme must be absolutely watertight to avoid failure and every country must come in; otherwise no attempt will be made to regularise output. The first attempt of the committee in working out the scheme was to collect correct statistics and every sort of information. This was done and the scheme was prepared in great secrecy. The scheme was intended not to assist the speculator but the producer. When the scheme was drawn up it was presented to the various Governments. We in South India were asked confidentially to submit the scheme to the various Governments. The restriction was sought to be imposed on all producers and every Government willingly accepted the principle. Having submitted the scheme to the Governments, small committees were formed in every country to draw up a five years scheme. The United Planters Association of South India requested me to invite a Travancore gentleman to join the committee which I did and when the problem of the small cultivator appeared to be growing daily, we invited another gentleman to join the committee so that on the committee there have been two Travancore gentlemen and three other gentlemen. Our first duty was to draw up a scheme which would afford equal safeguards to the small cultivator as well as the large producer. Our scheme, as drawn up, was published in the local papers and we have been lenient with the intention of securing the co-operation of the small producer. Having drawn up the scheme which has been published in the papers, we prepared forms and at the

[Mr. L. A. Lampard.]

meeting at which I was present last Monday I was informed that 18,500 forms had been distributed and there had been 10,000 applicants. After the forms were distributed, statements were received from the rubber cultivators. It would appear that many of these statements are not correct and require checking. I can give you one or two instances to show the incorrectness of the statements. The first form we examined was prepared by a gentleman who lives near Kottayam who stated that he has 75 cents of land and was getting 702 lbs. per annum which is nearly 1,000 lbs. of rubber per acre. Similar exaggerated statements have been made in other forms as well. In order to get at the right figures it is proposed to appoint assessors and I would request Government to render all possible assistance to them.

I might say that in the meanwhile there has been a sort of agitation among the agriculturists with regard to the acreage under rubber cultivation and several petitions have been received concerning this. The majority of the petitions says that the total area under rubber cultivation in the State is more than 100,000 acres. The question of the acreage under rubber in Travancore is a very difficult problem. We have consulted all the published statistics and as far as I know these statistics are correct as far as they go. The official statistics of Travancore for 1108 say that the acreage under rubber is about 60,000. The official statistics for the Indian Government say it is 51,000 while the Planting Directory places it at about 50,000. The South India Committee which has been at this work has taken it as far as 61,000 acres. Until we get the exact official figures we do not know what it is. I do not wish to cast any aspersions on anybody when I say it has been impossible for anybody to state the acreage in Travancore under rubber, for it is impossible for anybody to give the exact figure until a systematised enquiry has been conducted.

With regard to the question of yield there have been varying suggestions. I would fix the average yield at not more than 200 lbs. per acre. To be on the safe side we have allowed 230 lbs. per acre for 8 years old rubber in Travancore and that I consider to be a very lenient estimate.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: With regard to the total quota South India gets about 6,700 tons. On what basis is it made?

MR. L. A. LAMPARD: I will come to that. I think you will agree with me when I say that it is quite impossible to arrive at any definite figure with regard to acreage which will be acceptable to all. Therefore we have to go to other sources of information. We know exactly how much is exported through the Customs Houses. I do not know whether the figures published by the Governments exclude Alleppey port or are for all ports together. I am not quite clear on this point. Anyway I will give you the calculated figures from a cable which I received just now. The calculation for these figures has been based on the exports from 1929 to 1932. That is the basis that has been taken for all countries. The total figure for exports for India

including Burma and allowing for immature areas for the five years calculated on this basis is as follows :—

		Tons.
1934	...	10,600
1935	...	13,000
1936	...	15,300
1937	...	16,400
1938	...	16,700

But even this was not taken as the final basis. *Ex gratia* allowances have brought the quantities up to 14,000 tons for 1934 and the following years 18,000, 17,000, 18,000 and 18,500. That is for the whole of India inculding Burma. The yielding capacities and all other factors have been considered and as we have not got the exact acreage for Travancore, we have had to divide the quota between South India and Burma on the basis of information disclosed. As far as I can see we have been treated quite fairly under the situation.

MR. K. K. THOMAS : May I know the price of rubber per lb. in 1932 ?

MR. L. A. LAMPARD : I do not think that the price has very much to do with this calculation. I believe that it was under two pence per pound.

I think that we have come out reasonably successful on our quota.

MR. K. K. THOMAS ; Does not the member know that many of the estates were not tapped in 1931 and 1932 ?

MR. L. A LAMPARD : That was the case in other parts of the world also.

MR. K. K. THOMAS , Sir, I come from an area where rubber is cultivated and as I was coming I heard that there was considerable agitation among the Indian growers that the quota allotted to South India was very inadequate. I am not now supplied with actual figures. But from what I have been able to gather from some of the planters there is loud complaint that Ceylon has got 77 thousand tons to her share while the whole of South India has only 6,900 tons based on the impression that the basic figures are wrong. As we are not in possession... ... ...

RAO-SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI : May I know from the member the area under rubber cultivation in Ceylon ?

MR. K. K. THOMAS : As we are not in possession of the data with regard to the area of rubber cultivation in Ceylon and also the yield per acre there, where rubber cultivation was started much earlier, that is why I say that it is only an impression. The impression in Travancore may or may not be justifiable. The necessity for arriving at proper figures arises on account of the impression of the Travancore rubber producer that the quota allotted to them is very poor. From what we have heard from the lucid explanation of Mr. Lampard and from my own experience of Travancore I think that 230 lbs. of rubber

[Mr. K. K. Thomas.]

for trees 8 years old, is a very decent proportion for an acre. The difficulty is not there. According to the general impression, Travancore has about 100,000 acres of rubber. I am sure that the area has not been properly recorded in the Travancore Directory. Several small estates known to me are not recorded in the Directory. The figure given in the Directory is only 61,000 acres. I know that in Kottayam and Changanacherry there are small areas planted with rubber which are not included in the Directory. The whole acreage under rubber cultivation in Travancore will be about 100,000 acres. The quota proposed of 230 pounds per acre is very fair to Travancore except in the Kanjirapally area.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the whole of the rubber produced in Travancore cannot be consumed in Travancore itself?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: It could not be.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Does not the member know that a new factory is going to be opened in Trivandrum?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Yes. I do not think that the whole of the rubber produced in Travancore can be consumed in Travancore alone.

In about a week or so we will be able to gather the exact figures and statements by the producers. The Committee consists of two well-known Travancore planters, Messrs P. John Kurian, K. V. Mathew, and Mr. Lampard. It would have been better if we could be represented by one more member. But from the reputation of those members we need not fear that we suffer for want of representation for Travancore. The price of rubber for 1929-1932 was less than 2 pence per pound while the cost of producing was between annas three or four. Naturally few trees were tapped during those years. So if we take the produce for those years, the quota allotted to Travancore will be very small. So the difficulty is there. During these years most of the estates were not tapped. If it is possible, this Committee should influence the International Committee and see that we are able to get three or four times more than what is now allotted. Some more allowance should be given to Travancore and then probably this figure may go up. This is the real difficulty. During the years 1929 to 1932 very few estates have been tapped. So the export figures from the Ports of Alleppey and Cochin should not be relied upon.

MR. L. A. LAMPARD: *(Not heard.)*

MR. K. K. THOMAS: My answer to that question is that in Dutch Indies an acre of rubber can yield about 1000 pounds and so the actual cost is very much less and so they have exported while we did not.

Here the cost of production will be annas 3 or so, while in Dutch Indies it will be very much less and the quality of rubber is better.

Of course figures will show that there have been very much export from Dutch Indies. S) what I say is that the basic figures should not be based upon the export from Alleppey or Cochin during these periods. The Committee will be able to know from the forms supplied to the producers the total acreage owned by them and the probable production.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Has that figure anything to do with quality?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: No.

In about a week or so we will be able to know the total acreage in Travancore. Then it will be time for the Government.......................

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether we could rely upon the figures supplied by the planters in the light of the one instance quoted by Mr. Lampard?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: That is only one instance. Each man is asked to make a declaration saying that the information given is true. They will also be checked just as it is done in the case of tea; figures given in the case of tea were not wrong. Most of these areas came under cultivation after 1925. All that we want is that Government should not rely upon the information they have in regard to the export from Alleppey during the years 1929 to 1932. After the restriction is come into force, unless each of these owners are given some license by Government they will not be able to export their rubber. It is there that the help of the Government is required. Government may press the International Association to take the case of Travancore particularly and to change the basic figures. That should be based upon the figures supplied by the planters and examined by Government hereafter. This is not merely the opinion of the Indian planters but I think most of the European planters are also of this opinion. There is much agitation in Kottayam about this matter.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, the details of the Rubber Restriction Scheme have been very fully explained by Mr. Lampard and I need add only a few words to explain the position of Government in this matter. The motion of Mr. John Kattakayam is that the statistics relating to the area under rubber cultivation are incorrect and that steps should therefore be taken to collect correct statistics. Well, Sir, there is no difficulty in agreeing to a motion of that kind. Government feel that the statistics published by Government and other agencies of the area under rubber are not very accurate. Government also feel the necessity especially at the present juncture to collect accurate statistics in order that we may obtain an adequate quota under the Rubber Restriction Scheme. I may say that Government will make an earnest and early attempt to collect correct statistics.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know whether Government would take this opportunity to have a separate efficient Statistical Department?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI; I cannot make a promise but Government will consider it.

The object of this motion is mainly to bring to the notice of the Government the inadequacy of the quota allotted to Travancore and to impress on the Government the necessity for negotiating with the authorities and obtaining an adequate quota for Travancore. Mr. Lampard has explained the basis on which the basic quota has been calculated. He has stated that the quota not only for Travancore but for all rubber producing countries has been calculated on the export figures of 1929 to 1932. Mr. Thomas has pointed out that, during the last two or three years, owing to the slump in the price of rubber many rubber estates have not been flourishing. True, but that applies not only to Travancore but to all rubber producing countries. If the export of rubber for the years 1929 to 1932 has been taken as the basis for the calculation of quota in the case of all countries, I do not see why Travancore alone should complain.

MR. K. K. THOMAS; With regard to Ceylon, I am told that the figures have swelled by the export of Travancore rubber through Ceylon.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I do not think so. There are all sorts of rumours going particularly in Travancore and rumours are not always based on facts. I do not think that the International Rubber Restriction Committee on which, I believe, the Rubber Growers' Association in London was also represented, would base their conclusions on incorrect information.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Was there any export duty on rubber at Alleppey?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: No export duty is levied on rubber.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Then what is the basis of the figures?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Statistics of exports are maintained by the customs authorities and these figures have been used.

MR. K. K THOMAS: The customs authorities had kept accounts of the articles exported and then they must be fairly correct.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Fantastic rumours are current in Travancore and one should not jump to conclusions on the basis of these rumours. We have received a number of letters stating that the area under rubber in Travancore is one hundred thousand acres and even more. According to the official statistics published, the area is only 61,000 acres. It may be a little more, because some small holdings might have been left out. I am sure that it would never come to one hundred thousand acres. Mr. Thomas's objection that the quota should not be calculated on the export figures of the last three years cannot stand, because what applies to Travancore applies to all countries concerned.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: May I know from the member whether China has produced or made an attempt to produce rubber?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I have no information.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, a point of order. The Chief Secretary is directly addressing Mr. Thomas.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: My point is that the quota has been calculated on the export figures of 1929 to 1932 and that applies to all countries. Now on that basis, the quota for South India has been fixed at 6,850 tons for the first year. Now from the export figures published in the Travancore Statistics, I find in the year 1106 the export of rubber from Travancore was somewhere about 4,500 tons, in 1107 it came down to about 1,500 tons and in 1108 to about 750 tons. Thus it will be seen that there is a gradual fall in the export of rubber from this country. The area under rubber in previous years might not have been as much as it is at present but still the fact is that in no year during the last 3 or 4 years had Travancore exported more than 5,000 tons. The area under rubber cultivation in South India is put down as 88,000 acres, of which Travancore has 61,000 acres. Now, according to the quota allotted to South India, taking it as 6,850 tons, Travancore's share will be about five thousand tons, and in no year during the last 3 or 4 years had Travancore exported more than this quantity.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: We only get just half.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I only said that the export of rubber from Travancore did not exceed five thousand tons a year during the last 3 or 4 years, that the quota for the whole of South India is 6,850 tons and that, on the basis of the area under rubber in Travancore, our share of the quota will be somewhere about 5,000 tons. Out of the quota allotted to South India, 70 per cent. can be exported. The quota figure as has already been pointed out, has been calculated on the basis of the export figures for 1929-32. However, I do not mean to say that, because we are going to get so much as our share, we should not bring to the notice of the authorities the necessity for increasing our share if there is really a mistake in the figures. The mistake, if any, can easily be found out when the *ad hoc* Committee which is collecting statistics of the area and production is able to give us the correct figures. Probably it may take some time. When we get the correct statistics the Government propose to protest against the quota allotted to us if we are ourselves convinced of its inadequacy and ask for a larger share. On this understanding the Government have agreed, I may say, to the Rubber Restriction Scheme and have informed the Government of India accordingly. Government have received a number of complaints about the insufficiency of the quota allotted to Travancore. When correct figures are available this Government would request the Government of India to take the matter with the Home authorities and see that our share is increased proportionately to the area in Travancore. Think for a moment what the consequences will be if Travancore does not join the Restriction Scheme.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: It is open to us to stand out of it.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: If one country stands out, the whole scheme will fall through. As soon as the talk about the Rubber Restriction Scheme started, the price of rubber went up. We hope that when the scheme is in working order prices may rise to 8 pence or 9 pence per pound. Even if we are able to export only half of our potential output, the increase in price of rubber that will be brought about by the operation of the Rubber Restriction Scheme, say 8 as. per pound, is a great thing for Travancore. On the other hand, if we do not join the scheme and if the scheme falls through, the price of rubber will drop to the old level of 2 pence per pound and even less. That means that the rubber industry will practically be ruined. Mr. Lampard has given the figures for the export of rubber from India during the last two or three years. In the year 1930 about 10,000 tons were exported from India, in 1931 the export came down to 8,500 tons and in 1932 to 3,900 tons or so. If the Rubber Restriction Scheme does not come into force, probably in the year 1934 the export will be about 1,000 tons and in the next year practically nil. I doubt whether it will be possible, because all the rubber producing countries are going to join this scheme, and, if Travancore alone stands out, the chances of exporting rubber from Travancore are very very doubtful. My own idea is that, if we do not join the scheme, it will not be possible for Travancore to export any rubber. If and when we are convinced that the quota allotted to us is not sufficient we have to represent the matter to the Government of India and try to get a larger quota. This, we propose to do and we are making arrangements in collaboration with the Licensing Committee to collect correct statistics. Government are going to issue a circular to the officers of the Land Revenue Department to co-operate with the Committee in this matter, and when correct figures are got, this Government mean to request the Government of India to obtain an increased quota for Travancore if it is found that she is entitled to it. But, it will be highly unwise, nay, it will be ruinous to industry, if Travancore does not join the scheme now. I may assure the House that the Government will do all that is possible to get an increased quota for the country, if they are convinced that statistics justify it.

CHAIRMAN: In view of the reply of the Chief Secretary, does the member propose to press the motion?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ചീഫ് സെക്രിട്ടറി ഗംഭീരമായ ഒരു പ്രസംഗം ചെയ്തു എന്നുമാത്രമെ എനിക്കു അതിൽനിന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചുള്ളു. എന്നോടു മറുപടി പറയണമെന്നും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു.

CHAIRMAN: ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി അതു് തൃപ്തികരമായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊ

ണ്ടു മെമ്പർ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നോ അതല്ല വോട്ടിനിടാൻ പോകുന്നോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: തൃപ്തികരമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പ്രസിഡൻറ് അവർകൾ പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിന് അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

CHAIRMAN: Does the House give permission to the member to withdraw the motion?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Council adjourned *sine die* at 4-35 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,

Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure.

NOTICE OF AMENDMENT.

THE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL STANDING ORDERS.

By MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI :

Standing Order No. 7.

That the words " at least twenty-four hours earlier " be added at the end of clause 1 of Standing Order No. 7.

Trivandrum,
25th May 1934.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure I.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE IMPOSITION AND COLLECTION OF AN EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES.

(As passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly.)

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to impose an excise duty on matches and other articles and to provide for the collection thereof; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the "Travancore (Matches) Excise Duty Regulation.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.—

(a) "manufactory" means any premises wherein matches are manufactured or which are declared by Our Government by notification in Our Government Gazette to be a manufactory for the purposes of this Regulation;

(b) "match" includes a firework in the form of a match; and, where a match-stick contains more heads than one capable of being ignited by striking, each such head shall be deemed to be a match;

(c) "owner" includes any person expressly or impliedly authorised by an owner of a manufactory to be his agent in respect of the manufactory;

(d) "splints" means undipped splints, such as are ordinarily used for making matches;

(e) "veneers" means veneers such as are ordinarily used for making match-boxes; and

(f) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by Our Government under this Regulation.

Imposition of duty on matches.

3. A duty of excise at the rates specified in Section 4 shall be levied on all matches manufactured in any manufactory in Travancore and issued out of such manufactory on or after the 1st day of April, 1934, and shall be payable by the owner of the manufactory.

4. The duty payable under Section 3 shall be levied at the following rates, namely :—

Rates of duty.

(a) on matches in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty—

(i) if the average number is forty or less, at the rate of one British rupee per gross of boxes or booklets,

(ii) if the average number is more than forty, but not more than sixty, at the rate of one British rupee and eight annas per gross of boxes or booklets, and

(iii) if the average number is more than sixty, at the rate of two British rupees per gross of boxes or booklets ; and

(b) on all other matches, at such rate as Our Government may prescribe.

5. (1) If any duty payable under the provisions of this Regulation or any rules made thereunder is not paid within the time fixed by rules made in that behalf under this Regulation, it shall be deemed to be an arrear, and the authority to which such duty is payable may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding four times the amount of duty unpaid which such authority may in its discretion think it reasonable to require.

Recovery of duty with penalty.

(2) An arrear of duty, or any sum recoverable in lieu thereof under this Section, shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue and shall be recoverable in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other penalty incurred under this Regulation.

6. No person shall issue any matches out of a manufactory, except in accordance with the provisions of rules made in that behalf under this Regulation or, until such rules are made, in accordance with the general or special orders of such authority as Our Government may appoint in that behalf.

Issue of matches from manufactory.

7. Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, prohibit absolutely, or with such exceptions as they think fit, the bringing of matches or other articles into Travancore from the territory of any specified Prince or Chief in India.

Power of Government to prohibit import of matches.

8. (1) Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, direct that after a date to be specified in the notification no matches manufactured after the date of the issue of the notification shall be issued from a manufactory in Travancore except in packets, boxes or booklets bearing a banderol or stamp of such nature and affixed in such manner as may be prescribed.

Power of Government to direct use of banderols.

(2) Our Government may, by a like notification, direct that after a date to be specified in the notification, no matches shall be sold or offered or kept for sale in Travancore except in packets, boxes or booklets bearing such a banderol or stamp so affixed.

(3) Our Government may exempt from the operation of any notification made under sub-section (1) matches intended for export from Travancore.

(4) Our Government may exempt from the operation of any notification made under sub-section (2) matches of a particular kind or packed in a particular manner.

Prohibition of manufacture of matches and manufacture and import of splints and veneers.

9. From such date as may be fixed by Our Government by notification in Our Government Gazette in this behalf,

(a) no person shall manufacture matches or splints or veneers in Travancore except under and in accordance with a licence to manufacture issued under this Regulation;

(b) no person shall import splints or veneers into Travancore except under and in accordance with a licence to import; and

(c) no person shall supply splints or veneers to any person who does not possess a licence to manufacture matches issued under this Regulation, or otherwise than in such manner as may be prescribed.

Penalty for issue of matches from manufactory in contravention of Section 6.

10. Whoever contravenes the provisions of Section 6 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for import of matches in contravention of Regulation.

11. (1) Whoever, in contravention of any notification made under Section 7, imports or attempts to import, matches into Travancore shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to four times the amount of the duty which would be payable on the matches, if they were liable to excise duty in Travancore or to one thousand rupees, whichever is greater, or with both imprisonment and fine.

(2) Whoever abets an offence punishable under sub-section (1) shall, whether such offence is or is not committed in consequence of such abetment, and notwithstanding anything contained in Section 106 of the Travancore Penal Code, be punishable with the punishment provided for the offence.

Penalty for issue or sale of matches without banderol.

12. (1) Whoever, in contravention of any direction made under sub-section (1) of Section 8, issues any matches from any manufactory shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or to one rupee for every packet, box or booklet of matches in respect of which an offence has been committed, whichever is greater, or with both imprisonment and fine.

(2) Whoever, in contravention of any direction made under sub-section (2) of Section 8, sells or offers or keeps for sale any matches shall be punishable with fine which nay extend to one thousand rupees or to one rupee for every packet, box or booklet of matches in respect of which an offence has been committed, whichever is greater.

Penalty for manufacture of matches and manufacture and import of splints and veneers without licence.

13. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of Section 9, manufactures matches, splints or veneers or imports splints or veneers into Travancore or supplies splints or veneers to any person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for evasion of duty or failure to supply information.

14. Whoever evades, or attempts to evade, the payment of any duty payable by him under this Regulation, or fails to supply any information which he is required under this Regulation or any rules made thereunder to supply, or knowingly supplies false information, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Power of courts to order forfeiture of matches, splints or veneers.

15. Any court trying an offence under this Regulation may order that any matches, splints or veneers together with the boxes, packing or wrappings thereof, in respect of which the court is satisfied that an offence under this Regulation has been committed shall be forfeited to Our Government.

Application of Regulation, V of 1088 to the importation of matches, splints or veneers.

16. The law for the time being in force relating to Sea Customs and to goods, the importation of which is prohibited by Section 17 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088, shall apply in respect of matches splints or veneers, the importation of which is prohibited by or under this Regulation, and the officers of Customs and the officers empowered under the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088 to perform the duties imposed by that Regulation on a Customs Inspector and other officers of Customs shall have the same powers in respect of such matches, splints or veneers, as they have for the time being in respect of goods the importation of which is prohibited, by Section 17 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088:

Provided that the penalty for the offence specified in Section 149, No. 8, of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088 shall, where the offence is committed in relation to matches, splints or veneers, the importation of which is prohibited by, or under this Regulation be a penalty of confiscation only, and such penalty of confiscation shall not be inflicted under Section 149, No. 8 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088, in any case where the person concerned in the offence is sent for trial under Section 11 or Section 13 of this Regulation.

17. Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, declare that any of the provisions of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088, relating to the levy of and exemption from customs duties, drawback of duty, warehousing, offences and penalties, confiscation, and procedure relating to offences and appeals shall, with such modifications and alterations as they may consider necessary or desirable to adapt them to the circumstances, be applicable in regard to like matter in respect of the duty on matches imposed under the provisions of this Regulation.

Application of the provisions of the Regulation V of 1088 to the duty on matches.

18. (1) Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, make rules to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this Regulation.

Power of Government to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may -

(*a*) prescribe the rate of duty referred to in clause (*b*) of Section 4 ;

(*b*) provide for the assessment and collection of the duty and the authorities by whom functions under this Regulation are to be discharged, the issue of notices requiring payment, the manner in which the duty shall be payable, and the recovery of arrears ;

(*c*) provide for the distinguishing of matches, splints or veneers, which have been manufactured under licence, of splints or veneers which have been imported under licence and of matches on which duty has been paid, or which are exempt from duty under this Regulation ;

(*d*) regulate the issue of matches out of any manufactory ; and limit the number of matches which may be contained in a box or booklet.

(*e*) impose on the owners of manufactories and on persons engaged in the sale of matches the duty of furnishing information, keeping records and making returns, and prescribe the nature of such information and the form of such records and returns, the particulars to be contained therein, and the manner in which they shall be verified ;

(*f*) provide for the issuing of licences, the form and the conditions of licences and the fees to be charged therefor :

(*g*) regulate the sale of splints and veneers ;

(*h*) provide for the detention of matches for the purpose of exacting the duty, the confiscation, otherwise than under Section 15, of matches, splints

and veneers in respect of which breaches of the Regulation or the rules thereunder have been committed and the disposal of matches, splints or veneers so detained or confiscated ;

(i) authorise and regulate the inspection or search of any place or conveyance used for the manufacture, storage or carriage of matches, splints or veneers ;

(j) authorise and regulate the composition of offences against or liabilities incurred under, the regulation and the rules thereunder including composite payments in lieu of duty ;

(k) prescribe the nature of and the manner of affixing banderols or stamps ;

(l) provide for anything that may be prescribed under this Regulation ; and

(n) prescribe the procedure for the collection of any duty (leviable under this Regulation) in such respects as are not expressly provided for by this Regulation.

(3) In making any rule under this Section Our Government may provide that a breach of the rules shall, where no other penalty is provided by this Regulation, be punishable with imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or with both imprisonment and fine.

Power of Government to provide for rebate of duty.

19. Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, make rules to provide for the grant of a rebate of the duty payable under the provisions of the Regulation on matches manufactured in any manufactory whose daily output does not exceed one hundred gross of boxes to the following extent, namely :—

(i) where the average number of matches in a box or booklet is forty or less, a rebate of ten pies per gross of boxes or booklets ;

(ii) where the average number of matches in a box or booklet is more than forty but not more than sixty, a rebate of one anna and three pies per gross of boxes or booklets ; and

(iii) where the average number of matches in a box or booklet is more than sixty, a rebate of one anna and eight pies per gross of boxes or booklets.

Annexure II.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE IMPOSITION AND COLLECTION OF AN EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES.

(As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council.)

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to impose an excise duty on matches and to provide for the collection thereof; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent. 1. (1) This Regulation may be called the 'Travancore (Matches) Excise Duty Regulation."

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

Definitions. 2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "manufactory" means any premises wherein matches are manufactured or which are declared by Our Government by notification in Our Government Gazette to be a manufactory for the purposes of this Regulation;

(*b*) "match" includes a fire work in the form of a match: and, where a match-stick contains more heads than one capable of being ignited by striking, each such head shall be deemed to be a match;

(*c*) "owner" includes any person expressly or impliedly authoised by an owner of a manufactory to be his agent in respect of the manufactory;

(*d*) "splints" means undipped splints, such as are ordinarily used for making matches:

(*e*) "veneers" means veneers such as are ordinarily used for making match-boxes; and

(*f*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by Our Government under this Regulation.

Imposition of duty on matches. 3. A duty of excise at the rates specified in the Section 4 shall be levied on all matches manufactured in any manufactory in Travancore and issued out of such manufactory on or after the 1st day of April, 1934, and shall be payable by the owner of the manufactory.

Rates of duty. 4. The duty payable under Section 3 shall be levied at the following rates, namely:—

(*a*) on matches in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty—

(i) if the average number is forty or less, at the rate of one British rupee per gross of boxes or booklets,

(ii) if the average number is more than forty, but not more than sixty, at the rate of one British rupee and eight annas per gross of boxes or booklets ; and

(iii) if the average number is more than sixty, at the rate of two British rupees per gross of boxes or booklets ; and

(*b*) on all other matches, at such rate as Our Government may prescribe.

Recovery of duty with penalty.

5. (1) If any duty payable under the provisions of this Regulation or any rules made thereunder is not paid within the time fixed by rules made in that behalf under this Regulation, it shall be deemed to be an arrear, and the authority to which such duty is payable may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding four times the amount of duty unpaid which such authority may in its discretion think it reasonable to require.

(2) An arrear of duty, or any sum recoverable in lieu thereof under this Section, shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue and shall be recoverable in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other penalty incurred under this Regulation.

Issue of matches from manufactory.

6. No person shall issue any matches out of a manufactory, except in accordance with the provisions of rules made in that behalf under this Regulation ; or, until such rules are made, in accordance with the general or special orders of such authority as Our Government may appoint in that behalf.

Power of Government to prohibit import of matches.

7. Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, prohibit absolutely, or with such exceptions as they think fit, the bringing of matches into Travancore from the territory of any specified Prince or Chief in India.

Power of Government to direct use of banderols.

8. (1) Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, direct that after a date to be specified in the notification no matches manufactured after the date of the issue of the notification shall be issued from a manufactory in Travancore except in packets, boxes or booklets bearing a banderol or stamp of such nature and affixed in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) Our Government may, by a like notification, direct that, after a date to be specified in the notification, no matches shall be sold or offered or kept for sale in Travancore except in packets, boxes or booklets bearing such a banderol or stamp so affixed.

(3) Our Government may exempt from the operation of any notification made under sub-section (1) matches intended for export from Travancore.

(4) Our Government may exempt from the operation of any notification made under sub-section (2) matches of a particular kind or packed in a particular manner.

Prohibition of manufacture of matches and manufacture and imports of splints and veneers.

9. From such date as may be fixed by Our Government by notification in Our Government Gazette in this behalf,

(a) no person shall manufacture matches or splints or veneers in Travancore except under and in accordance with a lisence to manufacture issued under this Regulation ;

(b) no person shall import splints or veneers in Travancore except under and in accordance with a licence to import ; and

(c) no person shall supply splints or veneers to any person who does not possess a licence to manufacture matches issued under this Regulation, or otherwise than in such manner as may be prescribed.

Penalty for issue of matches from manufactory in contravention of Section 6.

10. Whoever contravenes the provisions of Section 6 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extended to six months, or with fine which may extended to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for import of matches in contravention of Regulation.

11. (1) Whoever, in contravention of any notification made under Section 7, imports or attempts to import matches into Travancore shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to four times the amount of the duty which would be payable on the matches if they were liable to Excise duty in Travancore or to one thousand rupees, whichever is greater, or with both imprisonment of fine.

(2) Whoever abets an offence punishable under sub-section (1) shall, whether such offence is or is not committed in consequence of such abetment, and notwithstanding anything contained in Section 106 of the Travancore Penal Code, be punishable with the punishment provided for the offence.

Penalty for issue or sale of matches without banderol.

12. (1) Whoever, in contravention of any direction made under sub-section (1) of Section 8, issues any matches from any manufactory shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or to one rupee for every packet, box or booklet of matches in respect of which an offence has been committed, whichever is greater, or with both imprisonment and fine.

(2) Whoever, in contravention of any direction made under sub-section (2) of Section 8, sells or offers or keeps for sale any matches

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or to one rupee for every packet, box or booklet of matches in respect of which an offence has been committed, whichever is greater.

Penalty for manufacture of matches and manufacture and import of splints and veneers without licence.

13. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of Section 9, manufactures matches, splints or veneers or imports splints or veneers into Travancore or supplies splints or veneers to any person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for evation of duty or failure to supply information.

14. Whoever evades, or attempts to evade, the payment of any duty payable by him under this Regulation, or fails to supply any information which he is required under this Regulation or any rules made thereunder to supply, or knowingly supplies false information, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Power of courts to order forfeiture of matches splints or veneers.

15. Any court trying an offence under this Regulation may order that any matches splints or veneers together with the boxes, packing or wrapping thereof, in respect of which the court is satisfied that an offence under this Regulation has been committed, shall be forfeited to Our Government.

Application of Regulation V of 1088 to the importation of matches, splints or veneers

16. The law for the time being in force relating to Sea Customs and to goods, the importation of which is prohibited by Section 17 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088, shall apply in respect of matches, splints or veneers, the importation of which is prohibited by or under this Regulation , and the officers, of Customs and the Officers empowered under the Travancore Sea Coustoms Regulation of 1088 to perform the duties imposed by that Regulation on a Customs Inspector and other officers of Customs shall have the same powers in respect of such matches, splints or veneers, as they have for the time being in respect of goods the importation of which is prohibited by Section 17 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088:

Provided that the penalty for the offence specified in Section 149, No. 8, of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088 shall, where the offence is committed in relation to matches, splints or veneers, the importation of which is prohibited by, or under this Regulation be a penalty of confiscation only, and such penalty of confiscation shall not be inflicted under Section 149, No. 8, of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088, in any case where the person concerned in the offence is sent for trial under Section 11 or Section 13 of this Regulation.

17. Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, declare that any of the provisions of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088, relating to the levy of and exemption from customs duties, drawback of duty, warehousing, offences and penalties, confiscation, and procedure relating to offences and appeals shall, with such modifications and alterations as they may consider necessary or desirable to adopt them to the circumstances, be applicable in regard to like matters in respect of the duty on matches imposed under the provisions of this Regulation.

Application of the provisions of the Regulation V of 1088 to the duty on matches.

18. (1) Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, make rules to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this Regulation.

Power of Government to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may

(*a*) prescribe the rate of duty referred to in clause (*b*) of Section 4;

(*b*) provide for the assessment and collection of the duty and the authorities by whom functions under this Regulation are to be discharged, the issue of notices requiring payment, the manner in which the duty shall be payable, and the recovery of arrears;

(*c*) provide for the distinguishing of matches, splints, or veneers which have been manufactured, under licence, of splints or veneers which have been imported under licence and of matches on which duty has been paid. or which are exempt from duty under this Regulation;

(*d*) regulate the issue of matches out of any manufactory; and limit the number of matches which may be contained in a box or booklet·

(*e*) impose on the owners of manufactories and on persons engaged in the sale of matches the duty of furnishing information, keeping records and making returns, and prescribe the nature of such information and the form of such records and returns, the particulars to be contained therein, and the manner in which they shall be verified;

(*f*) provide for the issuing of licences, the form and the conditions of licences and the fees to be charged therefor;

(*g*) regulate the sale of splints and veneers;

(*h*) provide for the detention of matches for the purpose of exacting the duty, the confiscation, otherwise than under Section 15, of matches, splints and veneers in respect of which breaches of the Regulation or the rules thereunder have been committed, and the disposal of

matches, splints or veneers so detained or confiscated ;

(*i*) authorise and regulate the inspection or search of any place or conveyance used for the manufacture, storage or carriage of matches, splints or veneers :

(*j*) authorise and regulate the composition of offences against, or liabilities incurred under, the Regulation and the rules thereunder including composite payments in lieu of duty ;

(*k*) prescribe the nature of and the manner of affixing banderols or stamps ;

(*l*) provide for anything that may be prescribed under this Regulation ; and

(*m*) prescribe the procedure for the collection of any duty (leviable under this Regulation) in such respects as are not expressly provided for by this Regulation.

(3) In making any rule under this Section, Our Government may provide that a breach of the rules shall, where no other penalty is provided by this Regulation, be punishable with imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or with both imprisonment and fine.

Power of Government to provide for rebate of duty.

19. Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, make rules to provide for the grant of a rebate of the duty payable under the provisions of the Regulation on matches manufactured in any manufactory whose daily output does not exceed one hundred gross of boxes to the following extent, namely :—

(i) where the average number of matches in a box or booklet is forty or less, a rebate of ten pies per gross of boxes or booklets ;

(ii) where the average number of matches in a box or booklet is more than forty but not more than sixty, a rebate of one anna and three pies per gross of boxes or booklets and

(iii) where the average number of matches in a box or booklet is more than sixty, a rebate of one anna and eight pies per gross of boxes or booklets.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,

Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure III.

THE TRAVANCORE EDAVAGAI BILL.

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Annexure IV.

THE TRAVANCORE EDAVAGAI BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly.)

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the settlement and better administration of certain Edavagais; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This regulation may be called "The Travancore Edavagai Regulation."

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) This Section applies to the Edavagais of Poonjar and Vanjipuzha and the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edappalli; and Sections 2 to 17 apply to the Edavagais of Poonjar and Vanjipuzha and Section 18 to the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edappalli.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(i) "Edavagai" means any tract or area recognised as such in Our Government accounts, the whole or any portion of which is exempt from the payment of land revenue to Our Government;

(ii) "holding" means any land within an Edavagai held under—

(a) any title, permanent or temporary, redeemable or irredeemable, derived direct from the Chief or acquired by operation of law as against the Chief, or

(b) any such title acquired by transfer or by operation of law;

(iii) "Chief" means the senior male member or other member of the Poojar Koikal or Vanjipuzha Matom, as the case may be, in whom the management of the family concerned is vested in law for the time being;

(iv) "land-holder" means the proprietor of a holding as such and includes the Karanavan of a Marumakkathayam Tarwad and the manager of a joint Hindu family where the Tarwad or the family, as the case may be, is the proprietor

(v) "prescribed" means prescribed by Rules made by Our Government under this Regulation and published in Our Government Gazette;

(vi) "registered land-holder" means a land-holder who has been given, on the settlement of the lands in an Edavagai, or thereafter, a permanency of occupancy under the provisions of this Regulation, subject, or not subject, to conditions;

(vii) "registered holding" means a holding in which a land-holder, as such, has a permanency of occupancy subject or not subject, to conditions;

(viii) "poramboke" means a poramboke as defined in the Land Consorvancy Regulation of 1091, (Regulation IV of 1091);

(ix) "jenmom land" means land within an Edavagai held as jenmom (whether demised or not) by any person other than the Chief or by any Devaswom other than any Devaswom owned or managed in trust by the Chief, but shall not include lands belonging to Sirkar Devaswoms: and

(x) "*Thanathu* land" means all land within an Edavagai not being

(*a*) Pandaravagai land or land belonging to Sirkar Devaswoms,

(*b*) jenmom land,

(*c*) registered holding, or

(*d*) poramboke.

Settlement of Edavagais.

3. (1) On the completion of the survey of an Edavagai or of any portion thereof, Our Government may direct by notification in Our Government Gazette, that the lands in the Edavagai or the portion of Edavagai so surveyed, as the case may be, be settled by an officer of Our Government.

(2) The direction contained in sub-section (1) may be made,—

(*a*) on the application of the Chief concerned and on his agreeing in writing to defray the whole cost of the settlement, or

(*b*) without such application for reasons to be recorded by Our Government prior to the issue of such notification.

Costs of settlement.

4. All costs incurred by Our Government on account of a settlement conducted in pursuance of Section 3 shall be recoverable from the Chief in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

Rules for settlement.

5. (1) Subject to such rules as may be prescribed consistently with the provisions of this Regulation the conduct of settlement and the proceedings in connection therewith shall, as far as may be, be regulated by the law and procedure, for the time being in force, relating to the settlement of Sirkar lands.

(2) Such rules shall, *inter alia*, provide:-

(i) for the holdings held on permanent or irredeemable titles being settled as registered holdings without the levy of any *taravila* or *tadivila* or any alteration of the rent payable to the Chief;

(ii) for the holdings (not being those held on permanent or irredeemable titles or on usufructuary mortgages) with a term of more than twelve years to run at the commencement of this Regulation being treated and recorded as the *thanathu* land of the Chief and left to be dealt with by the parties in accordance with the terms of their contract or in such other manner as they may agree;

(iii) for lands held on usufructuary mortgages being settled as registered holdings without the levy of any *taravila* or *tadivila* or the repayment of the mortgage amount, but subject to the assessment of the full *pattom* contemplated in Clause (viii) as the rent payable to the Chief;

(iv) (a) for the levy, in not less than ten equal yearly instalments of a *taravila* not exceeding Rupees fifteen per acre of dry land and not exceeding Rupees fifty per acre of wet land for the settlement, as registered holdings, of holdings without any term or with a term of not less than twelve years to run, at the commencement of this Regulation; and

(b) (i) for such holdings being treated and recorded as the *thanathu* land of the Chief wherever the land holder is unwilling to pay the *taravila* and accept registry as registered holding: and

(ii) for such *thanathu* lands being left to be dealt with by the parties in accordance with their contract or in such other manner as they may agree, provision being however made notwithstanding anything in the contract that the rent payable during the currency of any period claimed and available under any covenant for the renewal of the holding shall be the *pattom* assessed on the holding at the settlement as contemplated in Clause (viii);

(v) for the levy of any such *taravila* as may be deemed fit by Our Government for the settlement or registry as registered holdings, of *thanathu* lands;

(vi) for the non-levy of *tadivila* in the settlement of holdings provided for in Clauses (i), (iii) and (iv) (a) and for trees (other than royalties so long as they continue to be such) standing on such holdings being left to be appropriated by the landholder upon the settlement being declared by Our Government to be complete;

Provision being however made for the payment to the Chief of the *kudivila*, if any, for the trees which are royalties claimable from Our Government wherever the same could have been claimed by the Chief irrespective of this Regulation;

(vii) for any such *tadivila* as may be deemed fit by Our Government being levied for the settlement or registry, of *thanathu* lands as registered holdings;

(viii) for the *pattom* on holdings being assessed at the amount of *pattom* assessable on such lands if they were pandarapattom lands and for the *pattom* being fixed as the rent payable to the Chief in respect of registered holdings other than those coming under Clause (1);

(ix) for the imposition of a *melvarom* for payment (over and above the rent otherwise payable) to the Chief on holdings provided for in Clause (i) and on jenmom lands and for the rates of such *melvarom* being fixed at one-eighth of the *pattom* assessable on such lands provision being however made that the total demand on the land for rent and *melvarom* together shall not exceed the amount of the *pattom*:

(x) for holdings held on service tenures being dealt with in the same manner as Pandaravagai service inam lands; and

(xi) for the grant of *pattas* to land-holders, for the *pattas* being signed and sealed by an officer of Our Government authorised in that behalf by Our Government and for the issue of the same with or without the seal of the Chief.

Explanation.—Any period available under a covenant for renewal shall not be taken into account in computing the term contemplated in Clauses (ii) and (iv).

Completion of settlement.

6. (1) The completion of the settlement of an Edavagai or any portion thereof shall be declared by Our Government by notification in Our Government Gazette and such settlement shall take effect from the beginning of the Malabar year next after the date of such notification.

Settlement final for thirty years

(2) Every settlement made in pursuance of this Regulation shall subject to the provisions thereof be in force for thirty years from the date of its taking effect and shall be liable to be revised thereafter.

Land holders given permanency.

7. Land-holders whose holdings have been dealt with but not treated and recorded as *thanathu* land at the settlement carried out in pursuance of this Regulation shall from and after the date of the settlement being declared complete by Our Government have subject to any such conditions as may have been lawfully imposed the same rights of permanent occupancy in respect of such holdings alienable and heritable as holders of land under Our Government.

Assignment of lands.

8. It shall be competent to the Chief to make assignments of *thanathu* lands but such assignments shall be made in accordance with the law and rules for the time being in force for the assignment of Government lands so far as they are applicable and subject to the rights, if any, of their parties. Such assignees shall be deemed to be registered land-holders.

Unauthorised occupation of *thanathu* lands.

9. All *thanathu* lands on which any person has unauthorisedly entered after the commencement of this Regulation or on which any person having unauthorisedly entered before the commencement of this Regulation continues in occupation thereafter shall be liable to be dealt with as if they were the property of Government within the meaning of the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) for the purposes of such of the provisions thereof as may be notified by Our Government in that behalf;

Provided that in the case of any person who having unauthorisedly entered the land before the commencement of this Regulation continues in occupation thereafter, he shall be given an option (to be exercised within a time not being less than two months specified and notified by the officer taking steps under the said Regulation) to take a registry of the land as a registered holding on payment, in not less than ten equal yearly instalments, of such *taravila* not exceeding Rupees thirty per acre on dry lands and Rupees one hundred per acre on wet lands as may be fixed by Our Government from time to time.

Rent-roll.

10. The rent-roll and other accounts bearing upon the lands in an Edavagai shall be kept in the form in which Our Government accounts are kept and they shall be subject to supervision by Officers of Our Government in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.

Rent, melvarom &c. may be recovered by summary processes.

11. The rent due to the Chief on registered holdings and the *melvarom* due to him shall be a first charge on the land concerned and shall be paid to the person and in the manner and at the time prescribed. Such rent and *melvarom* as also any other rent or *taravila* or *tadivila* or other amount accruing due to the Chief after the commencement of this Regulation in respect of any holding or other land within an Edavagai by virtue of a registered deed or under the orders passed in pursuance of the provisions of this Regulation or any other Regulation applied to the Edavagai shall be treated as if they were public revenue and in default of payment may be recovered as arrears of public revenue under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068 subject to such rules as may be prescribed.

Explanation.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 (Regulation V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108, the *melvarom* due on any land shall have priority over the Jenmikaram.

Government to be indemnified for losses.

12. All charges and losses that may be incurred by Our Government in connection with any proceedings taken under Section 11 shall be paid by the Chief and may be recovered by Our Government from him as arrears of land revenue under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068.

Sale for rent, &c. to be free of encumbrances.

13. The sale of any land held in pursuance of this Regulation for the realisation of any *melvarom* or rent which is made a first charge under Section 11 shall be free of encumbrances if such sale is to recover the *melvarom* or rent, as the case may be, due on the land sold.

Kanapattam lands, Sirkar Devaswom lands and Pandaravagai lands excepted.

14. Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to apply—

(*a*) to any land in so far as the provisions of the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 (Regulation V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108) apply thereto except to the extent provided for in the Explanation to Section 11, or

(*b*) to the settlement of lands belonging to Sirkar Devaswoms or to Pandaravagai lands, if any, within an Edavagai.

Powers of Peishkar, etc. to be conferred on Chief's agent.

15. Our Government may, subject to such rules as may be prescribed, confer the powers of a Proverthikar or a Tahsildar under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, or of a Dewan Peishkar under the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) on any agent or servant of the Chief;

Provided that the powers of a Tahsildar or a Dewan Peishkar shall not be conferred on the agent or servant unless he is a Government servant whose services have been lent to the Chief; and

Provided also that the appeals and revisions available to the parties under the said Regulations against the orders or actions of a Tahsildar or a Dewan Peishkar shall lie, or shall be provided for by the Rules to lie, to an officer of Our Government in Our Government service.

Explanation.—Any right of civil suit available in respect of the orders or actions under the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 and the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) shall also be available to the parties.

Power to make Rules.

16. (1) Our Government may make Rules to promote the objects and purposes of this Regulation.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, Our Government may make Rules,—

(*a*) for any matter that may be prescribed under this Regulation;

(*b*) fixing the rates of *taravila* or *tadivila* or specifying the trees that may be valued for purposes of levying *tadivila*;

(*c*) prescribing the restrictions, limitations and conditions subject to which any assignment of land may be made under the provisions of this Regulation:

(*d*) providing for appeal and revision in respect of the orders of any authority exercising powers under this Regulation:

(*e*) prescribing a time limit for such appeals and revisions:

(*f*) regulating the powers of the appellate and revisional authorities and the procedure to be followed by them;

(*g*) providing for the publication of notifications and service of notice;

(*h*) prescribing the procedure to be followed in enquiries regarding the claims made by parties and in other enquiries under this Regulation;

(*i*) regulating the issue of *patta* or other title-deed;

(*j*) prescribing forms where forms are necessary;

(*k*) providing for the transfers of land being recognised and recorded, the procedure to be followed in recognising and recording such transfers and apportionment of rent or other dues upon division of holding or lands; and

(*l*) providing for the grant of receipts for payment of rent or other dues.

Right of suit.

17. (1) No Civil Court shall take into consideration or decide any question as to the rate or amount of *pattom* assessed or assessable on any land under the provisions of this Regulation or as to the amount of *pattom* fixed or hereafter fixed on portions of land.

(2) But nothing contained in this Regulation shall be deemed to prevent parties aggrieved by any proceedings under this Regulation except to the extent provided for in sub-section (1) from seeking redress in the Civil Courts.

18. In the Estates Rent Recovery Regulation, Regulation IV of 1068 the following amendments shall be made namely :—

Amendment of Regulation IV of 1068.

(a) For Section 4, the followi g shall be submitted, namely :—

"4. It shall be competent to the Chief to make assignments of waste lands, but such assignments shall be made in accordance with the law and rules for the time being in force for the assignment of Government lands so far as they are applicable and subject to the right, if any, of third parties. Such assignees shall have in respect of the lands assigned all the rights which similar assignees of Government lands acquire in respect of the Government lands assigned."

(b) The following shall be added as Sections 10, 11 and 12 respectively :—

Unassessed lands treated as property of Government.

"10. All unassessed lands within the limits of the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edappalli shall be deemed to be the property of Government for the purposes of the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) and such of the provisions of the said Regulation as may be notified by Our Government in that behalf shall apply thereto subject to such Rules as may be prescribed."

Powers of Peishkar, etc, to be conferred on Chief's Agent

11. Our Government may, subject to such rules as may be prescribed, confer the powers of a Proverthikar or a Tahsildar under the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068, or of a Dewan Peishkar under the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) on any agent or servant of the Chief :

Provided that the powers of a Tahsildar or a Dewan Peishkar shall not be conferred on the agent or servant unless he is a Government servant whose services have been lent to the Chief and

Provided also that the appeals and revisions available to the parties under the said Regulations against the orders or actions of a Tahsildar or a Dewan Peishkar shall lie, or shall be provided for by the rules to lie, to an officer of Our Government in Our Government service.

Explanation—Any right of civil suit available in respect of the orders or actions under the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 and the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) shall also be available to the parties.

Definition of Chief.

12. The word "Chief" used in this Regulation means the senior male member or other member of the Kilimanoor Kottaram or the Edappalli Swarupam, as the case may be, in whom the management of the family concerned is vested in law for the time being."

Trivandrum,
23rd May 1934.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

Annexure IV.

THE TRAVANCORE EDAVAGAI BILL.

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THE TRAVANCORE EDAVAGAI BILL,

(As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council.)

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the settlement and better administration of certain Edavagais: It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent

1. (1.) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Edavagai Regulation."

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) This Section applies to the Edavagais of Poonjar and Vanjipuzha and the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edapalli and Sections 2 to 17 apply to the Edavagais of Poonjar and Vanjipuzha and Section 18 to the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edappalli.

Definitions,

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(i) "Edavagai" means any tract or area recognised as such in Our Government accounts, the whole or any portion of which is exempt from the payment of land revenue to Our Government;

(ii) "holding" means any land within an Edavagai held under –

(*a*) any title, permanent or temporary, redeemable or irredeemable, derived direct from the Chief or acquired by operation of law as against the Chief, or

(*b*) any such title acquired by transfer or by operation of law;

(iii) "Chief" means the senior male member or other member of the Poonjar Koikal or Vanjipuzha Matom, as the case may be, in whom the management of the family concerned is vested in law for the time being;

(iv) "land-holder" means the proprietor of a holding as such and includes the Karanavan of a Marumakkathayam Tarwad and the manager of a joint Hindu family where the Tarwad or the family, as the case may be, is the proprietor;

(v) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by Our Government under this Regulation and published in Our Government Gazette;

(vi) "registered land-holder" means a land-holder who has been given, on the settlement of the lands in an Edavagai, or thereafter, a permanency of occupancy under the provisions of this Regulation subject, or not subject, to conditions;

(vii) "registered holding" means a holding in which a land-holder, as such, has a permanency of occupancy subject, or not subject, to conditions;

(viii) "poramboke" means a poramboke as defined in the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091, (Regulation IV of 1091):

(ix) " jenmom land " means land within an Edavagai held as jenmom (whether demised or not) by any person other than the Chief or by any Devaswom other than any Devaswom owned or managed in trust by the Chief, but shall not include lands belonging to Sirkar Devaswoms ; and

(x) "*Thanathu* land" means all land within an Edavagai not being :—

(*a*) Pandaravagai land or land belonging to Sirkar Devaswoms;
(*b*) jenmom land,
(*c*) registered holding, or
(*d*) porm boke.

Settlement of Edavagai

3. (1) On the completion of the survey of an Edavagai or of any portion thereof, Our Government may direct, by notification in Our Government Gazette, that the lands in the Edavagai or the portion of Edavagai so surveyed, as the case may be, be settled by an officer of Our Government.

(2) The direction contained in sub-section (1) may be made,—

(*a*) on the application of the Chief concerned and on his agreeing in writing to defray the whole cost of the settlement, or

(*b*) without such application for reasons to be recorded by Our Government prior to the issue of such notification.

Costs of settlement.

4. All costs incurred by Our Government on account of a settlement conducted in pursuance of Section 3 shall be recoverable from the Chief in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

Rules for settlement

5. (1) Subject to such rules as may be prescribed consistently with the provisions of this Regulation, the conduct of settlement and the proceedings in connection therewith shall, as far as may be, be regulated by the law and procedure, for the time being in force, relating to the settlement of Sirkar lands.

(2) Such rules shall, *inter alia* provide :—

(i) for the holdings held on permanent or irredeemable titles being settled as registered holdings without the levy of any *taravila* or *tadivila* or any alteration of the rent payable to the Chief ;

(ii) for the holdings (not being those held on permanent or irredeemable titles or on usufructuary mortgages) with a term of more than twelve years to run at the commencement of this Regulation being treated and recorded as the *thanathu* land of the Chief and left to be dealt with by the parties in accordance with the terms of their contract or in such other manner as they may agree :

(iii) for lands held on usufructuary mortgages being settled as registered holdings without the levy of any *taravila* or *tadivila* or the repayment of the mortgage amount, but subject to the assessment of the full *pattom* contemplated in Clause (viii) as the rent payable to the Chief ;

(iv) (*a*) for the levy, in not less than ten equal yearly instalments, of a *taravila* not exceeding Rupees fifteen per acre of dry land

and not exceeding Rupees fifty per acre of wet land for the settlement, as registered holdings, of holdings without any term or with a term of not more than twelve years to run, at the commencement of this Regulation; and

(*b*) (i) for such holdings being treated and recorded as the *thanathu* land of the Chief wherever the land-holder is unwilling to pay the *taravila* and accept registry as registered holding; and

(ii) for such *thanathu* lands being left to be dealt with by the parties in accordance with their contract or in such other manner as they may agree, provision being however made notwithstanding anything in the contract that the rent payable during the currency of any period claimed and available under any covenant for the renewal of the holding shall be the *pattom* assessed on the holding at the settlement as contemplated in Clause (viii):

(v) for the levy of any such *taravila* as may be deemed fit by Our Government for the or registry settlement as registered holdings of *thanathu* lands;

(vi) for the non-levy of *tadivila* in the settlement of holdings provided for in Clauses (i) (iii) and (iv) (a) and for trees (other than royalities so long as they continue to be such) standing on such holdings being left to be appropriated by the land-holder upon the settlement being declared by Our Government to be complete;

Provision being however made for the payment to the chief of the *kudivila*, if any, for the trees which are royalities claimable from Our Government wherever the same could have been claimed by the Chief irrespective of this Regulation:

(vii) for any such *tadivila* as may be deemed fit by Our Government being levied for the settlement or registry of *thanathu* lands as registered holdings;

(viii) for the *pattom* on holdings being assessed at the amount of *pattom* assessable on such lands if they were Pandarapattom lands and for the *pattom* being fixed as the rent payable to the Chief in respect of registered holdings other than those coming under Clause (i):

(ix) for the imposition of a *melvarom* for payment (over and above the rent otherwise payable) to the Chief on holdings provided for in Clause (i) and on jenmom lands and for the rates of such *melvarom* being fixed at one-eighth of the *pattom* assessable on such lands, provision being however made that the total demand on the land for rent *and melvarom* together shall not exceed the amount of the *pattom*;

(x) for holdings held on service tenures being dealt with in the same manner as Pandaravagai service inam lands; and

(xi) for the grant of *pattas* to land-holders, for the *pattas* being signed and sealed by an officer of Our Government authorised in that behalf by Our Government and for the issue of the same with or without the seal of the Chief.

Explanation.—Any period available under a covenant for renewal shall not be taken into account in computing the term contemplated in Clauses (ii) and (iv).

Completion of Settlement.

6. (1) The completion of the settlement of an Edavagai or any portion thereof shall be declared by Our Government by notification in Our Government Gazette and such settlement shall take effect from the beginning of the Malabar year next after the date of such notification.

Settlement final for thirty years.

(2) Every settlement made in pursuance of this Regulation shall subject to the provisions thereof be in force for thirty years from the date of its taking effect and shall be liable to be revised thereafter.

Land-holders given permanency.

7. Land-holders whose holdings have been dealt with but not treated and recorded as *thanathu* land at the settlement carried out in pursuance of this Regulation shall, from and after the date of the settlement being declared complete by Our Government, have subject to any such conditions as may have been lawfully imposed the same rights of permanent occupancy in respect of such holdings alienable and heritable as holders of land under Our Government.

Assignment of lands.

8. It shall be competent to the Chief to make assignments of *thanathu* lands, but such assignments shall be made in accordance with the law and rules for the time being in force for the assignment of Government lands so far as they are applicable and subject to the rights, if any, of third parties. Such assignees shall be deemed to be registered land-holders.

Unauthorised occupation of thanathu lands.

9. All *thanathu* lands on which any person has unauthorisedly entered after the commencement of this Regulation or on which any person having unauthorisedly entered before the commencement of this Regulation continues in occupation thereafter shall be liable to dealt with as if they were the property of Government within the meaning of the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) for the purposes of such the provisions thereof as may be notified by Our Government in that behalf:

Provided that, in the case of any person who having unauthorisedly entered the land before the commencement of this Regulation continues in occupation thereafter, he shall be given an option (to be exercised within a time not being less than two months specified and notified by the officer taking steps under the said Regulation) to take a registry of the land as a registered holding on payment, in not less than ten equal yearly instalments, of such *taravila* not exceeding Rupees thirty per acre on dry lands and Rupees one hundred per acre on wet lands as may be fixed by Our Government from time to time.

10. The rent-roll and other accounts bearing upon the lands in an Edavagai shall be kept in ths form in which Our Government accounts are kept and they shall be subject to supervision by officers of Our Government in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.

Rent-roll.

11. The rent due to the Chief on registered holdings and the *melvarom* due to him shall be a first charge on the land concerned and shall be paid to the person and in the manner and at the time prescribed. Such rent and *melvarom* as also any other rent or *taravila* or *tadivila* or other amount accruing due to the Chief after the commencement of this Regulation in respect of any holding or other land within an Edavagai by virtue of a registered deed or under the orders passed in pursuance of the provisions of this Regulation or any other Regulation applied to the Edavagai shall be treated as if they were public revenue and in default of payment may be recovered as arrears of public revenue under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068 subject to such rules as may be prescribed.

Rent, melvarom, etc., may be recovered by summary processes.

Explanation.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 (Regulation V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108) the *melvarom* due on any land shall have priority over the Jenmikaram.

12. All charges and losses that may be incurred by Our Government in connection with any proceedings taken under Section 11 shall be paid by the Chief and may be recovered by Our Government from him as arrears of land revenue under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068.

Government to be indemnifi.d or losses

13 The sale of any land held in pursuance of this Regulation for the realisation of any *melvaram* or rent which is made a first charge under Section 11 shall be free of encumbrances if such sale is to recover the *melvarom* or rent, as the case may be, due on the land sold.

Sale for rent, etc., to be free of encumbrances.

14. Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to apply—

(*a*) to any land in so far as the provisions of the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 (Regulation V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108) apply thereto except to the extent provided for in the Explanation to Section 11, or

(*b*) to the settlement of lands belongiug to Sirkar Devaswoms or to Pandaravagai lands, if any, within an Edavagai.

Kanapattom lands. Sirkar Devaswom lands and Pandaravagai lands expected.

15. Our Government may, subject to such rules as may be prescribed, confer the powers of a Proverthicar or Tahsildar under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, or of a Dewan Peishkar under the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) on any agent or servant of the Chief;

Powers of Peishkar, etc, to be conferred on Chief's agent.

Provided that the powers of a Tahsildar or a Dewan Peishkar shall not be conferred on the agent or servant unless he is a Government servant whose services have been lent to the Chief: and

Provided also that the appeals and revisions available to the parties under the said Regulations against the orders or actions of a Tahsildar or a Dewan Peishkar shall lie, or shall be provided for be the rules to lie, to an officer of Our Government in Our Government service.

Explanation.—Any right of civil suit available in respect of the orders or actions under the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 and the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091 shall also be available to the parties.

Power to make rules.

16. (1) Our Government may make rules to promote the objects and purpose of this Regulation.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, Our Government may make rules,—

(a) for any matter that may be prescribed under this Regulation;

(b) fixing the rates of *taravila* or *tadivila* or specifying the trees that may be valued for purposes oof levying *tadivila.*

(c) prescribing the restrictions, limitations and conditions subject to which any assignment of land may be made under the provisions of this Regulation;

(d) providing for appeal and revision in respect of the orders of any authority exercising powers under this Regulation;

(e) prescribing a time limit for such appeals and revisions;

(f) regulating the powers of the appellate and revisional authorities and the procedure to be followed by them;

(g) providing for the publication of notifications and service of notice;

(h) prescribing the procedure to be followed in enquiries regarding the claims made by parties and in other enquiries under this Regulation;

(i) regulating the issue of *patta* or other title-deed;

(j) prescribing forms where forms are necessary;

(k) providing for the transfers of land being recognised and recorded, the procedure to be followed in recognising and recording such transfers and apportionment of rent or other dues upon division of holding or lands, and

(l) providing for the grant of receipts for payment of rent or other dues.

Right of suit.

17. (1) No Civil Court shall take into consideration or decide any question as to the rate or amount of *pattom* assessed or assessable on any land under the provisions of this Regulation or as to the amount of *pattom* fixed or hereafter fixed on portions of land.

(2) But nothing contained in this Regulation shall be deemed o prevent parties aggrieved by any proceedings under this Regulation

except to the extent provided for in sub-section (1) from seeking redress in the Civil Courts.

Amendment of Regulation IV of 1068.

18. In the Estates Rent Recovery Regulation, IV of 1068, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(*a*) For Section 4, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"4. It shall be competent to the Chief to make assignments of waste lands, but such assignments shall be made in accordance with the law and rules for the time being in force for the assignment of Government lands so far as they are applicable and subject to the right, if any, of third parties. Such assignees shall have in respect of the lands assigned all the rights which similar assignees of Government lands acquire in respect of the Government lands assigned."

(*b*) The following shall be added as Sections 10, 11 and 12 respectively;—

Unassessed lands treated as property of Government.

"10. All unassessed lands within the limits of the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edappalli shall be deemed to be the property of Government for the purposes of the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) and such of the provisions of the said Regulation as may be notified by Our Government in that behalf shall apply thereto subject to such rules as may be prescribed.

Powers of Peishkar, etc., to be conferred on Chief's agent.

11. Our Government may, subject to such rules as may be prescribed, confer the powers of a Proverthikar or a Tahsildar under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, or of a Dewan Peishkar under the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) on any agent or servant of the Chief:

Provided that the powers of a Tahsildar or a Dewan Peishkar shall not be conferred on the agent or servant unless he is a Government servant whose services have been lent to the Chief; and

Provided also that the appeals and revisions available to the parties under the said Regulations against the orders or actions of a Tahsildar or a Dewan Peishkar shall lie, or shall be provided for by the rules to lie, to an officer of Our Government in Our Government service.

Explanation.—Any right of civil suit available in respect of the orders or actions under the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 and the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 (IV of 1091) shall also be available to the parties.

Definition of Chief.

12. The word "Chief" used in this Regulation means the senior male member or other member of the Kilimanoor Kottaram or the Edappalli Swarupam, as the case may be, in whom the management of the family concerned is vested in law for the time being."

Trivandrum,
29th May 1934.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure V.

THE TRAVANCORE IMPORTATION OF LIVE-STOCK BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly).

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the regulation of the importation of live-stock affected or suspected or liable to be affected by infectious or contagious diseases It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (i) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Importation of Live-stock Regulation"

(ii) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(iii) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is any thing repugnant in the subject or context.—

(a) the expression "infectious or contagious diseases" includes anthrax, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, glanders and farcy and any other disease or diseases which may, as occasion arises, be specified as such by Our Government by a notification published in Our Government Gazette; and

(b) "live-stock" includes horses, cows, bulls, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep and any other animal or animals which may, as occasion arises, be specified as such by Our Government by a notification published in Our Government Gazette.

Power to regulate importation of live-stock.

3. (i) Our Government may, by a notification published in Our Government Gazette, regulate, restrict or prohibi in such manner and to such extent as they may think fit, the bringing or taking by sea, backwater or land or in any other manner into Travancore or any specified place therein, of any live-stock affected or suspected or liable to be affected by infectious or contagious diseases and of any fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing, harness or fittings appertaining to such live-stock or that may have been in contact therewith.

(ii) A notification published under sub-section (i) shall operate as if it had been issued under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088 (V of 1088) and the officers of Sea Customs or other officers appointed by Our Government in this behalf shall have the same powers in respect of any live-stock or thing, with regard to the importation of which such a notification has been issued, and the vessel containing the same, as they have for the time being in respect of any article the importation of which is regulated, restricted

or prohibited by law relating to the Sea Customs and the vessel containing the same and the enactments for the time being in force relating to See Customs or any such article or vessel shall apply accordingly.

Power to make rules

4. (i) Our Government may make rules for the detention, inspection, disinfection or destruction of imported livestock, and of fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing, harness or fittings appertaining to imported livestock, or that may have been in contact therewith, and for regulating the powers and duties of the officers who may be appointed in this behalf.

(ii) In making any rule under this Section, Our Government may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Protection to persons acting under this Regulation

5. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done or intended to be done in good faith under this Regulation.

Trivandrum,
23rd May 1934.

K. MADHAVA KURUP.
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

Annexure VI.

THE TRAVANCORE IMPORTATION OF LIVE-STOCK BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council.)

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the regulation of the importation of live-stock affected or suspected or liable to be affected by infectious or contagious diseases: It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (i) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Importation of Live-stock Regulation."

Short title extent and commencement.

(ii) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(iii) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context. —

Definitions.

(*a*) the expression "infectious or contagious diseases" includes anthrax, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, glanders and farcy and any other disease or diseases which may as occasion arises, be specified as such by Our Government by a notification published in Our Government Gazette ; and

(*b*) "live stock" includes horses, cows, bulls, bullocks, buffaloes sheep and any other animal or animals which may, as occasion arises, be specified as such by Our Government by a notification published in Our Government Gazette.

3. (1) Our Government may, by a notification published in Our Government Gazette, regulate, restrict or prohibit in such manner and to such extent as they may think it, the bringing or taking by sea backwater or land or in any other manner into Travancore or any specified place therein, of any live-stock affected or suspected or liable to be affected by infectious or contagious diseases and of any fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing harness or fittings appertaining to such live-stock or that may have been in contact therewith.

Power to regulate importation of live-stock.

(ii) A notification published under sub-section (i) shall operate as if it had been issued under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088 (V of 1088) and the officers of Sea Customs or other officers appointed by Our Government in this behalf shall have the same powers in respect of any live-stock or thing, with regard to the importation of which such a notification has been issued, and the vessel containing the same, as they have for the time being in respect

of any article the importation of which is regulated, restricted or prohibited by law relating to the Sea Customs and the vessel containing the same and the enactments for the time being in force relating to Sea Customs or any such article or vessel shall apply accordingly.

Power to make rules.

4. (i) Our Government may make rules for the detention, inspection, disinfection or destruction of imported live-stock, and of fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing, harness or fittings appertaining to imported live-stock, or that may have been in contact therewith, and for regulating the powers and duties of the officers who may be appointed in this behalf.

(ii) In making any rule under this Section, Our Government may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Protection to persons acting under this Regulation.

5. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anyting done or intended to be done in good faith under this Regulation.

Trivandrum,
29th May 1934.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure VII.

THE TRAVANCORE MARKETS REGULATION AMENDMENT BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly.)

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Travancore Markets Regulation of 1092 (VII of 1092) for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

2. (1) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Markets (Amendment) Regulation 1109.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

In the Travancore Markets Regulation of 1092 (VII of 1092) hereinafter referred to as the said Regulation, in Section 3, after clause (3), the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"(4) 'Market' means any place set apart, or ordinarily or periodically used, for the assembling of persons for the sale or purchase of grain, fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, or other perishable articles of food or for the sale or purchase of live-stock or poultry, or of any agricultural or industrial produce or any raw or manufactured products or any other articles or commodity necessary for the convenience of life:

Provided that a single shop or a group of shops not being more than six in number shall not be deemed a market.

Explanation. A declaration by Our Government that any place used for the sale of any articles is a market shall be conclusive proof of the place being a market for the purposes of this Regulation :

Provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of any single shop or of any group of shops not being more than six in number and that any such declaration may at any time be cancelled by Our Government."

3. Section 4 of the said Regulation shall be deleted.

Trivandrum,
23rd May 1934.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

Annexure VIII

THE TRAVANCORE MARKETS REGULATION AMENDMENT BILL.

(*As passed by th Sri Chitra State Council.*)

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Travancore Markets Regulation of 1092 (VII of 1092) for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Markets (Amendment) Regulation, 1109.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In the Travancore Markets Regulation of 1092 (VII of 1092) hereinafter referred to as the said Regulation, in Section 3, after clause (3), the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(4) 'Market' means any place set apart, or ordinarily or periodically used, for the assembling of persons for the sale or purchase of grain, fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, or other perishable articles of food or for the sale or purchase of live-stock or poultry, or of any agricultural or industrial produce or any raw or manufactured products or any other articles or commodity necessary for the convenience of life.

Provided that a single shop or a group of shops not being more than six in number shall not be deemed a market.

Explanation:—A declaration by Our Government that any place used for the sale of any articles is a market shall be conclusive proof of the place being a market for the purposes of this Regulation:

Provided that no such delaration shall be made in respect of any single shop or of any group of shops not being more than six in number and that any such declaration may at any time be cancelled by Our Government."

3. Section 4 of the said Regulation shall be deleted.

Trivandrum,
29th May 1934.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure IX.

R. O. C. No. 974 of 33/Legis.

The following Bill, together with the statement of Objects and Reasons, is published, as ordered by the Dewan, under Rule 31 of the Travancore Legislative Rules issued under date the 28th October 1932.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 13th November 1933.

N. KUNJAN PILLAI,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

A BILL TO AMEND THE TRAVANCORE SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES REGULATION OF 1094.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation of 1094 (X of 1094), for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows: —

Short title and Commencement.

I, (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Survey and Boundaries (amendment) Regulation, 110 ."

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of a new Section 34.

II. In the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation of 1094 (X of 1094), after Section 33 the following Section shall be added, namely :—

Penalty for erecting or placing any mark or object which is not a survey mark.

"34. (1) Whoever erects or places any mark or object bearing Government survey mark on boundaries not legally surveyed, intending or knowing it to be likely that such mark or object may be understood or believed to be a survey mark, shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees:

Provided that a prosecution for an offence under this Section shall not lie except on the complaint or sanction in writing of the Tahsildar of the taluk within the limits of which the mark or object is erected or placed.

(2) In any case of prosecution started under the foregoing provision, the Court may, whether the accused be convicted or not, order the mark or object to be removed if the Court is satisfied that it is not a real survey mark, and in case the mark or object is not removed accordingly, the Court may cause the mark or object to be removed and recover the cost of the removal from the accused as if it were a fine imposed by the Court."

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that private individuals very often plant shank-marked demarcation stones on the boundaries of land sub-divisions made by themselves, as, for instance, in partitioning holdings held in common, without applying for a sub-division survey to the proper authorities under the rules made for the purpose. Such planting of stones on their own account by private individuals is misleading and is likely to lead to confusion inasmuch as the sub-divisions so marked out by the stones are not incorporated in the Revenue records and the stones so planted may be taken to be real survey marks. The Government feel that it is necessary to prevent such planting of stones and this Bill has accordingly been framed.

Annexure X.

R. O. C. No. 43/34 Legis.

The following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published, as ordered by the Dewan, under Rule 31 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, issued under date the 28th October 1932.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 19th February 193 — N. KUNJAN PILLAI, *Chief Secretary to Government.*

THE TRAVANCORE BOILERS BILL.

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A BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO STEAM BOILERS.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Steam Boilers; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Boilers Regulation, 110 ".

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.

(a) "boiler" means any closed vessel exceeding five gallons in capacity, which is used expressly for generating steam under pressure, and includes any mounting or other fitting attached to such vessel which is wholly or partly under pressure when steam is shut off;

(b) "accident" means an explosion of a boiler or steam pipe or any damage to a boiler or steam pipe which is calculated to weaken the strength thereof so as to render it liable to explode;

(c) "owner" includes any person using a boiler as agent of the owner thereof and any person using a boiler which he has hired or obtained on loan or otherwise from the owner thereof;

(d) "steam pipe" means any main pipe exceeding three inches in internal diameter, through which steam passes directly from a boiler to a prime mover or other first user, and includes any connected fitting of a steam pipe;

(e) "Chief Inspector" and "Inspector" mean respectively, a person appointed to be a Chief Inspector and an Inspector under this Regulation;

(f) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Regulation and

(g) "structural alteration, addition or renewal" shall not be deemed to include any renewal or replacement of a petty nature when the part or fitting used for replacement is not inferior in strength, efficiency or otherwise to the replaced part or fitting.

Limitation of application.

3. Nothing in this Regulation shall apply in the case of any boiler or steam pipe.

(a) belonging to or under the control of His Majesty's Navy or the Royal Indian Marine service ; or

(b) belonging to or under the control of any Railway administered by the Government of India or by Our Government or by any Railway Company as defined in clause 5 of Section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

4. (1) Our Government may appoint such persons as they think fit to be Inspectors for the purpose of this Regulation

Appointment of Chief Inspector and Inspectors.

(2) The Inspectors so appointed shall, within such local areas as Our Government may direct, exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed on Inspectors by or under this Regulation.

(3) Our Government shall likewise appoint a person to be Chief Inspector for the State, who may, in addition to the powers and duties conferred or imposed on the Chief Inspector by or under this Regulation, exercise any power or perform any duty so conferred or imposed on Inspectors.

(4) Every Chief Inspector and every Inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Travancore Penal Code.

5. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Regulation, no owner of a boiler shall use the boiler or permit it to be used—

Prohibition of use of unregistered or uncertificated boilers.

(*a*) unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation; or

(*b*) unless a certificate or provisional order authorising its use has been granted under this Regulation and is in force; or

(*c*) at a pressure higher than the maximum pressure recorded in such certificate or provisional order; or

(*d*) unless the boiler is in charge of a person holding a certificate of competency as required by rules made under this Regulation:

Provided that any boiler registered, or any boiler certified or licensed, under the Travancore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation, 1082, (III of 1082) shall be deemed to have been registered or certified, as the case may be, under this Regulation.

6. (1) The owner of any boiler which is not registered under the provisions of this Regulation may apply to the Chief Inspector to have it registered. Every such application shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

Registration.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1), the Chief Inspector shall fix a date, within thirty days or such shorter period as may be prescribed from the date of the receipt, for the examination of the boiler and shall give the owner thereof not less than seven days' notice of the date so fixed.

(3) On the said date the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of the local area in which the boiler is situated shall proceed to measure and examine the boiler and to determine in the prescribed manner the maximum pressure, if any, at which such boiler may be used, and in the case of examination by the Inspector he shall report the result of his examination to the Chief Inspector in the prescribed form.

(4) The Chief Inspector on completion of his examination or on receipt of the report, as the case may be, may

(a) register the boiler and assign a register number thereto either forthwith or after satisfying himself that any structural alteration, addition or renewal which he may deem necessary has been made in or to the boiler or any steam pipe attached thereto, or

(b) refuse to register the boiler :

Provided that where he refuses to register a boiler, he shall forthwith communicate his refusal to the owner of the boiler together with the reasons therefor.

(5) The Chief Inspector shall, on registering the boiler, issue to the owner a certificate in the prescribed form authorising the use of the boiler for a period not exceeding twelve months at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the rules made under this Regulation.

(6) Where the boiler has been registered, the owner shall within the prescribed period cause the register number to be permanently marked thereon in the prescribed manner.

Renewal of certificate.

7. (1) A certificate authorising the use of a boiler shall cease to be in force—

(a) on the expiry of the period for which it was granted ; or

(b) when any accident occurs to the boiler , or

(c) when the boiler is moved, the boiler not being a vertical boiler the heating surface of which is less than one hundred square feet, or a portable or vehicular boiler ; or

(d) when any structural alteration, addition or renewal is made in or to the boiler , or

(e) if the Chief Inspector in any particular case so directs, when any structural alternation, addition or renewal is made in or to any steam pipe attached to the boiler ; or

(f) on the communication to the owner of the boiler of an order of the Chief Inspector prohibiting its use on the ground that it or any steam pipe attached thereto is in a dangerous condition.

(2) When an order is made under clause (f) of sub-section (1), the grounds on which the order is made shall be communicated to the owner with the order.

(3) When a certificate ceases to be in force, the owner of a boiler may apply to the Chief Inspector for a renewal thereof for such period not exceeding twelve months as he may specify in the application.

(4) An application under sub-section (3) shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee and, on receipt thereof, the Chief Inspector shall fix a date, within thirty days or such shorter period as may be prescribed from the date of the receipt, for the examination of the boiler and shall give the owner thereof not less than seven days notice of the date so fixed ;

Provided that where the certificate has ceased to be inforce owing to the making of any structural alteration, addition or renewal, the Chief Inspector may dispense with the payment of any fee.

(5) On the said date, the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of the local area at which the boiler is situated shall examine the boiler in the prescribed manner, and in the case of examination by the Inspector he shalll submit his report to the Chief Inspector in the prescribed form. If the Chief Inspector, from his own inspection or the Inspector's report, is satisfied that the boiler and the steam pipe or steam pipes attached thereto are in good condition, he shall issue a renewed certificate authorising the use of the boiler for such period not exceeding twelve months and at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the rules made under this Regulation :

Provided that if the Chief Inspector on his own examination or on receipt of the Inspector's report, as the case may be, finds that the boiler is not fit for use, or that the boiler is safe for working only after certain structural alternation, addition or renewal has been made in or to the boiler or any steam pipe attached thereto, he shall forthwith inform the owner of the boiler in writing of his opinion and the reasons therefor, and in such cases he may subject to the provisions of this Regulation and of the rules made thereunder, renew the certificate in such terms and on such conditions, if any, as he thinks fit, or may refuse to renew it and shall forthwith communicate his reasons therefor to the owner of the boiler.

(6) Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to prevent an owner of a boiler from applying for a renewal certificate therefor at any time during the currency of the certificate :

Provided that every such application is accompanied by the prescribed fee.

Provisional orders.

8. Where the Inspector has made an examination of a boiler under sub-section (3) of Section 6 or sub-section (5) of Section 7, he may, if he is satisfied that the boiler and steam pipes attached thereto are in good condition, grant to the owner thereof a provisional order in writing permitting the boiler to be used at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the rules made under this Regulation pending the orders of the Chief Inspector. Such provisional order shall cease to be in force—

(*a*) on the expiry of two months from the date on which it is granted, or

(*b*) on receipt of the orders of the Chief Inspector, or

(*c*) in any of the cases referred to in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), and (*f*) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 and on so ceasing to be in force shall be surrendered to the Chief Inspector.

9. (1) Notwithstanding anything herein before contained, when the period of a certificate relating to a boiler has expired, the owner shall, provided that he has applied not less than thirty days before the expiry of that period for a renewal of the certificate, be entitled to use the boiler at the maximum pressure entered in the former certificate pending the issue of orders on the application.

Use of boiler pending grant of certificate.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorise the use of a boiler in any of the cases referred to in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 occurring after the expiry of the period of the certificate.

10. On the report of an Inspector or otherwise the Chief Inspector may at any time withdraw or revoke any certificate or provisional order—

Revocation of certificate or provisional order.

(*a*) if there is reason to believe that the certificate or provisional order has been fraudulently obtained or has been granted erroneously or without sufficient examination; or

(*b*) if the boiler in respect of which it has been granted has substained injury or has ceased to be in good condition, or

(*c*) if the boiler is in chargo of a person not holding the certificate of competency required by rules made under this Regulation; or

(*d*) if, at the time of granting a certificate, certain structural alteration, addition or renewal has been ordered to be carried out within a certain time and if such structural alteration, addition or renewal has hot been carried out within such a time:

Provided that the Chief Inspector shall record his reasons for the withdrawal or revocation and communicate them to the owner of the boiler concerned?

11. No structural alteration, addition or renewal shall be made in or to any boiler registered under this Regulation unless such alteration, addition or renewal has been sanctioned in writing by the Chief Inspector.

Alterations and renewals to Boilers.

12. Before the owner of any boiler registered under this Regulation makes any structural alteration, addition or renewal in or to any steam pipe attached to the boiler, he shall transmit to the Chief Inspector a report in writing of his intention, and shall send therewith such particulars of the proposed alteration, addition or renewal as may be prescribed.

Alterations and renewals to steam pipes.

13. (1) On any date fixed under this Regulation for the examination of a boiler, the owner thereof shall be bound—

Duty of owner at examination.

(*a*) to afford to the Chief Inspector or the Inspector, as the case may be, all reasonable facilities for the examination and all such information as may reasonably be required of him;

(b) to have the boiler properly prepared and ready for examination in the prescribed manner; and

(c) in the case of an application for the registration of a boiler, to provide such drawings, specifications, certificates and other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) If the owner fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) the Chief Inspector or the Inspector shall, as the case may be, refuse to make the examination and in the case of the Inspector he shall report the case to the Chief Inspector and the Chief Inspector shall, unless sufficient cause to the contrary is shown, require the owner to file a fresh application under Section 6 or Section 7, as the case may be, and may forbid him to use the boiler notwithstanding anything contained in Section 9.

Production of Certificates, etc.

14. The owner of any boiler who holds a certificate or provisional order relating thereto shall at all reasonable time during the period for which the certificate or order is in force, be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by a District Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police or Magistrate of the First Class having jurisdiction in the area in which the boiler is for the time being, or by the Chief Inspector or by an Inspector or by any Inspector appointed under the Travancore Factories Regulation (V of 1089) or by any person specially authorised by Our Government.

Transfer of Certificates, etc.

15. If any person becomes the owner of a boiler during the period for which a certificate or provisional order relating thereto is in force, the preceding owner shall be bound to make over to him the certificate or provisional order.

Powers of entry.

16. The Chief Inspector may, for the purpose of inspecting or examining a boiler or any steam pipe attached thereto or of seeing that any provision of this Regulation or of any rules made thereunder has been or is being observed, at all seasonable time enter any place or building in which he has reason to believe that a boiler is in use and an Inspector also may likewise enter as regards the local area for which he is appointed Inspector.

Report of accidents.

17. (1) If any accident occurs to a boiler or steam pipe, the owner or person in charge thereof shall, within twenty-four hours of the accident, report the same in writing to the Chief Inspector as well as to the Inspector for the local area. Every such report shall contain a true description of the nature of the accident and of the injury, if any, caused thereby to the boiler or to the steam pipe or to any person, and shall be in sufficient detail to enable the Chief Inspector and the Inspector to judge of the gravity of the accident.

(2) Every person shall be bound to answer truely to the best of his knowledge and ability every question put to him in writing by the

Inspector having jurisdiction in the local area where the accident occurred as to the cause, nature of extent of the accident.

18. Any person considering himself aggrieved by an order of the Chief Inspector--

Appeals to appellate authority.

(a) refusing to register a boiler or to grant or renew a certificate in respect of a boiler; or

(b) refusing to grant a certificate having validity for the full period applied for; or

(c) refusing to grant a certificate authorising the use of a boiler at the maximum pressure desired; or

(d) withdrawing or revoking a certificate or provisional order; or

(e) reducing the amount of pressure specified in any certificate or the period for which such certificate has been granted; or

(f) ordering any structural alteration, addition or renewal to be made in or to a boiler or steam pipe, or refusing sanction to the making of any structural alteration, addition or renewal in or to a boiler,

may, within thirty days of the communication to him of such order, lodge with the Chief Inspector an appeal to an appellate authority to be constituted by Our Government under this Regulation.

Finality of orders.

19. An order of an appellate authority under Section 18 and, save as otherwise provided in Section 18, an order of the Chief Inspector shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court.

Miner penalties.

20. Any owner of a boiler who refuses or without reasonable excuse neglects—

(a) to surrender a provisional order as required by Section 8, or

(b) to produce a certificate or provisional order when duly called upon to do so under Section 14 or,

(c) to make over to the new owner of a boiler a certificate or provisional order as required by Section 15,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalties for illegal use of boiler.

21. Any owner of a boiler who, in any case in which a certificate or provisional order is required for the use of the boiler under this Regulation, uses the boiler without any such certificate or order being in force or at a higher pressure than that allowed thereby shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to one hunded rupees for each day, after the first day, in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the offence.

Other penalties.

22. Any person who --

(a) being the owner of a boiler fails to cause the register number allotted to the boiler under this Regulation to be marked on the boiler as required by sub-section (6) of Section 6, or

(b) makes any structural alteration, addition or renewal in or to a boiler without first obtaining the sanction of the Chief Inspector when so required by Section 11, or to a steam pipe without informing the Chief Inspector when so required by Section 12, or

(c) fails to report an accident to a boiler or steam pipe when so required by Section 17, or

(d) tampers with a safety valve of a boiler so as to render it inoperative at the maximum pressure at which the use of the boiler is authorised under this Regulation,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for tampering with register mark.

23. (1) Whoever removes, alters, defaces, renders invisible or otherwise tampers with the register number marked on a boiler in accordance with provisions of this Regulation or of the Regulation repealed hereby, shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(2) Whoever fraudulently marks upon a boiler a register number which has not been allotted to it under this Regulation or the Regulation repealed hereby shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both.

Limitation and previous sanction for prosecution.

24. No prosecution for an offence made punishable by or under this Regulation shall be instituted except within six months from the date of the commission of the offence and no such prosecution shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the Chief Inspector or of Our Government.

Trial of offences.

25. No offence made punishable by or under this Regulation shall be tried by a court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Power to make rules.

26. Our Government may, be notification in Our Government Gazette, make rules consistent with this Regulation for all or any of the following purposes, namely.—

(1) for laying down the standard conditions in respect of material, design and construction which shall be required for the purpose of enabling the registration and certification of a boiler under this Regulation:

(2) for prescribing the method of determining the maximum pressure at which a boiler may be used;

(3) for regulating the registration of boilers prescribing the fees payable therefor, the drawings, specifications, certificates and particulars to be produced by the owner, the method of preparing a boiler for examination, the form of the Inspector's report thereon, the method of marking the register number and the period within which such number is to be marked on the boiler;

(4) for regulating and providing for the inspection and examination of boilers and steam pipes and prescribing forms of certificates therefor;

(5) for ensuring the safety of persons working inside a boiler;

(6) for requiring boilers to be in charge of persons holding certificates of competency, and for prescribing the conditions on which such certificates may be granted;

(7) for regulating inquiries into accidents;

(8) for regulating the transfer of boilers;

(9) for prescribing the fees payable for the issue of renewed certificates and the method of determining the amount of such fees in each case;

(10) for prescribing the times within which the Chief Inspector or the Inspectors shall be required to examine boilers under Section 6 or Section 7;

(11) for constituting the appellate authority referred to in Section 18, and for determining its powers and procedure;

(12) for determining the mode of disposal of fees, costs and penalties levied under this Regulation; and

(13) generally to provide for any other matter which Our Government may deem necessary for the proper working of this Regulation.

Penalty for breach of rules.

27. Any rule made under Section 26 may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Recovery of fees, etc.

28. All fees, costs and penalties levied under this Regulation shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

Applicability to boilers belonging to Government.

29. Save as otherwise expressly provided, this Regulation shall apply to boilers and steam pipes belonging to Our Government.

Exemptions.

30. (1) Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, exempt from the operation of this Regulation, subject to such conditions and restrictions as they think fit, any boilers or classes or types of boilers used exclusively for the heating of buildings or the supply of hot water.

Power to suspend in case of emergency.

(2) In case of any emergency, Our Government may by notification in Our Government Gazette, exempt any boiler or steam pipe from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Regulation.

Repeal of Regulation III of 1082.

31. On and from the commencement of this Regulation, the Travancore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation, 1082 (III of 1082), shall stand repealed:

Provided that any Inspector appointed under the Regulation so repealed shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Regulation,

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

That the use of steam boilers should be subjected to strict control will be readily granted. The legislation for that purpose now in force is Regulation III of 1082. In the actual working it has been found to have some defects. That Regulation was passed on the lines of the Madras Act III of 1893. Subsequently, an All-India Legislation has been passed in British India in supersession of the Provincial Legislations and the law now in force, namely, the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (Act V of 1923 as amended by Act IX of 1929, applies to all the Provinces in British India.

2. In order to remove the defects found in the working of the existing Regulation and to make the Travancore law uniform with the British India, the existing Regulation is proposed to be superseded by this measure which is drawn on the lines of the Indian Act referred to above.

3. The general features of this measure are the following:—The boilers will be inspected at the outset as also periodically and they will be allowed to be used only under cover of certificates of efficiency and no person who does not hold a certificate of competency will be allowed to be in charge of and work the boilers. A register of boilers will be kept and the boiler will be liable to inspection at any time by the inspectors appointed under the proposed measure and the owners and persons in charge of boilers are required to report accidents to boilers. No structural alterations to registered boilers would be permitted without the sanction of the Chief inspector. The certificates granted in respect of boilers are liable to revocation on proper grounds. Questions relating to the pressure at which a boiler may be worked the standard of construction of boilers and the like are too technical to be dealt with specifically by the Bill and they are left to be provided for by rules.

Annexure XI.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON THE 17TH MAY, 1934/4TH IDAVAM, 1109.

The second meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held at 11-30 A. M. on Thursday, the 17th May, 1934/4th Idavam, 1109, in the Dewan's Room, Public Offices.

The following members were present :—

1. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt., L. L. D., Dewan-President.
2. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, M. A., B. Sc., Ph. D., Chief Secretary to Government.
3. R. Nilakanta Pillai Esq., B. A , B. L., Financial Secretary to Government.
4. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
5. P. K. Narayana Pillai Esq , B. A., B, L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

1. DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—LAW COLLEGE.

The Committee accepted the proposal for the continuance of the additional division for the B. L. class in the Law College, Trivandrum, from the re-opening of the College to the close of the academic year 1934-35 and agreed to a sum of Rs. 614 being provided to meet the pay of the two temporary Elective Lecturers and of the temporary peon till the close of the current year.

2. DEMAND VI – MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 2,000 in the budget for putting up a pipe connection from the Science College to the General Hospital for the supply of coal gas for heating purposes.

3. DEMAND XIII GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 245 for the continuance of the staff of two clerks, one typist and four peons from 8-9-1109 to 31-9-1109 sanctioned to the Secretary to Government on special duty for the standardisations of the salaries of officers in the State and for dealing with the question of a common cadre of the officers, the recommendations of the Public Service Recruitment Committee and other connected matters.

Th Committee adjourned *sin die* at 12-10 P. M.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 17th May, 1934.

A. KUMARA PILLAI,
Secretary to Government.

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